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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of the Environment

Chairman: Mrs. M. Scrivener

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 4, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

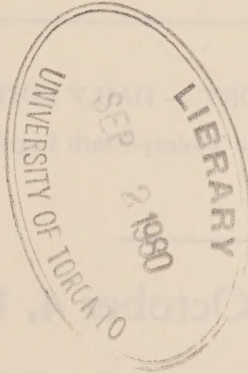
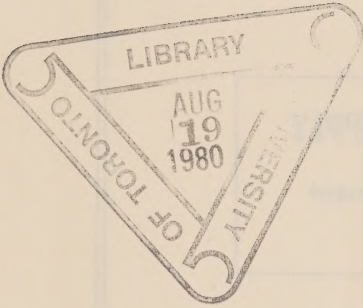
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1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1973

The committee met at 3:15 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mrs. M. Scrivener in the chair.

ESTIMATES,
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
(concluded)

On vote 1803:

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, may we resume our discussion on item 2 of vote 1803? I believe that when we rose the other evening Mr. Haggerty was the speaker.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Thank you, Madam Chairman, I think I was discussing some of the problems involved in the development in the Nanticoke area. In particular, I was a little concerned about the water quality study made in that area in the last two years. Of course, perhaps it doesn't come under this vote, but I couldn't find any conclusions in the report. In the minister's view, what was the need of this report and what does he expect to gain by it?

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of the Environment): Well, it isn't in this report, but as I recall it was more or less baseline data that we collected. Perhaps Mr. Voegelé knows something about it, but I think it was really to establish the water quality and temperature, because it had to do with—

Mr. Haggerty: Thermal heat from the generating station.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, the power station. I know there were discussions with Hydro about cooling towers and so on because of the currents, the depth of the water and that sort of thing. If you haven't seen the report, I can get it for you.

Mr. Haggerty: I breezed through it today. It dealt with statistics and other matters such as the quality of water and the thermal heat in different locations throughout the area. I thought that perhaps it had to do with the future development of the area.

I asked questions the other night about that particular area, such as what you are going to do with the industrial wastes there, and I wasn't quite satisfied with the answer. You said, "Well, we'll find some site for it." But I think this is perhaps where the government is at fault in planning throughout Ontario. It just seems to allow industry to come in and locate any place—even Hydro generating stations—and says, "Here, this is where it is going to be." They don't consult at all with any citizens in Ontario; they simply say, "This is where it is going to be." Then the environmental problems creep up later on and we haven't the answers for them.

I think in this particular instance, when we are dealing with industrial wastes and so on, the government should have some constructive answers and solutions to the problems that will creep up in this area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the plants are aware of our requirements and, as I said the other night, in the case of new operations they have to meet them when they start operating, whether it is water, air or waste. My information is that we haven't any detail on their projected volumes and that sort of thing. I believe both companies have consulting engineers on various phases of their projects, and I assume that when they have the data they will be in touch with us. They are aware of our general requirements, but they'll also be getting into detailed things like methods of disposal. One of the other things is industrial wastes, which will have to be disposed of properly too.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, the same thing could happen there as is happening here in Toronto with the garbage. They could always make an agreement with some other municipality to look after it, and I don't think it is quite right that this is what might happen there, that they'll load it up into box cars or something and take it to some other area, perhaps northern Ontario, and dispose of it there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or bring it back to Toronto, as a switch.

Mr. Haggerty: But I think the government is a little bit lax in its planning and should

be looking into it a little more and taking a more cautious approach to ensure that the whole environment is protected. I live close to the shore of Lake Erie, and I'm a little alarmed that there could be some problems created by this development on the Canadian side of Lake Erie.

We've seen some of the developments on the American side and, of course, again I feel kind of put out that when you have these meetings in Toronto with your colleagues from the American side, the representatives from each state there, to deal with problems on the Great Lakes system, that you don't consult or even invite the members representing constituencies that border the Great Lakes system. There is always a press release from your office stating that members of the Legislature will be meeting with members of the state legislatures to discuss the problems of pollution and water quality on the Great Lakes system—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the Lake Erie legislative committee is a group sort of set up by itself, representing New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. It originally came into being because the legislatures apparently were concerned that the administration wasn't being active enough at the time of the first mercury problem, and it has expanded itself into other fields of interest. We aren't members of it. They invited us to become an observer. I would be delighted the next time they meet here—they normally meet sort of in rotation in the various states—to invite any of our members who are interested to meet with them.

We don't take part in their sort of formal resolutions. I have attended a number of their meetings myself, including one in Washington, really as an observer, to keep in touch with what they are doing, and through them, find out just what is happening with the federal EPA Act and the federal funds that are to be made available to the states and the municipalities for cleaning up their water, which is their current primary interest.

But I would be delighted next time they come to let all our people who are along Lake Erie know it, those whose ridings abut the lake, and if they would like to come along we can probably find enough money in the budget to include a few extra places—

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, I'm sure it's there. I think one of the concerns, though, was the problem of the gas drilling operations on Lake Erie. They were concerned about, perhaps, the waste that could be created by such a programme.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It hasn't been discussed since I have been the minister.

Mr. Haggerty: I usually have your press releases, and I just haven't got them. But I remember seeing it come across my desk.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't attended all their meetings. Bill Steggle from our ministry is generally there.

Mr. Haggerty: Have there been any problems on the well drilling in Lake Erie?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't recall.

Mr. Haggerty: You can't, eh? Nobody here on your staff can?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'd have to check them.

Mr. Haggerty: It comes under Natural Resources, I guess. I know that, but I thought perhaps that you fellows were on your toes too, checking them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't recall this coming up in the year and a half that I have been minister. But that is not to say that it may not have been discussed by the committee previously. I can find out for you. But I would have to check with our water people.

Mr. Haggerty: The other matter I want to discuss is atomic waste. What precautions do you have now to make sure that this is being disposed of in the proper manner?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Atomic Energy Control Board set the requirements for the disposal of the spent uranium, and I suppose anything that has been affected by it. The one thing to remember is that in the CANDU system the waste is far less radioactive than in the US enriched-uranium process.

Mr. Haggerty: But there is waste.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is waste, and here again in the industrial-waste vote there was some discussion about this, I think, this year.

Mr. Haggerty: Not too long ago in Ottawa I believe they were a little bit concerned about it, and I think one of the suggestions was that they would be using some of the old mines in Ontario to dispose of atomic waste; that those would be a safe place to keep it for at least 100 years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This may be, but Hydro are required by the Atomic Energy Control Commission, which is separate from Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., to meet certain standards for shielding and location and this

sort of thing. I can't tell you offhand exactly what they are. But I understand that they are pretty rigid and have been vetted by all the experts to make sure there is no hazard.

Mr. Haggerty: I was just thinking—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can get you the information, but I don't have anybody here in this vote who would know about it.

Mr. Haggerty: The other matter, Madam Chairman, is that I mentioned the other night I was in the Sudbury basin this summer, and I happened to go through Happy Valley. That day you could see the homes anyway, Elie; there wasn't too much waste coming from, what is it?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Falconbridge!

Mr. Haggerty: Falconbridge. It was a pretty clear day. But I did happen to get up into some of the hills out in that area there and I came across the mine up there. Is it National Iron and Steel?

Mr. Martel: National Steel. We had them arrested once.

Mr. Haggerty: You did? I was noticing from their tailings where they were piping it up the side of the hill or part of the mountain there, and they were discharging it into a lake basin. They did have a retaining wall out there—that's what it looked like to me from a distance—but I was just wondering, by the tailings it looked like it was almost filled in and where would it be dumped next, right into the body of water? I just want to know if any of your staff have been up in that area checking that out?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wish we could get something on this vote. The only thing I can say, again, is it would be in the water end of things, because you are not allowed to put any contaminant in the water. I can't tell you about that specific spot because I don't know offhand, but I know that we have requirements for damming and drainage and so on to prevent runoff if there is any contaminant, if it is not inert material. If it is inert material there is no great problem, of course.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I suppose we can come back to it in the next vote under research. Has anything been done that you can recycle or reclaim this material into building products or something like that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There have been experiments going on which I suppose might relate

to this vote, at least indirectly, in mixing, for instance, bark with tailings to make a type of compost. There may be—

Mr. Martel: It would be impossible, though—wouldn't it simply—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sewage sludge and bark and tailings. There has been some interesting work on that. The only problem at the moment is that in those places where it is likely to work you don't have the bark handy. But Domtar have been doing a lot of work in this because with our air requirements, most of the places have had to, or are in the process of shutting down their teepee burners and they are trying to find something to do with the bark now, and sawdust.

Mr. Martel: That sewage from a mining site, how in God's name would you get that into compost?

Mr. W. B. Drowley (Executive Director, Air and Land Pollution Control Division): No, it is a cover on top of the tailings.

Mr. Martel: Oh, a cover? Well, you could still try it on the rocks, you know. That's not the kind you drink though. But, the interesting development there was that the housewives of the officials didn't like the dust coming into their houses in Copper Cliff and all hell broke loose. They managed to cure that one.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, I don't know about that. I spent some time up in that area this summer and I thought Copper Cliff was—

Mr. Martel: Oh, Copper Cliff? Beautiful.

Mr. Haggerty: Beautiful is right.

Mr. Martel: That's where all the officials live, though.

Mr. Haggerty: The grass was much greener up there than it was in southern Ontario and the air was just as clean. I think I read an article in the Sudbury Star saying that the horticultural society had seen such a great improvement in the last year in the flowers and growth of other vegetables—you know, the backyard vegetables and so forth—they were very happy with the conditions up there. I mean Inco had finally come through with improvements in air pollution in the area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Where would you like to go for dinner tonight, Ray?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Haggerty: This was in the Sudbury Star so I thought—you know, I was kind of inquisi-

tive in the area there too—and I thought it was very nice. And Capreol, you know, when you get up in there, I don't know whether it comes under your department or not, but I thought the efforts that the government is putting in there—you see large sanitary sewers and that going through, I thought, "Boy, they are being treated pretty well up in that area."

Hon. Mr. Auld: And dinner tomorrow.

Mr. Martel: Is he moving over across to the other side? Is that paving the way for a shift?

Mr. Haggerty: No, no, Elie. I thought I'd—

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): He is just giving credit where credit is due.

Mr. Haggerty: Credit where credit is due, that's right.

Mr. Martel: Well, you must have gone through there with a blindfold.

Mr. Haggerty: No, Elie, I didn't. I spent some time up there.

Mr. Martel: We saw some moon rock. I drew it to the minister's attention the other day when we were in a plane. I said, "Notice down there, Jim, all the vegetation?" He didn't look down.

Mr. Haggerty: How did you get up in a plane?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That was the day your mike cut out, I think.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Was that a government aircraft you were flying in?

Mr. Martel: Sure was. We were inspecting the Sudbury area. I brought my own pilot along though. I was afraid if he was Tory he'd dump me out.

Mr. Haggerty: No, the reason I mention this about the tailings is, I thought perhaps if your department did have some research done they could reuse some of the tailings. I was thinking particularly of the Griffith Mine. Up there a few years ago I noticed they were using the same process of piping it out and dumping it into the lake. I flew over in an aircraft that time too. I was with the chairman of the Ontario Water Resources Commission and I said, "Look at that pollution down there." He said, "I don't see it." But it was there. I think there's a need for more—

Mr. Martel: Mind you, as Jim said, the mike went out when I told him what I'd seen below.

Mr. Haggerty: —research in this matter of recycling or reclaiming some of these tailings. I think it could be put toward, perhaps, some building products.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think there's been some research on that, not by us but probably by the mining companies, because like everybody else, if they can find a use for a byproduct they're anxious to do it. I really couldn't tell you what may have happened. I know there's been work in cement with fly-ash, I guess it is, in power plants or, in fact, these operations where they use a lot of coal, and with some success. In fact, there is a kind of cement for factory floors. I read some stuff about it. As a matter of fact, when we were down in St. Louis I ran across it in somebody's office while we were waiting for somebody.

Mr. Martel: At the golf club?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: At the golf club?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, it was at the power plant, as a matter of fact, in the locker room.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, that's all I have, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Haggerty. Dr. Nuttall is next.

Mr. Martel: Come on, Doc, give it to us.

Mr. W. J. Nuttall (Frontenac-Addington): Yes, Madam Chairman. I have a couple of similar situations. I guess you know the one at Bedford; we have just got a dump proposal.

Madam Chairman: Would you like to speak into that microphone, Mr. Nuttall?

Mr. Nuttall: On this particular one, it was closed in Bedford. It was closed some time back in June; or it was recommended that it be closed, but with the fact that they couldn't clear another site right away, they had to extend it. This one, needless to say, should have been closed because they were dumping in four feet of water from a beaver dam.

At this meeting the other day, what I was trying to get out of it—there were 300 or 400 people around there milling about—my main thought was that they have got a really good site now, only the people get up in arms

because of the fact they are moving the dump. All this was was a gully between two hills and it was required to block one end. In other words, the runoff in the spring has got to go toward the lake or whatever the fall is.

The ministry seems to think that it should have had engineers come in and put a barrier in there, and spend something like \$4,000 or \$5,000 for an engineer's report, whereas it seems to me that the men in your department—they are good conscientious men—could make this prediction without the cost of this amount to the little communities where there are only 25 people dumping into it actually, other than Kaiser. Even this was suggested to go to a hearing board, which again will be a cost to the municipality of maybe \$7,000 or \$8,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a requirement in the Act that under circumstances where there are more than 1,500 people, we have to have a hearing. There shouldn't be any major cost, though, in terms of a hearing because what happens is that the proposers, in this case the township, I assume, simply indicate where their site is and how they propose to operate it. Our people are there to give any sort of technical advice and indicate that we have requirements which will prevent any contamination of ground water and runoff, that sort of thing.

By and large, most of the hearings—I don't know that there would be any cost. It's only when you get into some of the ones that are going on or are going to be going on around here that there could be expense because of the costs of counsel that various of the interests feel they want to have.

Our problem with doing engineering for municipalities—and I can tell you there are some kind of close to that point, in my riding where there is a similar problem—is that in the first place we really don't have the staff resources to put somebody on the project. I don't know what's involved in this one. We can take another look at that and see, if it isn't a major thing, if we can give some sort of advice; but our difficulty really is we just don't have the staff to do it.

Mr. Nuttall: This is what I thought, that here is a case of just—

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we had the staff, then we've got peaks and valleys of workload—

Mr. Nuttall: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —which makes it pretty difficult.

Mr. Nuttall: All they had to do was dump in a few loads of fill here, and if there is seepage on the other side, say in the spring, which could be done easily by test. They had to extend the old dump two or three times now. They are dumping straight into the water. In other words we are more or less defeating ourselves. If we could come up with a little more guidance to it—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say that I think in your area it would be worthwhile for the counties, probably together with Kingston—because you have another problem. I gather from the paper that Kingston is running out of space and they want to go someplace in Pittsburgh, I guess, is it?

Mr. Nuttall: They won't get in, though. It is going to be a case of Brown and Clark, the reclamation setup. That is what it is going to come down to.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think Leeds and Grenville are looking at the same idea of a combined study. We've had our problems, as you know, between Gananoque and Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, and people going out and barricading the gates and tearing the gates down and one thing and another. I think if they were to look at the whole area—because the problem is not going to be any less in the foreseeable future—that they might save some money. We make a grant of 50 per cent on the cost of the study and they can work out some long-term plans which will be done for the whole area and it will probably save some money. I'm not sure whether the county has made any approaches to us. Have they, Wes?

Mr. W. Williamson (Acting Director, Waste Management Branch): Not yet, I don't believe.

Mr. Nuttall: What I mean is something along the same lines as in Pittsburgh township, where when you apply for a permit to open a dump or something, the waste management officer examines it and may make suggestions. For instance, in Pittsburgh township we opened one in the gravel pit, which of course has come up with one of the best in the whole region. But after the application was sent in, it came back saying that they would not grant approval until the banks were pushed in and two feet of sand put in the bottom to bring it up two feet above the water table level.

The same sort of thing happens with health matters, too. Why don't these come out as suggestions before you send your application in, rather than have it returned saying, "No, we won't approve it, we've checked it and you must do such and such"? This happened in the case of the Bedford one. I think we could have stopped all the people hollering if this initiative had been taken.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Lindsay had a problem and we didn't give them any special treatment. I know that they approached us and we sent one of our waste management engineers out with their city engineer, who wanted to show us various sites that they had in mind to see whether any of them were obviously not suitable. I really don't know what happened in this specific instance. I guess I could say that until we know where the site is, we really can't say what the requirements are, because they would vary. We have to do some soil tests and so on.

Mr. Nuttall: In most of these cases you get preliminary approval all right. But then an application is left with you and you have to fill it out, send it in and wait for it to come back. There is a month or so involved in this process. Whereas you could be told at the time of the preliminary approval that there are two or three things that are definitely wrong and with which you've got to comply—such as putting the two feet of sand in the Pittsburgh dump. You certainly would have to have some protection in the case of the Bedford one to stop the spring runoff—a barrier or a dam across it for 15 ft. would be our suggestion. But if there is any seepage in the spring we will have to use filtering material.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We'll see if there is anything we can do to help them out in Bedford to save them a little money.

Mr. Nuttall: I think that Mr. Iliffe is going to go in there and things are coming along now. But we've got to try and start up immediately because if it hangs on for any time—You have to extend a dump that is definitely 100 or 99 per cent polluting when you are dumping into four feet of water.

One other little thing—is there any thought in your ministry of forcing, around hunting camps and such, people to bury their garbage? Has there been any thought of a penalty or anything? Some of them are great. They will go out and dig a pit and enclose them and it's great. Others will just throw

them over the hill or on the way out. Has there been anything, particularly in hunting camps, who I think are maybe bigger culprits in this than anywhere else?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing I can say there is that if we have a specific complaint we would look into it. But we have our hands full looking at the illegal or the unattended or sort of unorganized, unsupervised disposal sites, as well as the ones that are supervised, and we have to keep an eye on them.

Mr. Nuttall: A camp permit or something? If this was a more or less a forced regulation, in other words, it might—

Mr. Haggerty: You mean a condition?

Mr. Nuttall: Yes, a condition of getting a camp; in other words it would be worth—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will see if Natural Resources—

Mr. Nuttall: The Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier), too, but get it—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They keep an eye on those.

Mr. Jessiman: If you don't mind an interjection, in every canoe coming out of the Lake Superior—this is the Minnesota side, the complementing side of Quetico Park, a number of bottles and cans are checked into the canoe and bags are given to them. When they come back out from the park they are checked again. They have a rigid control on their garbage.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman: I'm all through.

Madam Chairman: Are there any further speakers on item 2? Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Mr. Minister, in mid-August, I think it was, the federal government appointed one person by the name of R. A. Feldman to co-ordinate and review all the federal departments and their projects, to ensure that they were meeting environmental standards and the environment was protected. It seems to me that there could well be a need for a similar appointment of one person from your ministry to scrutinize all the other Ontario ministries beforehand, with no other duty except to ensure that all the activities and proposed projects are clearly going to meet your standards where all the other ministries get involved.

This, to me, was pointed out in the last session where we heard of Natural Resources getting involved with landfill sites up in the northern Ontario unorganized regions. We heard about you, the minister, not knowing for sure what Hydro is thinking in terms of its Nanticoke project and where it's going to dump its material and so on. I'd like to hear your response to that—one person whose main function would be to look at the proposed projects and operations of the other Ontario ministries.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, in the green paper that we produced last week we indicated that an assessment procedure is going to take place. In fact, I think it was last spring some time that I announced that we are putting together a procedure to do this very thing, first of all in our own projects—water and sewage and so on; secondly it will apply to other ministries within the government; and thirdly it will apply to many projects. Probably the third step would be projects that are done by other agencies that are totally or partially financed by the province.

We've started this in our own operation under what is presently called the strategic planning branch—Mr. Gilbert and his staff. They also do the co-ordination of the comments that we make on subdivisions and that sort of thing which come to us presently from the plans branch of TEIGA. that, in fact, we are in the process—

Mr. Bounsall: You do, in fact, have that sort of organization. Would there be one person or—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I understand the other ministries—Transportation and Communications have been doing this for some time in their sort of major projects; having public meetings indicating what the problem is and the various proposals they have to solve it. They have been doing this, I guess now for a year, a year and a half. Some of the other ministries are looking at a similar sort of public participation. Hydro are doing it too. Hydro put together a procedure—this is aside from the Solandt commission—where they are going to the area affected and indicating what their proposals are, what the alternatives are, and that sort of thing. They worked out actually quite a thorough system in my opinion, not that we will not be also interested. But what we want to have is a standard procedure.

Mr. Bounsall: So there is at least one person, or a small group of persons whose sole

function is to really do what I said—look at other major activities.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, they are in the process of putting this methodology together. We have made considerable progress but we haven't solved all the problems.

Mr. Bounsall: You haven't finalized it. Would that be, for example, in a proposed Hydro project, the group which would know, for example, with the one at Nanticoke mentioned Tuesday night, by this time what Hydro was planning to do, or its alternative plans for dumping its solid wastes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, although we apparently do that in the industrial waste branch, or in the water quality branch, in the sense that we say, "These are the standards you have to meet," and then they submit to us the engineering or the methods that they propose to use to comply with emission standards. Sometimes in the case of industry we don't accept them because we have reason to believe they won't work. We don't do the work for them. We simply approve or disapprove what they propose to do to meet the standard. But that will be tied in with an environmental assessment procedure. And then the idea is to make the information public so everybody will know what is going on.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Is item 2 carried?

Item 2 agreed to.

Item 3; Pesticides Control Service. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Does this cover farm pesticides? I'm talking about agricultural sprays.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: It does. Are there any other chemicals on the market that perhaps are more deadly than DDT or perhaps have the same effect?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are a lot of pesticides which, used in the wrong way or in excessive quantities, would be harmful, depending I suppose on how much you got exposed to this, or whether it was "deadly" or not. Perhaps Mr. Moore can—

Mr. R. E. Moore (Chief, Pesticides Control Service): I think one of the biggest disadvantages of DDT was the persistence factor, and most of the chemicals now that are used on farms are of a less persistent nature. Any that are required to be used must be

under permit, and under controlled conditions, which are very few because the basic farm products are not of a persistent nature.

Mr. Haggerty: Which are those that have a base of chlorinated hydrocarbon? What effect has that? Can it be placed in the same category with DDT?

Mr. Moore: No, not specifically because the chlorinated hydrocarbons that were of that type such as dieldrin, aldrin and heptachlor are no longer used on farms. In other words they have been eliminated from the classification of the pesticides that are available to farmers.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there one called Thiodan?

Mr. Moore: Thiodan is a similar-type product, but has no persistence in the term in that you can apply it up to three days before harvest, for instance, in some crops. It doesn't have the persistence of DDT.

Mr. Haggerty: But it contains chlorinated hydrocarbons?

Mr. Moore: Of a type.

Mr. Haggerty: And what effect does that have on a person who comes in contact with it, say, if a farmer is spraying, or somebody is spraying, one field and it drifts over into the other field?

Mr. Moore: Very little. And this is what I say. They can use it, in fact, on some crops up to within a day of harvest. It is a relatively non-toxic material in terms of general farm usage. It is one of the materials that has been supplanting DDT in use.

Mr. Haggerty: So you wouldn't say it was more toxic than DDT?

Mr. Moore: Oh no, it is less. And less residue, much less residue. It is not anywhere near as persistent.

Mr. Haggerty: What happens when, say, a neighbouring farmer is spraying and it drifts over on another crop? What precautions are taken there that this does not have effect on, say, livestock or other human beings working in the area?

Mr. Moore: Generally speaking the formulations that are used by farmers in, say, spraying vegetable crops—it is used quite a bit in vegetable crops, for instance—the formulations that are used are such that it doesn't present a problem basically if it did drift, because it has a wide set of residues on most crops that are grown. So it isn't a prob-

lem from the standpoint of National Health and Welfare in terms of residues on food crops. And it isn't a toxic material in terms of speaking of humans or animals basically.

Mr. Haggerty: What you are telling me is that it has no effect on humans at all if they come in contact with it?

Mr. Moore: No, I wouldn't say that. I wouldn't say that about any chemical, or any shaving lotion, or anything else that you are using.

Mr. Haggerty: Would you tell me there are enough ifs and buts in it that it could?

Mr. Moore: The chances of it are unlikely in terms of the toxicology of the material.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I imagine if they are using a spray bar, or even aircraft in some of these areas—I suppose you could take some of these larger companies that are dealing with vegetables that have their own farm lands, going through spraying their crops—I suppose it could come heavy enough so it could have some effect on animals and humans, could it not?

Mr. Moore: Generally speaking, no, it doesn't. It is a material that has been around for some time and there has been a lot of work done with it. It is one of the materials that are recommended by the crop protection committee in the province.

Mr. Haggerty: That's all I have.

Mr. Martel: I have a short query to make. Does your staff have any input when the Department of Transportation and Communications, for example, sprays along the highways? Or is that left exclusively to T and C?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They only use herbicides. You are talking about that I assume.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are in the approved list, and they use them in the way that they are prescribed to be used.

Mr. Martel: I watched this summer. I had some complaints from some people going to the mine that Ray was talking about—National Steel—and they sprayed both sides of the highway, and within a week everything was brown.

Mr. Haggerty: Sounds like they were using—

Mr. Martel: I don't know what they were using, and I don't know the effects, but if it would take the vegetation and zap it in a week it seems to me that they were using something pretty powerful.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I have used some stuff on the lawn that has the same effect and then the grass comes back. It kills the weeds.

Mr. Martel: We are talking about a stretch of 14 miles, Mr. Minister, both sides of the highway. What effect did that have, if they put it in that large quantities, both on the water and on the small animals—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Ralph knows what it is they probably used.

Mr. Martel: I had a number of people come to me. It just turned brown within a week.

Mr. Moore: Well of course basically they are phenoxy materials that are being used, and phenoxy materials are very harsh on plants, specifically on shrubs and weeds for roadside control. Again the toxicology of these materials is not such that it is damaging to humans or to animals, but it is highly toxic to plant metabolism, and this is the basis it works on. The plants actually grow themselves to death. It stimulates growth actually. Incidentally, the people in the Department of Transportation and Communications are licensed operators who are using these materials, and they are qualified to use them.

Mr. Martel: I just didn't know whether they had a detrimental effect on the animal life that might be there, and that is why I posed the question. I'd gone to see it firsthand.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think there are any commonly used herbicides, including the ones that are used for weed control on roadsides that have any known effects on fish and wildlife.

Mr. Martel: But there were a lot of herbicides being used, for example, during the war in Vietnam, to bring about defoliation which, in fact, has caused tremendous effects. Even the reproduction of humans was greatly affected by it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Those weren't licensed pesticide applications.

Mr. Martel: Well, they were licensed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: By us?

Mr. Martel: They were licensed by the American government.

Hon. Mr. Auld: By us.

Mr. Martel: It was a licence to kill. It went far beyond just the defoliation area. In fact, it caused deformities in babies, and so on.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps some members of the committee weren't in the House when we were amending or putting in the new Pesticides Act. It might be worthwhile to ask Mr. Moore to give you a short explanation of the classification system that we have set up.

Mr. Moore: Basically, the classification system serves several different purposes. One is that it controls the vending aspect, in other words, who can sell what materials. The materials are classified on the basis of persistence, toxicity and any aspects that could be detrimental. There are certain parameters that are drawn up to establish what classes these materials go into. For instance, there are five schedules—what we call schedules. They were printed in the Gazette, I think on March 24 of this year.

The classifications are set up by the pesticides advisory committee. The committee is made up of people from various walks of life and with varying degrees of expertise within the parameters of the use of pesticides. These people classify these materials and schedule them. Then the sale and the use of them is determined by the classification. For instance, in category 1, schedule 1, these materials can only be used under permit. In other words, they are very closely supervised **materials and not available except under permit.** Class B compounds generally are the ones that farmers use and they are scheduled as such. They are materials that are somewhat toxic because they have to be, the nature of pesticides being what they are, but with low persistence and, generally speaking, low toxicity.

The materials that are in schedule 3 are **homeowner materials** that can be sold in non-food outlets, in outlets such as hardwares or garden centres and this type of thing. In schedule 4 are materials that can be sold in food outlets, and these are less toxic materials and less obnoxious materials. In other words, they are relatively safe. There is one other schedule, schedule 5, which presently is more or less restricted to farm operators. On the basis of this classification system, for instance, you yourself could not go in and buy a schedule 2 material, because these are not

meant for the average homeowner or people who don't have some expertise in these pesticides.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then we have a comparable system of licensing applicants who are permitted, after examination, depending on their degree of expertise, to use some of these things for hire—exterminators, and this sort of thing.

Mr. Martel: I heard that a couple of years ago there was tremendous concern—I don't know how much validity there was in it—about that new type of wick that some of the oil companies are selling.

Mr. Haggerty: Strip.

Mr. Martel: Yes. If enclosed, it could bring about sickness.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that the one, Vapon? Is that it?

Mr. Moore: Vapona.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Vapona.

Mr. Moore: Dichlorivos. In the concentrations that these materials are contained in in these strips or in sticks, basically they are quite safe, provided people follow the directions. They have been used and are used in hospitals, in baby wards. There is not really a basic problem with the materials. However, if a large quantity of material were available, or if people were exposed to a large quantity, it could cause sickness; but generally speaking, if they are used in the way they are supposed to be used, they present no problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: A lot of these things are sort of comparable to Aspirin. You read about children swallowing a bottleful and getting very sick, because if you use almost anything excessively it will have some ill effect. Having been at a very good dinner last night, I know exactly what I am talking about.

Mr. Jessiman: I'd like to question the minister, if I may, regarding the great use of the pesticide DDT during the spruce budworm infestation on the west side of Lake Nipigon a few years ago, when they flew in and sprayed and used DDT at the time. They did control the spruce budworm, although they did away with all of the birds and all of the fish and everything else. There was no wild-life left. Now we are using a new insecticide. I shouldn't say it has gone out of control. I know that your department is responsible for the control or the quality of the insecticide or pesticide that is being used. I understand

it is the Ministry of Natural Resources that is contracting the flying.

There is something close to 100,000 acres of spruce budworm infestation right in the heart of Quetico. It has been out of control, I think, for three years. If it gets one more year at it, the timber will be lost forever. They won't allow you to harvest it because of the restrictions put on. I just wonder how close a liaison you have between your department and Natural Resources, and how much interest there is in controlling this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all, I guess this is one of those things that we should not leave in its natural state in Quetico, the spruce budworm. Seriously, again, they are operating on the same basis as MTC would be in that the materials that they would be using would be ones that would be classified by us. If the operators are in that classification, the people who are applying them, they would be licensed by us. I don't know what the specific material is. Perhaps Mr. Moore does.

Mr. Jessiman: What I am asking really, Mr. Minister, is, do your people go in and see the effects of the spraying—not during the spraying, but after the spraying is completed? Do you go in and have a visual inspection or see it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't think so. I think that we would be ensuring that the methods used were the approved methods. It would hardly be necessary to go and see if there were any ill effects because there wouldn't be any unexpected ill effects.

Mr. Jessiman: Well, the ill effect, as I see it now, is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, hopefully, it would be that you kill the spruce budworms, but Mr. Moore tells me that we do inspect after large sprays. Would this be considered to be a large spray, Mr. Moore?

Mr. Moore: Yes. We do have a liaison, sir, with Natural Resources.

Mr. Jessiman: You do?

Mr. Moore: And they would have a pesticides section. One chap is in charge of nothing but their whole operation in the province.

We have a liaison with them and he also sits on the pesticides advisory committee as a member representing Natural Resources, so that their programmes are checked out with the pesticides advisory committee as far as the overall applications in the provinces are concerned. There is a control of sorts put on

in terms of, if there is any dissension among the committee as to what they are using, then they thrash it out and determine whether it should be used or not. The pesticides section of Natural Resources does have input into this whole established pesticide control end of it.

Mr. Jessiman: Carried!

Mr. Haggerty: I have one more question. Are there any cases where the pesticides are allowed to be mixed by farmers using them? Do you allow this mixing of one pesticide with another? What effect has the mixing of these two ingredients on the toxicity? Does it increase the danger to the health then?

Mr. Moore: No, generally speaking, the materials that are used in conjunction or in combination, in terms of farmers, are usually an insecticide to control the insects and a fungicide to control diseases. These are basically the two mixes that are made in terms of food crops. They should understand, too, that the materials that are classified within the province all must be registered under the PCP Act in Ottawa, which is the federal registration group. They have their evaluators and their toxicologists and refer, of course, to Food and Drug and the rest of the people. Information has to be supplied by the various agencies that are submitting these compounds to be registered and labelled. These uses are checked out through research and through demonstration before they are registered. Any materials that are used in the province here are basically registered. If they have been registered under the PCP Act, and directions are followed—mind you, if directions are not followed, then anybody can go wrong—basically, farmers recognize the need for these and so they don't misuse them.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, hopefully. We hope that they don't misuse them.

Mr. Moore: Well, I think most people are—

Mr. Haggerty: But what happens when they do combine them? Is there any warning on there that tells you not to combine them with another—

Mr. Moore: Oh, yes. Where they have, for instance, incompatibilities and this type of thing. Usually these appear on the label of the compound.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You will find on, say the Class I and Class II pesticides pretty full directions and information. And these are

some which have to be registered with the federal government if they are for sale in Canada. There are also some which are permitted in some areas of the country but not in others—the philosophy being that you don't use anything that isn't required and some, necessary in some places for certain kinds of crops, aren't necessary in others. So they are only permitted to be used in designated areas.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: On the Pesticides Act. I was most enthusiastic about it when it hit the House. It extended the grounds on which a licence could be revoked or refused, the use of stock orders, and so on. It put a lot more of the responsibility, which was under various other departments, under your ministry. The problem is, I think you had royal assent back in mid-May and it has still not been proclaimed, if my information is correct. Why is that? Or has it, in fact, been proclaimed and did I miss it?

Mr. Moore: One of the reasons for this would be that the current legislation governing the use of pesticides involves three different Acts. These Acts have to be collated, which is being done, with regulations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are two amendments to the Water Resources Act, and one or two in the amendments that are presently before the House in the Environmental Protection Act. This has been the problem. We have the regulations. In fact we just remembered the regulations last week for some new products that are under the old Act. If you recall, I said we were putting everything in one Act. Technically we can't proclaim that Act until we have taken out the sections in the other two Acts by amendment.

Mr. Bounsall: Are these among the bills you are going to get to as soon as we're through here?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The House leader tells me that as soon as we are finished the estimates we'll get into the—

Mr. Bounsall: Will that allow you to proclaim this Act?

Mr. Martel: Then we should get on with finishing these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We can finish right now if you want.

Vote 1803 agreed to.

On vote 1804:

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, might I suggest that we combine laboratory and research? It just seems that they are so close that to try and draw the fine line between laboratory and research seems to be a waste of time. We are just going to go over and over the same stuff. If we combine them both, with that understanding, we'll do two of them at once.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Fine by me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: I would like to ask the minister if the laboratory analysis has been completed on the samples taken this summer by his staff. He was doing a third of the analysis and, as I understand it, Inco was doing a third. If there was too much discrepancy between the findings of his people and those presented by International Nickel, a third analysis was to be performed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Some of the data has been collected, but the analysis has not been completed. I can't remember whether it was you I wrote to the other day, Elie, but I wrote to somebody giving this information and saying that when we had the analysis complete we would forward it.

Mr. Martel: That was about a month ago. I was just wondering if that had been completed.

Mr. Drowley: Mr. Minister, the analysis of the particulate emissions has been completed. The correlation between the SO_2 which was measured and the part of flying the plume and sampling it and its relationship has not been finished but we have finished our portion of the particulate analysis.

Mr. Martel: The plumes should provide some interesting answers to some of the problems that I have been blaming Inco for. We were in Sudbury the other day, and your staff—I had some difficulty in figuring how I could get this in, but I managed, I got it figured out—we dumped lime in a lake and that will, in all probability, neutralize it and then we'll have to add nutrient which eventually might start the life cycle of the lake over again. Or hopefully, as I understand it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are talking about Nellie Lake.

Mr. Martel: Yes. Nellie Lake and the others related. What bothers me, Mr. Minister, is that at the same time you are doing this—and when I spoke on TV after you, I said I thought this was a great move, but that it

disturbed me that if efforts were not maintained to get at the source, then we would be defeating our own purpose. I'm not happy with your decision, of late, as you can appreciate. I've just done an article for the steelworker newspaper, on you. You'll be rather infamous by the time it—

Mr. Haggerty: You're becoming very popular in that magazine.

Mr. Martel: —highlights your second, not your first, but your second bowing to pressure from the industry in the area by granting them extensions to continue to emit SO_2 . This goes back three years ago when your predecessor George—in the article I even went back to Simonett because he promised to clean pollution up by 1970. Well, he was off target a little bit.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But he retired too early.

Mr. Martel: And then old George came along, and in one press release regarding Inco he was going to have it cleaned up by 1985. Of course you've granted Inco an extension to that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Inco?

Mr. Martel: Yes, Inco. You granted Inco an extension back in January.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's not the end date.

Mr. Haggerty: He's granted so many extensions he can't recall them all.

Mr. Martel: But I want to find out what your research does. That's what I'm really leading up to, Mr. Minister, because the reason you gave in your press release was that—it's a case of trying to keep the public up there confused but believing something is going on—the Ontario operations are feeling economic pressure from offshore nickel deposits. You added that byproduct operations, such as iron ore recovery, are becoming marginal as evidenced by the closure of the operations at Falconbridge.

Well, you were paving the way. I'm ahead of myself, but have you had your research staff look at Inco's profit sheets? They talked to you when times were bad. They were really harsh last year. In the first six months their income was \$117 million; \$48,990,000 net profit in the first six months. Now they had a bad year. So you granted them an extension. Do you know what their profits are, Mr. Minister, for the first six months—the comparable six months this year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm told they are going very well.

Mr. Martel: "Well" isn't the word.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Internationally.

Mr. Martel: "Well" isn't the word. Income of \$201 million, up from \$117 million. Clear profit: \$92,545,000, that's double, with 5,000 less men—double the profits and it isn't internationally. Because their production in New Caledonia isn't too good and I'm not sure they are even in production in Australia. Although they sent Pigott to Australia to get rid of him in Ontario. A 100 per cent increase in profit. And you've got the audacity to sit there and tell me that for economic reasons you have to give them another extension. I said in 1970, when Kerr made his announcement, you would never live up to it. And you've proved it already. And then you come along with Falconbridge. Well, they snowed you too because they wouldn't listen to their engineers. And so they install a bloody plant and they don't go according to what the engineers' specifications are and it costs them \$60 million.

Well, that's too bad. That's too bloody bad. That was their error. And the public in the Sudbury area, of course, they can continue to be snowed under, can't they?

And the worst part. Your new stipulations for Falconbridge. Your projection is not 1974 but is now 1979 and is five per cent less than the figure by Kerr in 1970. You've even reduced the amount they have to reduce by. And you've given them five extra years to do it. Now, do you people fight pollution by announcements? I've said this to you before, Mr. Minister: for God's sake, if you're not going to do anything, don't try and snow us. Don't try and snow us.

And it still goes on. These silly press releases that come from this ministry, which, when you put them all together—it was obvious when I looked back at the press releases, that on January 5, 1973, you were actually paving or preparing the announcement for Falconbridge, made just a couple of weeks ago, when you made the statement: "Byproduct operations such as iron ore recovery are becoming marginal as is evidenced by the closure of the operation in Falconbridge."

Well, seven months later you gave them permission to go ahead and to continue. This was after you denied it when my colleague, the member for Nickel Belt, raised it in the House last fall. You denied that you were even considering giving Copper Cliff an

extension. Then during the Christmas break it came. And I'm convinced that by making allusions to Falconbridge and its losses in that press release, you were paving the way to give the same type of permission to Falconbridge to go on its way.

Now, if we are going to spend piles of money, Mr. Minister, and I think it's an excellent programme you've got going, but if we are going to continue to allow this to occur for five more years we are defeating the purpose. And I resent these types of press releases which make promises to people and year after year, time after time, there are further extensions.

By God, the Americans in 1961 can decide to put a man on the moon, the most complicated technical operation mankind's ever known—

Mr. Haggerty: Have they ever cleaned up the pollution in the States?

Mr. Martel: —and we haven't been able to say to these mining companies: "Look, gentlemen, you are making a good buck, these complicated things can be done." These companies can't resolve taking the gases at the bottom of the stack—at least consulting engineers tell me that's where it's got to be battled, not at the top and not with precipitators, but at the bottom. Now maybe the consulting engineers I've been talking with are wrong. That's where they tell me it has to be done, at the bottom—but we can't tackle this with as much emphasis or as much zeal as putting a man on the moon, a most useless operation, spending billions upon billions to put a man on the moon—hooray, we got him there. Had the Americans used that much money to clean up the pollution they would have a better environment today.

By the same token, maybe if this ministry put as much energy in trying to clean up pollution as it does writing press releases there would be some impetus to resolve the problem. But I get discouraged. I get fed up with this type of nonsense. And I'm thoroughly disgusted that you are giving Falconbridge five per cent less reduction than was demanded by George Kerr in 1970. Now, things haven't gone that bad that you even have to back off the original, have they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only thing I can say, Elie, is that while we are not wildly happy about having to adjust their programme, in the judgment of my own staff members, who are competent people, this is what can be accomplished with the present technology.

Unfortunately we have to adjust programmes from time to time because of processes that don't work; delays in delivery and installation of equipment and this sort of thing. We have also pushed ahead dates. We've adjusted orders when it became apparent that new technology would permit something to be cleaned up sooner. It works both ways. You don't hear too much about it when it's advanced. We naturally hear a good deal more about it when it is delayed.

Mr. Martel: I am trying to give you a compliment—and I don't give them readily—over the project that is going on in Sudbury to neutralize. I think that it's an excellent programme. But have you even asked your staff to sit down with Inco now and say: "Well you told us last year you were having a terrible year financially, but your net earnings for the first six months this year are \$92 million."

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that the revised programme is based primarily on the cost of the equipment required. It's based on the length of time it's estimated that—

Mr. Martel: No. Your statement, Jim, says: "Mr. Auld pointed out that the Ontario operations are feeling economic pressures from off-shore nickel deposits." Yet their profits, clear profits, doubled—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think the—

Mr. Martel: —in the first six months of this year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I do have the figures but I think—

Mr. Martel: I have them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —about 20 years ago something like 90 per cent of the world's nickel came from Canada, primarily the Sudbury basin. It's down now to 60 per cent.

Mr. Martel: How much?

Mr. Auld: Sixty per cent. And the predictions are that in about five years it will be around 40 per cent.

Mr. Martel: About 40 to 46 per cent, isn't it, Yes, but that is no reason—my God, it might only be a certain percentage of the world's production, but that isn't really a valid excuse. It might only represent 46 per cent or 40 per cent, but their profit sheets are there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The iron recovery, even though it is a marginal operation is significant,

because of the volume involved, in their economic picture, as I understand it.

Mr. Martel: I'm told, and it is the understanding in the Sudbury basin that the cost of operations in Sudbury are in fact paid for by the precious metals which are found in the ore, such as platinum, gold, silver. The actual operation costs are met by those precious metals alone.

But that still doesn't deter, Mr. Minister. There is \$92 million clear profit in the first six months of this year—and you cut back. Now, there might be an error in your boy's wording but I quote again that Mr. Auld pointed out that Ontario operations are feeling the economic pressure. And when you can increase your profit, clear profit, by 100 per cent in the first six months of this year as opposed to last year with 5,000 less men, then I suggest to you rather strongly that the economic reasons aren't there.

And I suggest that Inco only represents 40 per cent of the world's nickel because there are other countries producing. That doesn't affect their profit statements. It doesn't affect anything except that they haven't got as much of the market cornered as they used to have at one time. I just don't think that is a legitimate reason when I look at the profit statements—the comparison for the first two six-month periods of 1972 and 1973.

You know, if you had said it's for reasons not economic but that the equipment isn't there and we simply can't meet the deadline, okay, but don't tell us economic reasons. By God, their profit is going to be \$200 million this year—clear, clear. To try and have it shoved down your throat that it's for economic reasons and poor old mother Inco can't clean up—well, that's a lot of nonsense and I think they once again deceived you. They told you their profit was going to be bad and you accepted it in good faith and they just gave it to you once again as they continue to do every time. This government seems to like Inco shoving it into them anyway.

I am telling you it's a disgrace that they would use that for a reason and that you would accept it. I suggest to you that you should go back to them now and say, "Now, look, gentlemen, you told us it was for economic reasons, you had a poor year." I am sure they had all the books out, knowing how prepared they are. They had all the books out and the big crocodile tears were flowing right to the floor.

Ask them to justify this, then. I think that they should be made to justify it to you, Mr. Minister, I really do, because that was

last year and you gave them the concession in January. I think there's an onus on you to say to them: "Come on down, gentlemen, and let's talk about it. Why did you put me in this dilemma, claiming you are having such a financial disaster that you only made \$48 million in the first six months last year and that you couldn't go ahead with your programme, and yet after taxes in the first six months of this year you are only up to \$92.5 million—almost 100 per cent increase in profit?" They have got to justify that to you and to the people of the Sudbury region. I would ask you to make them justify it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I always listen with interest to you in your discussions of Inco.

Mr. Martel: Well, I love them. I am disappointed that they didn't invite me to the grand opening last week, or two weeks ago, of their new drinking water system. You know that one that we had all the letters on in the House? Well, they opened that, you know, two weeks ago, and they forgot to invite me. I was just beside myself.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was probably because they were only going to have water.

Mr. Martel: Well, they invited representatives of the ministry. I thought I deserved some credit for those letters.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They only drink water.

Mr. Martel: Well, I thought they should invite me and they didn't and I was beside myself. The other point, one final point: Falconbridge bothers me, Mr. Minister, because I am not quite sure that you should have given them a delay. I know they have lost money, a pile of it, \$60 million—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, actually about \$72 million, I think, although they have got some of that back in the sulphur recovery plant, as I understand it, because they can adjust it, at some expense, to go on to the fluid bed roasting process that they are now going to put in.

Mr. Martel: But why five per cent less than the original announcement, Mr. Minister? The original announcement said that they would have to clear up by 1974, I guess it was, some 60 per cent. Your latest bonanza to them indicates that five years later now, 1979, they will have only had to clear up 55 per cent. Now, in my mathematics, that means five per cent less, five years later than the original deadline. It's going backwards.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that's true. Unfortunately I haven't got it because we are a little off in research and laboratories at the moment, as I think we all appreciate.

Mr. Martel: Well, your press release of Sept. 12, 1973, says the revised schedule calls for sulphur-dioxide emissions to be cut back from the 1969 level by 36 per cent at the end of December, 1976—which is a snow job—and by 55 per cent as of May 31, 1979.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The original order from Mr. Kerr—

Mr. Martel: I have it somewhere here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —ordered Falconbridge to comply with the recommendations in the provincial officer's report; the first stage during the year 1975 and the second stage during the year 1978. It set out a 55 per cent reduction in sulphur-dioxide emissions during the year 1975 and further to this, the report recommended a further reduction to bring the company within the limits of Ontario regulation 15 so that the sulphur-dioxide would not, in the aggregate, be greater than 0.3 parts of sulphur-dioxide per million parts of air averaged over a 30-minute period. That was the second stage that Mr. Kerr ordered complied with during the year 1978.

The amended programme calls for that same 55 per cent reduction in two stages—by Dec. 31, 1976, SO₂ emissions will be reduced by 36 per cent, and by May 31, 1979, a reduction of 55 per cent will be achieved. In addition the company has been given until Dec. 1, 1980, to comply with regulation 15 as opposed to during the year 1978. So that in effect it has moved everything ahead two years—from meeting that 0.3 parts per million during 1978 to Dec. 31, 1980.

Mr. Martel: Wait a minute, you're snowing me here. Here's the one that I read and it said:

The air management branch of Ontario Department of Energy and Resources Management announces an air pollution programme has been finalized with Falconbridge Nickel Mines. The programme is of paramount importance in reducing the amount of SO₂ emitted to the atmosphere from Falconbridge smelting and refining complex and will take four years to complete. Presently, 1,028 tons per day of SO₂ are being emitted. This amount will be reduced to 410 tons per day by 1974, a 60 per cent reduction.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It wasn't part of the programme, Elie. You will remember that when they closed down the iron-ore recovery plant they reduced their emissions, I think—I haven't the figures in front of me—by something like 500 tons a day, wasn't it?

Mr. Martel: What I want to ask then, Mr. Minister, is it possible they close down a plant, the pyrrhotite plant—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The pyrrhotite—yes, isn't that the iron-ore recovery plant?

Mr. Martel: Yes, but it was a different type of operation. Could they not reactivate the old pyrrhotite plant? You see, they moved into this other plant, kept the pyrrhotite plant and are actually spilling more today and will be emitting more today than they have been at any time in the last four or five years. What is happening to that material from the pyrrhotite plant since it has been shut down?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was stockpiled, I understand. Unfortunately, because we are not in air at the moment I haven't got the details with me.

Mr. Martel: Yes. I had to bring it up under research because I can't get the answers any other way. Communications are very difficult in the mail. I'm told by Jim Tester, the president of Mine-Mill, that they in fact could reactivate the pyrrhotite plant for a while until some of these other things come into fruition. Now I don't know if that is feasible or not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think we've had any application from them.

Mr. Martel: Maybe you shouldn't ask for an application from them. Maybe you might suggest to them that in view of the environmental damage which is going to be—because that new plant was supposed to reduce the emissions; the plant that they did have was not all that hot; but nothing at all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know; this is an unusual request from you.

Mr. Martel: I have got to take the better of two bad scenes; I'm going to take the one that is the lesser.

Hon. Mr. Auld: All I can tell you is that I'll inquire from the people—

Mr. Martel: Yes. I just ask that that is sort of looked into.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —who have first-hand knowledge and see what the story is.

Mr. Martel: One final point: Have you had that monitor—have you had my name engraved on it yet?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Say, that's an idea.

Mr. Martel: You told me you were going to have my name engraved on that one.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We said we would put it wherever you wanted it.

Mr. Martel: Well, yes, you said you were going to engrave it, too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll tell you we might just have a little ceremony. We might get the archaeological and historic sites advisory board to stick up a plaque beside it.

Mr. Martel: All right. I'm waiting for that, you see.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know if we can budget for it.

Mr. Martel: We might take up a collection.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I want to talk on the same trend as the member for Sudbury East. Of course, it deals more perhaps with research.

Mr. Martel: That was all on research. It destroys the basis of the research plan, or the research work that is going on now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Basically that was your research.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. This deals with the minister's orders on certain plants within the Niagara region and one is the Union Carbide. It has been making the press lately, in the editorials in the Welland Tribune, and I'm afraid some of the comments are not too pleasant for the member for Welland. I think it leaves the member for Welland in a rather embarrassing position, by these press releases or editorials. It is concerning the operations—

Madam Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Haggerty, before you go any further, could we please recess to go upstairs in answer to the bells? I think they are ready for us.

Mr. Haggerty: You think they are ready for us?

An hon. member: Do you think we will be back before 6?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, we'll be back.

The committee recessed at 4.40 o'clock, p.m. for a vote in the House and reconvened at 5 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Haggerty: If you read some of the articles of council and proceedings of the city of Welland and other surrounding areas around Welland—I have mentioned some of the editorials in the Welland Tribune that were not too happy with the minister's reasoning for removing the ban on certain furnace operations in the plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Was this back in January? The only thing we have done in their operations is that we gave them permission to reopen one of the closed furnaces while one of the ones that was still permitted to be open was rebricked. Was that in January?

Mr. Haggerty: You must have removed all the orders on the ban on certain furnaces there, because this is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They made another application just a week or so ago.

Mr. Drowley: They requested permission to close down two furnaces and run one furnace because they had to produce ferro-manganese for the steel mill.

Mr. Haggerty: They are producing more than that though, aren't they?

Mr. Drowley: Actually the emissions from that one furnace are less than the other two combined.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know, you would have to—oh, I suppose this is what I am dealing with, this is dealing with the research end of it. What research have you done to actually prove the statement you just made that it has reduced the emission of pollutants coming out of there? I mean if you are travelling by car what is falling in the local area on residential property and—?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would be based, I would assume, on the capacity of the furnace, because the furnaces are all the same type. If one has a capacity, for argument's sake, of 10 tons an hour and two others have a capacity—

Mr. Haggerty: I imagine there are some large furnaces there that would probably take the place of four other small furnaces operating in a capacity of that size.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Unfortunately we are just a little off research and I haven't got the detail in front of me. I can tell you this though, Ray, and Ellis was concerned about

this, they made another application recently to reopen the same thing, and I just turned them down. In fact I wrote them Monday, about a week ago.

Mr. Haggerty: This is almost coming to the same method of procedure that Inco has been using with your department. One minute they are being phased out or slowed up on certain operations, and then all of a sudden the ban is lifted and they are back into full operation. Apparently there has been no research done in the area into what effect the pollution has on the area. I mean, are the pollutants of organic material? What effect has it on health of the residents in that area?

I was interested in another comment down there. The city of Port Colborne was developing a new commercial enterprise, or small industrial park, small industries. The city of Welland council sent their solicitor to that hearing—this was the hearing before the Ontario Municipal Board on the rezoning of the property—and his main concern was for the city of Welland. We wanted to make sure that there was no pollution created by the new industrial park and we didn't want it to come back over on to the city of Welland. I'll tell you, if it crossed that Union Carbide area there, you couldn't tell where the pollution comes from, because it is really dumping it out in that area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I recall, Ray, the rest of that operation, that the old furnaces have to close down—is it Dec. 31?

Mr. Haggerty: They were supposed to be phased out this year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And they will be.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't like to see them being phased out. I think they can make an effort to put in the proper pollution abatement equipment to meet requirements in this industry so they can continue their operations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You may recall that at the time they announced they were moving that operation to Beauharnois they indicated that the reason for doing that was not for our pollution requirements. In fact they said they were going to have to meet similar requirements in Quebec. I am not aware of the detail on that, but it was primarily the power costs. While they didn't say what it was, my understanding is they have a long-term deal with Hydro Quebec for power at—I think it is four mills—which is—

Mr. Haggerty: About half of what it is here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that's pretty close to Hydro's cost without distribution.

Mr. Haggerty: I know when they made the move to Quebec I did have some of the staff of Nader's raiders in to see me. They were concerned about it, because I am sure they didn't want that type of pollution down there. Maybe they will meet the requirements in the province of Quebec.

But I think in this instance, where you remove the ban on your orders, then I think you should give consideration to the research that should be included in this—the reasons for the removal. If it is less pollution, then by all means I see little harm in removing the ban. But in this particular plant I don't think you have carried out the research as to what effect this pollution has on the area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are aware that it is well in excess of our requirements and that's why the order was put on them. As far as the materials that are emitted, I can't give you a list of them but there is no immediate danger to health or we would have shut the place down, as we did that lead-crushing operation.

Mr. Haggerty: On what do you base your statement? I mean have you done any research in the area to say there is organic matter in there that would be injurious to health?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we know what is in the emissions, because we have monitors in the area, sulphur candles and all the various things that would indicate what's there and analyse it.

Mr. Haggerty: If you read some of the articles of the council proceedings of the city of Welland, they are not too happy with your monitoring in that area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They have asked us, I believe, for additional monitors.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And we may be able, in the budget that we are presently discussing, to do something there. But our problem, again, as I have said when we were on this vote—the relevant vote, Ray—is a question of priorities. We just don't have the funds and the staff to do many things as quickly as may be desirable.

Mr. Haggerty: I am not a member of the committee, but I think it is a good time to move a resolution that with the increase of revenue coming into the Treasury here, there

should be additional funds supplied to provide the necessary equipment in pollution monitoring.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we will have a fairly good budget.

Mr. Haggerty: I suggest to the minister that the revenue is there. He should be able to get a little bit more.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm very much aware of this. If I could take two minutes and tell the committee an experience I had when I went to open that oil removing process in Welland, which is right next door to Carbide.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was supposed to be at 11 o'clock in the morning. We got hung up in a traffic jam on the QEW, and we didn't get there until 12, and at 12:15 we were supposed to have left the plant and gone someplace for lunch.

Mr. Haggerty: You got lost in the smog, did you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We pushed the button for the oil cleaning operation and went and looked at it. It was about a quarter to 1 when we were leaving, and just at that moment, I thought, right by Union Carbide, there didn't seem to be any great problem. But it turned out they'd shut down the furnaces about 10 o'clock and they figured everybody must have left, because they just started them up then and I had a first-hand look at what transpired.

Mr. Haggerty: I hope your staff saw it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My staff had told me it was pretty bad. After I saw it I felt they had understated it. But I must say when I got there originally I couldn't see what the problem was.

Mr. Bounsall: You thereby resolved to be an hour late for every function that you attend.

Mr. Haggerty: One of the press articles, or the statements in the editorial page, was that when the Prime Minister of Canada was there during the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway the plant was almost closed down too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is what comes from being on time.

Mr. Haggerty: On time; that's right! The other matter I wanted to talk to you about

was the acid spill in the town of Pelham, on the TH&B railroad. That's the one where 18 or 20 tank cars had spilled sulphuric acid, I believe. There is a residue that's been left, not only on private property and farm fields, but along the roadside ditches too.

I understand farmers have had cattle come in contact with the residue that is left there, and it has almost blinded some cattle and calves. I've called in the regional health unit to make a study of just what effect it has on humans in that area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is this an area where the acid hasn't been neutralized?

Mr. Haggerty: It's been neutralized, but perhaps it had been neutralized with the wrong neutralizer. I believe they used a soda or something when they should have used lime.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Calcium carbonate. I think it was calcium carbonate.

Mr. Haggerty: It was a soda, was it? A soda, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It could be. There's a number of things that could have been used.

Mr. Haggerty: There is a layer or crust of this residue that remained. It is a brown colour and you can see it all the way through the fields where they've been farming.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually I think it is a civil matter. We have indicated that we would give any sort of technical advice that we have. But it is really a matter between, as I understand it—and I wouldn't say that this is gospel—the Toronto-Hamilton-Buffalo Railway and/or the shipper to compensate for the property damage that has been created. In fact, there was some fussing not too long ago about removing the cars.

Mr. Haggerty: The cars have been finally removed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But that is just recently.

Mr. Haggerty: Just recently. It seems that every time you write a letter to the department some action is taken. I guess they have been removed now. But when you say it becomes a civil action, surely your department should be able to provide some assistance to those persons involved?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose we might be called to give some sort of evidence.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. I mean, what effect has that residue on the community

there now? There have been no laboratory tests made to find out—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know anything about that. I can only assume we haven't been requested to give any comment. But if we are requested to, we would be delighted to do so.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I find this is one good thing about the regional health unit in the area, where there had been an oil spill from one of the railroads, Penn-Central I believe it was. A farmer had a pond for water and when they relocated the St. Lawrence Seaway they had to relocate the railroads in the area too, and by relocating the railroad it moved closer to this farm property and apparently oil from the diesels somehow would get out and get into the farm pond and the cattle wouldn't drink the water. Apparently, as I understand it, they had called your department and very little had been done on it until the regional health unit got into the picture. I guess samples of the water were taken and they found out that it wasn't even suitable for farm animals to drink. So you wonder sometimes just what research facilities are available.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In fact we would be doing samples of that type in a lab for the health unit, if they asked us to.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but why should it be the health unit?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because they are the people involved. Their jurisdiction, under the Public Health Act, is on matters relating to public health. I don't know how they would be involved with animals unless it might be the fact that it might contaminate ground water.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm sure that your department is responsible to some extent to see that wherever there is an acid spill or an oil spill it is followed up and there is no—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are responsible to see that action is taken to clean it up, but we are not responsible for the costs. In fact there is a small item in the budget, in an earlier vote, for cleaning up spills where we can't find who did it. But in the case, as in most of them, where you know the source, that source is responsible for the cost.

Our job is primarily having the system going and co-ordinating the various people involved. In the case of that acid we had Natural Resources people there monitoring the streams, remember, to see if there was

going to be any effect on the fish, and we had our own technical people there. As a matter of fact, I'm very proud to say I think our staff and the other people, the regional people, particularly the regional police force and the fire department—

Mr. Haggerty: Don't mention the police force, please!

Hon. Mr. Auld: I thought I'd throw that in.

Mr. Haggerty: There is a story behind that. They were practically the last ones who came into the picture, if I can recall.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They were around there at midnight keeping people out.

Mr. Haggerty: Midnight? This is right, but when did the accident happen? If I can recall the statement that I've got, or the comments that I received on it from a good source, they were called immediately after the accident and they couldn't be available. They had to attend to some other little matter. The group that should be given the credit is the volunteer fire department of the town of Pelham.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They were the first—

Mr. Haggerty: They were the first on the scene, and if it wasn't for their immediate attention to it, it could have been a more serious matter than it was. But it was the firemen. This raises another matter—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are a little away from research on this, I should imagine.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, but it brings in another point that I want to bring in too. Do you have a catalogue on any or all chemical materials in Ontario that you can use to neutralize in case of an acid spill, a chemical spill or something like that? This was one of the problems with this acid spill. They had to call around. I know they tied up their radio equipment and everything trying to find out what agent they could use to neutralize the acid.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What neutralizing agency was available quickly?

Mr. Haggerty: This is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It seems to me that the material came from Windsor, didn't it?

Mr. Bounsall: Where?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Windsor.

Mr. Haggerty: And yet you could have used, perhaps, an agricultural lime or lime which was available from almost any building supply dealer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The quantities that were required, as I recall—

Mr. Haggerty: Anything would have been—

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and the time of year, there was a hell of a snowstorm going on, as I recall, when I was there. There wouldn't be much agricultural lime in storage.

Mr. Haggerty: You could have got it from Walker Brothers.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you about that.

Mr. Haggerty: No, but have you any information of cataloguing all the chemicals that are handled on trucks travelling Ontario, and any transportation that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't seen a specific catalogue, but the technical people on our staff, chemists and so on, are aware of what is required for pretty well anything. I think there's probably a range of things, and it depends again on the urgency and the availability as to any one of a number. With an acid you use an alkali, and with an alkali you use an acid.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. I believe Health and Welfare in the United States, under their Act, have a catalogue and it names almost every chemical there is; it tells you what to use in case of a spill, what material or agent to use to neutralize it. It tells you what the conditions are if it hits open air. It warns you to stay away from it or to use some type of gas mask or something like that. But it warns the people, it warns the fire department and informs them—they are usually the first ones called to the scene of an accident—what to do.

Now, I suggest that perhaps we should have something like this; cataloguing all these different chemicals so they are well informed what to do.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, our contingency centre is open by phone 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and they have that information available there.

Mr. Haggerty: But I mean—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll pursue this and just see exactly what we do have in the field. My guess is that our own staff would have the

information available. I know that in certain circumstances they know where the equipment is, and materials in quantity in various parts of the province in the normal course of events.

Mr. Haggerty: I know the city of Port Colborne, being as close as they are to the St. Lawrence Seaway, they do have their own little cataloguing of certain materials that are carried on some of the ships on the Great Lakes and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course they have sort of untrained people at the locks, they aren't technical people.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I'm talking about fire departments. They are usually the first ones called. If there's a problem on the St. Lawrence Seaway with an explosion or an acid spill or an oil leak, they are perhaps the first that have been called. If they had had some direction, if the province would have a catalogue; then they could pinpoint it right off the bat and they wouldn't have to wait for three or four hours trying to find out what type of material they should use to neutralize it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They wouldn't have to do that. They have the numbers of the contingency centre and they can—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but I mean; I don't know—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You get it faster than hauling out a catalogue.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but I don't know that they are aware of this. Are they? Have you given any direction to the fire departments?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Unfortunately I haven't available on this vote the people who have the details, but I'll find out.

Mr. Haggerty: I bring this to your attention and I think the cataloguing of—

Mr. Bounsall: Could I just make a suggestion here? Why don't you, in terms of manufacturing companies, or other areas or other locations which handle a substance which is a potential danger if there is a spill, why aren't these locations required to keep on hand the material which would neutralize or combat whatever that spill is? If this was an acid spill, people at that installation would know that sodium carbonate could do it, rather than wait—I'm kind of making an inference—rather than wait for it to be brought to them at the time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It would be pretty hard to do with a train, because you don't know where it's going to crack up.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, that's why I said locations and manufacturing companies. Was this a train?

Mr. Haggerty: It was a train.

Mr. Bounsall: Well for companies that are handling things which would produce a problem, is there any compulsion on them to have the facilities right at hand to neutralize the effects of a spill?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Generally speaking, the problem is not in a plant, because the plant in its requirements, under the safety aspects, I guess under the Ministry of Labour, or it was Labour anyway, is required to have dikes around tanks so that if a tank ruptures, the liquid is contained and so on. And the problems that we have had, with the exception of the fellow who knocked the valve off a chlorine tank in Sarnia the other day, had to do with vehicles or ships.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's pretty hard. You know you can't follow every ship around with another ship full of something to—

Mr. Bounsall: Sure, you are right.

Mr. Drowley: We have this contingency plan which the minister mentioned. In addition to this, all the major chemical companies have banded together to set up their own emergency centres in conjunction with ours. This information is available, readily available. If the police forces don't have it or the fire departments don't, there's no reason why they can't get it.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, this is one instance in which they didn't have it, but I suggest that if anybody should have it, it should be the emergency forces in the province of Ontario. Even EMO should have them. And apparently we don't have such a programme. I would suggest to the minister that maybe it's worthwhile looking into.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll see exactly what it is we have in the field, but the basic information is at the other end of the phone, in the contingency centre.

Madam Chairman: Does that complete for you, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): In your research projects—I think we discussed quite a few of them last year—you went through your book and you were going to give us a rundown on some of them, there are a few in which I'm interested.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Good: In what areas do you have a spray irrigation system going now?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Spray irrigation experiments?

Mr. A. J. Harris (Director, Research Branch): We have three experiments now going on in spray irrigation; one up in Smithville, one at Port Rowan, and we are continuing the one at Shelburne.

Mr. Good: Shelburne. Are these on waste land?

Mr. Harris: Well, it's a different approach. At Shelburne it's more of a waste type of a plan; it's not much value for growing crops. But in Smithville it's a kind of overload flow approach, where you put on a very heavy spray and you rely on a pickup with the vegetation on the soil. It's sprayed on, but sprayed on at a very heavy rate. You are not counting on soaking in. At Port Rowan it's a very impervious soil and we're trying to determine just at what rate you can apply in areas like this.

Mr. Good: What are the results of these experiments? Do you see any application for permanent sewage disposal plants in small communities, large communities or—

Mr. Harris: Well there are limitations, of course, in our climate up here. You have a very short spray season and usually the maximum rate of application, including rainfall, is two to three inches per week. So we are limited over the spray season, which is usually the hot summer months. In the fall, as soon as you get the rain, sometimes you have to cut your spray right off.

So if you try to operate a complete spray system for a large community you probably would have to have a standby system, say at a very large lagoon, to hold what you can't spray. So you really defeat your purpose. I would say spray irrigation is more for the hot climates. In our situation I think it would be seasonal operations.

Mr. Good: You don't see it as a permanent solution, then, for year-round application?

Mr. Harris: Not in too many applications.

Mr. Good: The other matter I wanted to discuss for a minute, and we talked about it last year, is substitutions for our present sewage treatment on an individual basis; that is packaged plants for the home and what not, and especially for cottage country. I suppose these will be the first areas in which this might have any degree of acceptability in applications, especially where there is no alternative.

While at the exhibition, I probably spent half of my two hours there talking to this fellow who has this. I think this is a propane storage unit. They conducted experiments at which I think members of your private waste branch and your air management branch were both present.

I was quite impressed with the statistics he had on it. It seemed to be the best I have seen; and I have seen others, electric and what not. This seemed to be quite good in that it was automatic ventilation; and the propane made it applicable anywhere, whether electricity is available or not.

The report by Mr. Anderson, senior consultant for the public health inspection branch, seemed to indicate that: "From the public health standpoint, the appropriate model so and so, if installed, operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications and made to comply with items 1 and 2 of the above comments, may be recommended for use in cottage areas where conventional waste disposal systems are not suitable, but where means of disposing of household waste water, other than toilet waste, are available." The comments were simply that after a 20-minute burning cycle, 99.9 per cent of solids were reduced to ash, so they suggested the burning cycle be extended to 25 minutes; and secondly, additional insulation should be provided for the sides of the unit in order to avoid discomfort to subsequent users in between burning cycles.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The hot seat.

Mr. Good: The hot seat. The application, I thought, was tremendous and had a lot of possibilities. Now so far, after a demonstration which evidently—in my mind it had a pretty good reception as far as performance was concerned—but it appears to me that your department and the public health people are just so reluctant to give their blessing to anything that is new for fear that they might be sticking their necks out. There is a big problem to be solved in the proper manage-

ment of toilet waste in cottage country, small communities, municipalities. You remember the other year the member for Sudbury East was talking about the Happy Hollow River—

Mr. Haggerty: Happy Valley.

Mr. Good: Happy Valley?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Happy Valley.

Mr. Good:—where people are using out-houses. There is no way your ministry will permit them to put in septic tank systems and there they must live in, you might say, the dark ages.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is referred to as six rooms and a path.

Mr. Good: Yes, six rooms and a path. The proper installation and application of something of this nature has got to come in those situations. We are not living back at the turn of the century. We are living in modern times when people expect this type of convenience.

I am not saying, as someone mentioned in our other discussions, that people are ready to give up the flush toilets, but where you don't even have that I am sure this would be much better, even than some of the septic systems that we have.

The interesting part of it is that up to now the Haliburton-Kawartha-Pine Ridge district health unit is the only health unit across the province that will give any kind of endorsement to this type of unit. I know your people have been doing tests on others comparable to this, but more of a package recycling unit within a household. I wonder if you could report on that and, if you are aware of this, if you would give us any report on whether you are encouraging health units to accept these installations.

I understand if you put it in an existing building there is really nothing that anyone can do to stop you and the health unit won't stop you; but if you try to get a building permit on the basis of making an installation of this nature, you can run into a lot of interference and a lot of trouble at the local health unit.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, because of the fact that it is only treating a portion of the waste in the household.

Mr. Good: But the thing is based on the premise that you are looking after your other wash water wastes and sink water wastes in another manner. They are simple to look after compared with your toilet wastes, are

they not? I mean a grease trap will look after your kitchen sink.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are less of a hazard, generally speaking. Actually what is happening, and I think I mentioned this—perhaps I didn't—when I introduced the current amendments, is that the Environmental Protection Act, 1971, part 7, when proclaimed, will permit us to set the standards and, if we decide to do so, do the actual issuing of permits for private waste systems.

We haven't done this yet for a couple of reasons. In effect, we are doing this through a different method in the Muskoka-Parry Sound area, because of very severe problems of backlogs there and the fact that the MOH was anxious to work with us or to have us work with him. In fact we have had one meeting with the subcommittee of the municipal liaison committee on how we are going to do this. At the moment we are expecting that the regions will do their own, subject to province-wide standards of both the inspecting staff and types of equipment to be used, and in counties if they are prepared to do it—again under the same basis of province-wide standards. The big problem, as you say, is that different health units have different standards.

Mr. Good: But why should they?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because at the moment they all operate under the Public Health Act and the MOH has that authority. We are in the process of setting province-wide standards.

Mr. Good: All right. You did admit earlier in the year that dual authority, between yourselves and the Health ministry, does create some problems.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have at the moment, as a matter of fact, a fairly major experimental project with a package system. I think we have authorized them to install 110 units in areas down your way, where there are all kinds of problems for septic tanks.

Mr. Good: Where is that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In Essex and Kent counties. The firm that makes them is in Chatham—oh Windsor, excuse me, my apologies; a little past your way.

We have had a number of private systems submitted to us. What we have done, since it is a profit-making organization, is refer them to the Ontario Research Foundation. The Foundation is vetting these things.

The great thing about the septic tank is that if the power goes off, or if the plumber isn't around, it works. There has to be some maintenance, but it is only every few years.

Mr. Good: If the power goes off you have no water.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What?

Mr. Good: If the power goes off at my cottage and yours, you have no water to fill your tank.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You have a built-in tank, though, that you don't require power to empty.

Mr. Good: You can carry water up from the beach.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wasn't talking about the house, I was talking about the occupant.

The question of service is one problem. There are a lot of very sophisticated methods that are being kicked around and they are being used in some places. But we are interested in the service aspect. If the thing breaks down, particularly if you are in a remote area, you might have some problems. But we are working toward achieving what you are suggesting.

Mr. Good: Don't you think the health units, or some of them, are reluctant, depending on the mood of the health officer, or whether he even likes people who live in cottages and a lot of other things? Don't you think that a little word from somewhere would help? Most people consider the Ministry of the Environment—although technically I suppose the health units do operate on their own. When they do have problems they go to your engineering people, so that they are linked with the ministry's technical staff.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This experiment with the Chatham firm is done in conjunction with the health units in the area where they are located.

Mr. Good: So in view of many people, the installation of the propane or electric unit or something is a great improvement, from an environmental aspect, over the outhouse. Surely a word from your ministry to the health units to say that in areas where it is impossible to use properly installed septic tank facilities we would ask you to even encourage the use of something of another nature would be a help.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the first stage, we will be doing that; but I am not sure just how far along we are on that proposed regulation that Mr. Walkinshaw is working on. But it is in the works someplace, and it has a number of things, including different septic tank materials. There has been a lot going on in that field—steel specially coated inside, fibreglass, one thing or another.

Mr. Good: So things have pretty well gone to concrete, and now they are moving away from concrete again.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And they are looking into plastics. As you suggested, some parts of the industry are working with the Canadian Standards Association in setting standards so that when you buy one you know what it is supposed to do.

Mr. Good: But you, as a ministry, have no overriding objections to any local health unit that endorses or allows the use of this type of unit?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not within reason. I can't see it happening, but if a health unit were to approve something which we knew wouldn't work and it was going to get into the ground water then we could step in.

Mr. Good: Yes, right; but were you aware that—

Mr. Drowley: We have had cases where electric-fired ones or propane-fired ones—not of this particular model that I'm aware of—have been installed in trailer camps where they were fairly close to each other. We've had complaints of odours from one to the other because they weren't working properly. That is one of the reservations that we have on them.

Mr. Good: Evidently the early models of another type had problems. The ventilating system was not automatic and wasn't always used.

Mr. Drowley: As a matter of fact, Ontario Hydro set up a demonstration for their own employees to test them out. They had this toilet built in a room all by itself. It was quite good except people hated to use it because everybody knew where they were going as they walked down this long hall into the big room.

Mr. Good: One final question: What other interesting new experiments have you started this year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is a matter of opinion as to whether or not it is interesting. What are you up to?

Mr. F. A. Voege (Executive Director, Laboratory and Research Division): I would ask Mr. Harris to give us the latest word.

Mr. Harris: It is a little difficult to pick one out, but I would say the majority of our work right now is associated with the nutrient removal programme on municipal sewage. We have been going pretty hard on that.

Mr. Good: Have you anything that is going to help the municipalities, cost-wise, because—

Mr. Harris: Yes, there is a programme under the Canada-Ontario agreement by which the municipality is assisted in the treatability studies for the phosphorus removal work. There are sufficient funds in that to pay for the cost of the consulting involved.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is the main thrust. In the agreement we are supposed to have this done on the lower Great Lakes by Dec. 31, 1975.

Mr. Good: I was aware of that. But I mean has there been any breakthrough in bringing down the cost of these nutrient removals?

Mr. Harris: Most of our work, I would say in this nutrient removal aspect, is associated with reducing costs. We are making very good progress. We are finding the quantities of chemicals required are decreasing, mainly through the research we are doing. We are finding more efficient ways in the application of the chemicals and the point of application.

Mr. Good: Thank you; that's all.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Good. Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am disturbed, Mr. Minister, by the funds in this programme for laboratory and research support services. There is a 25 per cent increase, roughly, in both categories over what was in the expenditure estimates last year, but to me it still looks like a pretty small figure.

As far as I'm concerned I think the ministry should be taking the lead both in basic and applied environmental research, using either your own facilities—and it takes a while to build up these facilities—or/and grants to institutions in the province that do have research facilities, such as the universities and

perhaps to a greater extent than it has been used in the past the Ontario Research Foundation.

What funds in this research vote, particularly, are expenditures within your own ministry, and what amount of this money in research would encompass grants to other groups?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is all our own money. The research by other groups is in the first vote, I think.

Mr. Bounsall: That's all in the first vote? So this represents the amount of research expenditure done within the ministry and not contracted out at all? Okay.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But this one is just water and sewage, it is not air. Air is in the air management vote.

Mr. Drowley: In the air programme there is approximately \$260,000 which is all given out to universities and institutes like ORF. There are research funds in the solid waste programme which are normally given out. This research budget is normally in-house research which is carried out by ministry personnel.

Mr. Bounsall: In reading the other votes, it didn't particularly cross my consciousness that those grants to outside agencies were contained therein.

Mr. Drowley: It is the same with pesticides. I believe there is \$100,000 in the pesticides vote for research, which is given out to various colleges, scientific institutes and research groups.

Mr. Bounsall: In looking at the expenditure breakdown, for example in pesticides, it didn't show a separate item for research grants. It didn't occur to me under these votes to tackle this question; I thought it would be all contained under your research support services here.

Tell us, then, a bit about your grant supports to research done outside, or all contained in other votes. Just what does this research under this vote go toward? What sort of research are you doing? I have heard a bit about one of the continuing projects and expansion of it. Just what other research areas are you into within your own ministry?

Mr. Harris: Actually I'd say we have about 25 or 30 projects going on right now. I don't know whether it requires a list, but I can give you an indication that we are into the gamma irradiation of sewage from a point of view of

disinfection. It's a completely different approach to disinfection, where you don't get involved in any type of chemical that would leave a residue in the water. There's been some concern here that in the disinfection of sewage, the chlorine may form, say, a chloramine with ammonia, and that could be toxic to fish. What we have been looking into are approaches for disinfection that would leave absolutely nothing in the effluent, and this appears to be one possibility.

Mr. Bounsall: How far is the study advanced? Does it look as if it's going to make it; except perhaps for the application in terms of cost?

Mr. Harris: That is about the only thing that's left now, it's a question of economics. Can it compete with the other approaches, or could another chemical be used that leaves no residue in the water?

Mr. Bounsall: But the gamma irradiation—

Mr. Harris: But the gamma irradiation does show very good prospects.

Mr. Bounsall: I'd like to hear about a few more if you can take a minute or two.

Mr. Harris: We've been into the question of viruses, both in water and in sewage. We're looking at the question of whether most forms of sewage treatment plants will remove the virus from the raw sewage. We're also doing this from the point of view of air transport.

You realize in the sewage treatment there is usually an aeration process. We talk about spray irrigation where there is an opportunity to use the wind to carry this over land. We have been doing some studies into the question of the movement of virus and the effect of treatment on virus. There is a possibility, of course, that the present mode of treatment may handle the virus all right, but this is a new field and the problem is mainly in the examination for virus. The procedures aren't that well established yet.

Mr. Bounsall: It's a programme of virus-removal that you're working on and not one of using a harmless virus to perform some other operation for you?

Mr. Harris: We are into that point of view, too; but that's more or less into the water quality, where we are looking to the possibility of using a natural virus, a harmless virus, to take care of the algae. There are indications that we could maybe propagate certain viruses that will do this. It's quite an

interesting field. I don't really have too much to say about that yet, because it's more or less a concept right now.

Mr. Bounsall: And that research is being done within the ministry?

Mr. Harris: Within the ministry, yes. I would also say there have been a lot of questions about hepatitis lately; the instance of hepatitis has increased quite a lot throughout the country in general. Now here is the question to us in water treatment: Is it coming from water? So we felt we should look into this question too and determine whether the present methods of water treatment do allow hepatitis to pass through. We have found that there is hepatitis in the raw water, but in all the treatment processes that we have there is no indication that it does pass through the treatment.

Mr. Good: Raw water? Are you talking about ground water?

Mr. Harris: Raw water; I'd say mostly river water.

Mr. Good: Pardon?

Mr. Harris: River water.

Mr. Good: River water?

Mr. Harris: There are indications that hepatitis is present in the river water.

Mr. Good: How many cities have a supply of river water?

Mr. Harris: There are not that many in the province.

Mr. Bounsall: Well, how would the hepatitis get into the river water if it wasn't getting in through an inadequate sewage treatment system? You say that it is in the water you take in.

Mr. Harris: There is use of some of the service water and, of course, there is swimming. There are all manner of means that it can get in—it could be airborne.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bounsall. Is there anyone else? Mr. Wardle is next.

Mr. T. A. Wardle (Beaches-Woodbine): I'd just like to ask a question on the research, Mr. Minister. Ashbridge's Bay has caused me concern for some years. What is the latest research as far as Ashbridge's Bay is concerned? Are we going to eventually get to the point where the odour will be no more?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that is actually a research problem. I think the problem in Ashbridge's Bay is that it is overloaded. Metro has plans for extensions for the whole three areas—Highland Creek, Ashbridge's Bay and the Humber—which include, as I recall, covering some of the aeration tanks because that is required even when they are not overloaded. The original units are of such a type that you have to do something to cover them and then, I suppose, incinerate the odour. I think it is about a three-year programme.

I can't give you the details. It's a Metro project, of course. There were a lot of problems with Highland Creek this year too.

Mr. Wardle: I understand so. Well, I don't know whether there is any sewage disposal plant in the world that doesn't at times emit odours; but the weather has a good deal to do with the problem down there, as you know. But is your ministry involved in any research in other plants throughout the world to bring those findings to bear on this plant?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we are not involved in the lab in this sort of thing. The suppliers of equipment are constantly doing work on this kind of thing, because customers want improvements. I think they are making progress.

But the problem, of course, is that if you have a plant that was designed and built many years ago, sometimes you can add improvements, sometimes you can't. It is pretty hard; you can't turn them in, you know.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Wardle.

Does vote 1804 carry?

Vote 1804 agreed to.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister; and this completes the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment.

The committee adjourned at 5:48 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. R. B. Beckett

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1973

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. R. B. Beckett in the chair.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Mr. Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, we now have a quorum so we can proceed with the estimates of the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

We have notice of substitutions: Mr. Martel for Mr. Gisborn and Mr. Ruston for Mr. Bullbrook.

It is customary at this time to ask the minister to make an opening statement. Mr. Minister, please?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. I have some very brief remarks and I trust that everyone had a very good Thanksgiving weekend and that we are filled with the spirit of thanksgiving.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Not the people you serve, sir.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Better than anywhere else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My remarks, as I mentioned, will be brief. I believe every member of the committee has been issued a blue book—if not, we have spare copies—which outline the programmes of the ministry and the various activities.

The ministry came into existence in early 1972 as an amalgamation of the former Department of Social and Family Services and of parts of the Department of Education and of the former Department of the Provincial Secretary, plus small programmes from other sources—the Community Centres Act from the Department of Agriculture and Food and the Athletic Commission from the Ministry of Labour.

These elements had to be tied together into a coherent system that would effectively serve the people of the province. This was

done immediately, but in addition a special task force was estimated in August, 1972 to stand back and look at the organization, at its place within the structure of government and its relationship with the voluntary agencies, and to make appropriate recommendations.

To use a term which is very popular these days, and rightly so, it was a "participative exercise" undertaken by the task force and the ministry across Ontario to explore with all ministry staff and interested persons in every walk of life, the job that the ministry should do, how it should be structured and so forth.

There were about 20 meetings held throughout the province during late 1972 and early 1973. At those meetings we invited members of our staff and we invited those agencies that dealt with our government—such as the Children's Aid; the homes for the aged—and also the federal Department of Manpower and various agencies from other levels of government that work closely with our ministry.

The result has been a series of reports—the first on ministry goals and objectives; the second on the ministry's role and capabilities; and the third on the ministry's organizational structure. All three were published and distributed widely and were favourably received.

Planning for the implementation of the task force reports is nearing completion and specific implementation action will follow during November and December. Miss Dorothea Crittenden, assistant deputy minister—who is well known to all of you—is the chairman of this assessment and implementation task force.

The objective will be to place us in a much stronger position to develop policies and to plan and deliver effective services to the people of Ontario in co-operation with our partners at the municipal level and also with the voluntary agencies.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chairman, numerous significant developments have occurred since we enjoyed our last encounter in estimates committee, which I believe was June, 1972.

For example, welfare allowances have risen twice; at the beginning of 1973 and again this year about a month ago on Sept. 1, 1973, when an across-the-board increase of five per cent went into effect. As was mentioned, this was an interim adjustment. Further adjustments are being considered to tie in with the increase in family allowances that are taking effect on Jan. 1, 1974.

Another development, of course—one that has been favourably received and many members of this committee have recommended it over a period of time—is the transfer of those unemployable persons who were not eligible under our Family Benefits Act eligibility. These were permanent unemployable persons and they were transferred to be eligible for family benefits. This was of great assistance to municipalities and it helped us considerably in arranging our own programmes.

One of the most important breakthroughs in 1973 was the agreement by the provinces and the federal government to undertake a joint review and reform of Canada's social security system.

If I may at this time, Mr. Chairman, just say a brief word about this. There was a conference last year in Victoria of all welfare ministers. The problems we have in Ontario are similar to those of other provinces, and it was agreed there should be a joint review with the federal government and all the provinces. This is being pushed ahead vigorously by all concerned under the discipline of some very tough deadlines.

Complementing and supporting this work is our own security review within our own ministry, the results of which are appearing in such measures as the increase in welfare allowances to which I referred earlier. Again, Mr. Chairman, with reference to this federal-provincial co-operation, as you know we met in April of this year, and we are meeting again this coming week on Thursday and Friday in Ottawa.

I do not want the committee to think, Mr. Chairman, that our reliance is placed entirely on income support measures, even though they are an absolutely essential part of our social service system. A balanced programme is required. Thus we are trying to expand and improve programmes that will help people achieve a much greater measure of independence.

As the welfare case load statistics indicate, most people who can work will abandon welfare as soon as employment becomes available.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): I hope the member for Scarborough Centre heard that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Since 1971 when unemployment was unusually heavy—

Mr. Drea: You will get yours in the next three days.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the percentage of the population on welfare has declined from 2.4 per cent to 1.7 per cent. As a matter of fact, those on the welfare rolls at the moment are the lowest we have had in the past three years. Of course, this is due to the fact that the economy is buoyant. Except for certain parts of eastern Ontario, and certain parts of northern Ontario, the number on welfare is the lowest, as I said, that it has been for quite some time.

Job finding in placement services with the employable is basically the responsibility of Canada Manpower. But we have put substantial additional resources—roughly about 25 per cent more field staff, for example—into our vocational rehabilitation programme, so that more help can be given to the people to get back to work and to be productive in independent employment. We are placing emphasis on such basic support services as day care, which enables people to take advantage of employment opportunities.

I'd just like to mention also, Mr. Chairman, that the welfare roll being lower now than it has been in some time is due to many factors. As I said, the economy is very good. There have been substantial increases in the unemployment insurance benefits, and of course the winter works programme of the last years, the LIP programmes, the Opportunities for Youth programme, have also been very helpful.

So in closing, Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to mention that these are only some of the activities of our ministry. There are many others that contribute just as significantly to individual and community development. While I have not included them in these brief opening comments I am sure that they will receive their share of attention from the members of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, just a final note as a matter of interest. In the last three years, for the fiscal year of 1971-1972 there were 182,280 recipients on general welfare. For the fiscal year of 1972-1973 there were 171,030, and the forecast for this year—this is the fiscal year that will end March 31, 1974—we forecast that this year there will be 138,400.

As I mentioned earlier the numbers have decreased in the past three years.

Finally, the breakdown for the present forecast for this year of 138,400 recipients under the General Welfare Assistance Act: The estimate of foster children is 540; recipients in nursing homes, 4,160; the Indian recipients, 6,890; the unemployable persons—because of age and health and so forth—58,520; and the employable—roughly about half of those on general welfare—68,590.

Of course, these are the ones that we should make every effort to try and get back into the work stream.

I thought I would introduce some of the staff. On my left is Mr. Eberlee, the deputy; Peter Capps, who is the director of our co-ordination programme; Miss Dorothea Crittenden, the well-known assistant deputy minister; and Peter Szego, assistant to Mr. Eberlee; and the director of our legal branch, Mr. Doug Rutherford.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mrs. Campbell, would you like to lead off for the Liberal Party, please?

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all I would like to express my appreciation to the minister for some of the things which have happened in the House. Primarily of course—and I didn't take the opportunity when it came up in the House—I'd like to thank him for the amendments to the child welfare legislation. I have to say that I was heartily in favour of them because I asked for them, Mr. Rutherford. However, this I'm sure will result in determining some of the cases involving children in the wardship situation which have caused concern to all of the judges in the family courts.

Secondly, I would like to say that I was appreciative for the fact that when the matter was finally permitted to come to the attention of the minister, he did set up a committee to study the problems of the deserted wife and her appearance in court. You may recall that I placed a good deal of emphasis on this in the House because what we were doing was having two different philosophies.

The Attorney General's department was taking the position that you could not use the weight of government against a man to see that he supported his wife and children, while this ministry was threatening wives with sanctions—that is, the threat of being cut off welfare—if they did not bring their husbands into the court. And I was particularly concerned about the fact that when it

came to a matter of "show cause" summonses, the wife was actually, through the actions of this ministry, required to sign what was a hearsay declaration to get her husband into court. Because for the most part she had assigned her benefits under any form of welfare, municipal or provincial, to the relevant body and had no idea whether her husband was in fact: (a) in arrears; or (b) if he were in arrears, to what extent. This seemed to me to be totally unconscionable, so I was grateful that the minister saw fit to set up a committee.

I do hope, Mr. Chairman, that the minister will be reporting on that committee during the course of these estimates because it didn't seem to me that it should take a group of such able people any length of time to come to a conclusion, at least so far as the show-cause summonses are concerned. I think that the other might take longer. But that part should be reported on here, with respect.

I would also like to say for the benefit of the chairman and the members of the committee that I do not intend to pursue these items in the same way that I pursued others—providing that no cabinet minister will stand up in the House and castigate members of the opposition for not doing their homework because they missed some of the figures which were said to have been in the reports and which you couldn't find unless you really pursued it. I have learned a lesson, Mr. Chairman, which will be a welcome statement to those who have served on other committees with me.

However, further, I would like to say that I have found in this minister a concern on any occasion in which I have had to deal with him. And having had the experience of dealing with some of his predecessors when I was in municipal politics, I am even more grateful for his personal attitudes in those matters which I have brought to his attention.

Having said all of this, I am afraid I do have some pretty serious criticisms of the ministry. I would like to say that my philosophy is that people should have life and have it more abundantly, and there is no abundance of living in the philosophy of this ministry or in the matters which are before us. I do not refer to abundance of living or abundance of money necessarily but to using the money which is available to it in a creative fashion to assist people to enlarge their horizons and to get off what is a treadmill. I would like to say that in my experience in the welfare field, and it hasn't been a short one, I have found very few people who wish to be on welfare. I do know that, as in any-

thing else, there are some who cheat; there are also the big developers and others who have been said to have cheated, according to some press reports, on income tax matters. I think you will find this kind of thing in almost any group in the community.

I think the first thing—

Mr. Martel: A lot of the wealthy people don't even report 50 per cent of their income.

Mrs. Campbell: The first thing I would like to look at and which I did look at was the chart for this ministry; and I look at the administration. I would have to say that in so many ways I have sympathy with those of the poor who take the position that there are a great many people in very high-income positions who would not be there if it weren't for poverty in the community. Of course, there is always the question as to whether or not anyone, either in the ministry or in other areas of welfare, has somehow a vested interest in seeing that they don't get some relief. I say that in passing because I am sure that most of the people working in the ministry have a sincere concern for their jobs and what they are trying to do for people and, perhaps, don't have the full opportunity to really use their creative talents in this area.

I come to the matters that have been the subject of discussion. I look at the people and I'd like to look first at the people who are on a form of disability allowance. I don't know, Mr. Minister, whether you have pursued the matter which was discussed with Mr. Anderson but I would like to say, in the first place, I want a breakdown as to how you arrive at the figures for people on disability allowances. I shall be determined that I receive that before these estimates are finished, because I don't understand them.

I do know that I have had some letters when I asked about people living on \$130 disability allowances for example. They have been allowed \$15 a month for transportation. They pay maximum—I shouldn't say maximum—maximum rent in public housing for their pensions over those of senior citizens. This is of great concern to me since the answer from the ministry is constantly, "If we didn't allow them \$43 a month for shelter allowance, of course, they wouldn't get \$121" or \$141 or whatever it is. This is totally unrealistic as far as I am concerned.

The thing in these cases that I am also drawing to your attention is that I want a resolution to the problem, whereby those people who are entitled to prosthetics

through the municipalities should not have to wait for the intolerable red tape to get approvals from your ministry, Mr. Minister, when you are not participating by one cent in the cost of those prosthetics. This has been discussed with you and I understood that you were, hopefully, going to change the regulations. I hope, again before these estimates are finished, that that change will be announced.

We have cases of people who need shoes. The red tape is this; they have to go to a doctor to get him to say whether or not they need the shoes—these are in special cases. They get back and they wait while the province decides whether it will certify for those shoes even though the province doesn't participate financially in that transaction. Either the province should come forward and undertake to provide these prosthetics to all people who are on any form of disability allowance or it should get out of the act and let the municipalities deal with the matter directly. I recommend this to the committee for consideration.

I am concerned again about all of the factors that lead into a decision as to what people will or will not receive. As I say, of the disabled in my area, one of them got \$15 a month allowance for transportation. In these cases, these people have to rely on taxis and usually it ends up that they can take a taxi to get them to the hospital and that's about the size of it, because the rest of it has to go to eke out the balance in their food budget.

I am deeply concerned with one aspect of this ministry and that is that organization which deals with overpayments. Let me give you one example—granted, a very way out example, but it is a living example of overpayment and its consideration. One man in my riding, because he had been a worker—and I point out for the benefit of those who have some hangups about people on assistance—because he had been a worker and was on a pension, a pension which is no longer really consistent with today's experiences, was accorded by this ministry the sum of \$7.95 per month. Immediately, his Ontario Housing payment went up. It was increased by \$5 of that \$7.95. The ministry then considered that it would be proper to give him \$12.95, which they proceeded to do I believe for two or three months, and then somebody in the overpayment staff got with it and decided he had been overpaid and now he is cut down again. People cannot, I repeat, people cannot live with this kind of intolerable situation. You couldn't plan a

thing. None of you could plan a life. None of us could plan a life if we didn't know from day to day where we stood.

I also drew to the attention of the minister the fact of a man who, I believe, on Jan. 25 got a written statement from a member of your staff giving the amount to which he was entitled. On the 26th he got a statement that he had been overpaid and that consequently they were going to deduct from his allowances. Now, how that came about—and I have asked for an explanation and have been denied that explanation from the person involved—and how he could come up with that in a day with all the work of this ministry, I don't know, but I do notice that we have a pretty substantial staff to check through, on a niggardly basis, overpayments.

I would think that there should be, as set up in other ministries, an opportunity for people to look at what might be called gross inadequacies, gross overpayments. This is a different matter which may or may not involve fraud, but this kind of thing where the payments have been set by this ministry and then taken away is just too much, and this is one of the major complaints that I receive from my own people in my own riding.

Then we talk about the matter of day care. Now, again, Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this matter with the minister and certainly I want to know why there isn't some compatibility in the slide-rule approach—if the slide rule is what we are going to continue with under this ministry—in assessing what people will pay.

I give you one example of a family of four in my riding on unemployment insurance. A daycare centre was set up and one of the children was to go there for a period of two hours a day. When the regulations of the ministry were assessed by the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the charges to that family on unemployment insurance were \$35 a month. I suggested to the minister that perhaps we could enter them into Bishop Strachan, or Havergal or someplace. It was totally unrealistic.

There is a provision there which I trust will be corrected to at least include unemployment insurance as part of earnings. It should not be part of welfare assistance or some other kind of non sequitur. People don't get unemployment insurance unless they work. At least they are not supposed to, and as far as I know they don't.

We have mentioned the care of children. One of the things which is of deep concern to me, and has been ever since I was in

public life, is the approach to the question of child care—Children's Aid Societies and so forth. There has never been sufficient money placed into budgeting for prevention. I don't see any reason why we should not look at that situation very clearly and definitely.

It may, Mr. Chairman, only be my view, but working with families who are involved, it is terribly important to have an agency move in to prevent the breakdown of families. It is awful to think that most of the budgets of the Children's Aid Societies are geared to the alarm bell, the sudden catastrophe. Somehow or other this has to be worked out if we are going to try and save the children of the next generation from this kind of ad hoc approach to life. It is no wonder that they go on being on welfare. They haven't had any opportunity to really understand anything else.

Mr. Chairman, my main criticism of the entire estimates is the relationship of administration to the delivery of service. It is interesting that the administration seems to have increased while the welfare roll has gone down. I think that perhaps a lot of the criticism by people in the public sector, although I wouldn't like to say it entirely of Tories, is that the money that is spent is not necessarily spent to deliver services to people and to assist them. Rather it is to set up the kind of administration which can evaluate them with, as I say, a slide-rule philosophy.

Another thing that bothers me, not only in the public sector, Mr. Chairman, but in other sectors, is that we are educating social workers. Surely they are supposed to be counselling people—they are supposed to be helping them. Not only in the public sector, but in agencies, their role more and more seems to be administrative and investigative. This is a deep and abiding criticism I have on the whole philosophy of government, and the whole philosophy of the approach to the poor.

At this point, I will yield to my friends to proceed so that we may get into the estimates. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mrs. Campbell. Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I must apologize at the outset. My remarks were going to be rather lengthy, based on a considerable amount of research, so that my friends to the right, in fact, will not be able to say that we are taking things right off the top of our heads.

I am intrigued to see the member for Oxford here. He kindly wrote an article in his local press recently suggesting that he knew the speeches the member for Sudbury East would make, knew them verbatim. I am delighted he's back to hear them, it's obvious he enjoys them.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): I am only going to stay for half an hour this time.

Mr. Martel: Only for half an hour? Well, I'll just be warming up to the occasion.

Mr. Drea: He can't even say "hello" in less than 20 minutes.

Mr. Martel: I can assure you it is going to be more than 20 minutes. I am delighted to see the chairman. I am sure he is enjoying his new role as chairman of this committee as opposed to vice-chairman of the last committee he was with.

Mr. Chairman: Only a temporary promotion, otherwise I'd buy coffee.

Mr. Parrott: Do you want coffee?

Mr. Martel: Well, first the good news, Mr. Minister, and there is not much of it. I have always had very high esteem for the member from Moonbeam who holds this position. I sympathize with him because, in fact, he has a very difficult role. I think I indicated to him in private last year I felt he would have difficulty in moving this department because of attitudes which prevail. I hold him in high esteem, but he has a difficult task.

Not much has changed. except maybe the most major change that could have occurred, Mr. Minister, is that you have a deputy minister now, I think, who knows his way around Queen's Park, and who is going to be, I think, a tremendous asset to you personally and a tremendous asset to the recipients in this province. I think he ranks very high in those who know their way around and have some authority in this madhouse.

The excellent moves, of course—

Mrs. Campbell: He hasn't even spoken.

Mr. Martel: Well, I have high hopes for the deputy minister.

Mr. Drea: Don't get him in the neck too.

Mr. Martel: The one good move since we last met, Mr. Minister—that was the good news—the one good move, of course, was taking the people who were designated as unemployable and transferring them to FBA

and off the general welfare roll. I think that was a first-rate move, but only the one, really.

I am going to come to your maintenance programmes in a little while. I am not going to be very complimentary about them. The mathematical gymnastics that surround those increases were something to behold. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to really sort them out. So basically nothing has changed. Otherwise we have a ministry in terms of this government's priorities that is at the bottom of the heap.

Mr. Minister, I sympathize with those people who work in this ministry because I think many of them spend long hours and bend over backwards to try to sort out a maze of rules and regulations which, in many instances, don't make a hell of a lot of sense, again, which take a Philadelphia lawyer to sort out, and which are so archaic in many ways that it would only take people who are dedicated to those less fortunate than themselves to even stay around and work within this ministry.

I sympathize even more with those who are the recipients of the benevolence of this government, those less fortunate—the handicapped, the poor, the illiterate, the blind—you can read down the list. They really have to be sympathized with, because this ministry is designed more to perpetuate the existing system than to change it. When you get people on the welfare rolls in Ontario, whether it be FBA or GWA, they usually become entrapped in the system through no fault of their own. There aren't the mechanisms necessary to help them help themselves get out of this desperate situation, so they are trapped.

The ministry fails to meet the needs of the people, whether it be financial or social. There just isn't the funding, and we will come to funding a little later on as well. It fails to help these people re-establish in the community. In short, it is a ministry incapable of delivering adequately even the services it has to offer.

I made these points last year; I make them again. I say when it comes to the ministry, somewhere in there there is a perverse sort of thinking which prevails. When it comes to new initiatives—and I will talk about perverse when I come to funding in a few moments—not only is it perverse when it comes to the initiation of ideas and new programmes, but as I said in the House the other day, it can only be likened to a eunuch in a brothel because it is totally nil.

Nothing has changed since we last met except the deprived are more disillusioned;

the poor are somewhat poorer, if that's possible; the handicapped are more desperate than ever before, based on your allowances. The needed increases, hinted at even again today by the minister, have really only been little indications, little crumbs, 12 per cent last year or 13 in January, which didn't apply to everyone; five per cent this September which didn't, as I understand it, apply to the total budgetary needs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Across the board.

Mr. Martel: Across the board, except that I understand if pensions were involved, such as a \$45-a-month Workmen's Compensation Board pension, in fact you did not take the total budgetary needs, you took the difference. You excluded five per cent on the compensation pension. We can check that out but it is my understanding that it was not a total five per cent on the total budgetary needs, but we will come to that. If I am right, it will indicate the perverseness of this department that I talk about.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Don't use that word.

Mr. Martel: Well, it is perverse, because we are talking about those people who are most desperate in our society. When you kid the troops by the way that the raises last year were carried on and this year, it has to be perverse. No thinking person would have gone through the mathematical gymnastics that your ministry went through last year in its attempt to apologize. Really I think the minister was embarrassed by it. It reflects not so much on the minister as on the government of Ontario, which has a budget of \$7 billion whereas this ministry's actual increase of that total budgetary allowance was about 0.2 per cent of the total budgetary expense of the province.

The ministry's expense might have been increased a little more but the total of the total amount spent by the province went up 0.2 per cent. I think that reflects on the attitude of the government of Ontario.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Why doesn't the minister give us another green paper?

Mr. Martel: Last year the minister hinted at substantial raises and indicated he was going to the federal-provincial conference with high hopes that there would be raises and so on, but that is 15, 16 or 20 months ago, I guess now. It has been almost a year ago from last June.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The last conference was in April of this year.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but I mean the one you hinted at last June when we discussed your estimates. You were hopeful then that you would be able to raise it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am an optimist.

Mr. Martel: Right, you are, and that's why I made my comment with respect to the minister at the first. I can't say the same for those in the back benches and in the cabinet, in particular, who support him.

I will watch your delivery this year. Last year I based much of my attack on the inability to deliver the goods. Even the services you do offer you can't really deliver. The LIP programme, which was never designed by the federal government to develop into what it did, just developed into something that was providing services to people for which this ministry and which this government can't afford to go out and hire those people; yet this ministry watched it die out.

I am not sure if they took pleasure in watching it die out. I come to the point that I have written to the minister on so many occasions about it. We will watch it die and those people who are desperate will have no one to turn to, and for you to hire that type of staff is virtually impossible. We couldn't even start to fund it because of the volunteer workers who work hand-in-hand with any multitude of LIP programmes that were, in fact, delivering services to people, the likes of which this province had never seen, and I would suspect with many of those programmes that have died out, we won't see again.

We tried and it just collapsed. As I say, the result is that this ministry is a disaster area. There are the attitudes of the government ministers and the backbenchers. It was obvious the other day when we discussed with the Provincial Secretary, the policy man that the interjections from the other side of the House about the welfare bums were very disturbing to me. It is the type of attitude that makes it impossible for this ministry really to do the job it might want to do, because most of those people who shot off their mouths did not do it based on any reading of any studies done.

Mr. Drea: I have read them.

Mr. Martel: Oh, that's fine! For every one you have read I have read five.

Mr. Drea: The other day you said you had read them all.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Drea: Yes, you did.

Mr. Martel: There isn't one published in Canada from the Senate poverty report to the Real Poverty report to the Swadron report to the statement of the minister today, that indicates that in fact anyone who is on welfare doesn't try to get off welfare, that substantiates the attitude which was presented by backbenchers through interjections in the House the other day. I find those comments offensive, obnoxious and founded not on fact but on misconceptions and untruths, and particularly on what people want to believe about those less fortunate.

Mr. Laughren: Let the member for Scarborough Centre perpetuate the myth.

Mr. Drea: We'll quote the member for Sudbury East on that one.

Mr. Martel: I suggest to you that the worst welfare recipients were hinted at or alluded to by the member for St. George who indicated that there were many who weren't paying their share of the tonnage in terms of taxes. I remind you that last year I put on the record that the wealthy failed to disclose 50 per cent of their income. You never hear of that welfare recipient, do you? There is very little criticism of that welfare recipient from the Tory benches. I never hear it. It is just about those who are less fortunate.

If one wants to look at welfare recipients, one might look at the former Treasurer of Ontario who now continues to live off the public purse as the chairman of the Ontario Racing Commission, I guess it is, besides, I would suspect, drawing a pension. That is a straight plum, no two ways about it, just a political appointment off the public purse. Oh, yes, old Charlie!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He doesn't draw a pension.

Mr. Martel: Oh, well, if he doesn't draw a pension he is the only one. He is still living off the public purse in a straight—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A very capable man.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I am not talking about his capabilities. I am talking about the fact he got a political plum. He continues to live off the purse of this province and becomes the worst type of welfare recipient of them all.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): What has that got to do with these estimates?

Mr. Martel: It has to do with the attitudes of Tory backbenchers. You might talk about the former member for Nickel Belt who is now vice-chairman of the Ontario Northland Railway at \$3,000 or \$5,000 a year. He doesn't know a box car from a gondola. He had never seen a railroad in Verner.

Hon Mr. Brunelle: Have you got trains in your area?

Mr. Martel: Yes, we have them in my area, but Chelmsford doesn't have very many. He lives off a little subsidy, \$5,000 a year. We could support a whole family. We might take a welfare recipient, and there are many who have abilities, and make him vice-chairman and give him \$5,000.

To attend those meetings once or twice a year and to get \$5,000 a year for it, we might take a welfare recipient and put him on there. He could dedicate his whole capacities to that job and not just make a little sideline trip to North Bay once in a while to rubber-stamp what the officials of the railroad are going to do anyway. That's a welfare recipient, but it is a plum, isn't it?

I thought for the longest time maybe the strongest form of protest I could make this year with respect to this ministry's actions was to say nothing and hopefully the press would carry the ball. But the press doesn't talk about welfare recipients very much except when it criticizes them. This is borne out by the Swadron report which says that those who get the press are the one or two or three who refuse a job and we don't hear about the great masses who take the job. This is written in Swadron's report which was tabled last February; a year ago February.

I decided against not commenting, Mr. Minister, and so I will now proceed to discuss the items; first in an overview of the ministry because I don't want to repeat, when we get to vote by vote, the things that we'll discuss very carefully; just an overview.

Last year, as you recall, Mr. Minister, I was extremely critical of the inability to deliver; the great overlapping of services which were available to deliver; the great overlapping of services which were available and the fact that many social agencies were involved with the same families. You set up a committee to study it, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hanson, I guess it was. I am convinced that Mr. Hanson plagiarized great-

ly what I had to say last year and he didn't ask for my permission. I am going to point out to you many areas where he did this in fact,

Mr. Drea: I guess you are just in the common domain.

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Mr. Drea: I guess you are just in the common domain.

Mr. Martel: I would have done it for nothing.

Mr. Drea: I know.

Mr. Martel: And much more quickly.

Mr. Drea: But you are just in the common domain like the rest of us. No copyright.

Mr. Martel: I would have done it quickly. It wouldn't have taken a year and I would have involved people from your staff because, contrary to what you have said, on the Hanson committee, the only people who are on the committee were staff from where? Head office. One of the major complaints I had about your ministry last year was you never took into consideration those people in the field and you didn't have anybody on the committee. You listened to them, even Hanson draws that out; wasn't it strange that on the committee studying the delivery—and which was going to be critical of head office—in fact, all the members of the committee except Hanson, I guess, were from head office?

That was one of my criticisms last year—that head office didn't listen. Well, let's see, that's—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are recommending decentralization.

Mr. Martel: We are going to go through it all, very slowly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are in line.

Mr. Martel: Right. But it is just intriguing Mr. Minister, that you failed to take anyone from out there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They had meetings throughout the whole province. They met with the regional administrators and regional personnel.

Mr. Martel: Right. I appreciate all that, but the criticism was that you didn't listen to the people out there. You set up a committee

to study the system and you took them all from head office.

Interjection by an hon. member

Mr. Martel: Even Hanson draws it out that it was strange. I think it was in his fourth report; he said it was strange that on the committee there was no one from out in the field who knew the problems. It is just part of the problem confronting this department. Well, it took a year, didn't it, from the date of announcement to the date that it was submitted; and now you're studying it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no, implementing it; assessing it and implementing it.

Mr. Martel: You're assessing it, okay. Well, you're not studying it; you're assessing it.

Mr. Laughren: Five per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And doing it in a very democratic way; meeting with the agencies; meeting with the regional offices and getting all their input.

Mr. Martel: All right, I am glad to hear all that. I just make the point, though, that report was set up, that committee was set up 15 or 16 months ago.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Assessing and implementing.

Mr. Martel: Right, but in all that time, Mr. Minister, what about those people out there? The people who have been deprived? Whether or not you implement the recommendations on realigning the ministry itself is only—what's the word I'm looking for?—the logistics of it. Will the funding be adequate?

Will there be emphasis on rehabilitation and prevention which isn't there now? It still is not there when one realizes that a sixth of this year's budget—a sixth—is for prevention and rehabilitation; and that includes the aged and the whole bag. Real rehabilitation is only about \$13 million. Only about \$13 million! There is very little emphasis at this time on where it's needed most. Your department continues to be, as I have nicknamed it, the "pay wicket." I'm absolutely convinced that to this date this ministry has been primarily concerned with trying, at least, to provide a subsistence living and nothing more. Nothing more. We will come to it, item by item.

You have to have adequate funding, rehabilitation and a new role—job creating—because there is no way, as I pointed out last

year, that you are going to overcome the problems encountered by the welfare recipient, the FBA or the physically handicapped unless there is a role. This came out in your own report, Mr. Minister, prepared in 1970. This department sits on the outside or is distant from that arm of government which creates employment or attempts to create employment, I should say. You have no input on those decisions.

If you don't have any input what you are saying is that you are going to leave it entirely to the private sector and the private sector's contribution to date has been non-existent. If you don't take a job-creating role as a part of the new alignment, in fact, you are going to be faced with disaster.

When I say that you are not capable of delivering, I want to put in a few statistics from the northern affairs offices. You know, that other little gem which was created; it was the dream child of Allan Lawrence. You remember, it was the basis of his run—

Mr. Laughren: It should have been aborted.

Mr. Martel: Yes—his run for the roses when he wanted the Premier's job. He set up these offices which now cost the province something like \$850,000 a year for 26 offices. It is interesting when one looks at some of the statistics they have compiled. They put down everything; every phone call; the time of day; it's put down here because they have to justify their existence. They ultimately removed the one from my riding because he was only getting 20 phone calls a month. They took his Telex and his secretary and his offices and his car and moved him out, bag and baggage. They could have left some of those services for me; I could have put them to use.

But Community and Social Services; it really doesn't matter the month—you can pick out any one you want. This is April, 1973, Community and Social Services: Social services alone had 430 from northern Ontario; community services, 143 calls; youth and recreation, 189; Children's Aid Society, 112. I could go right down the list and pick out everything that involves your ministry and you will find it month after month.

That was April, here is—let's see if I can find a date on this—February: Community and Social Services, general 190; social services, 442; community services, 117; youth and recreation, 66; Children's Aid Societies, 97; all involving this department.

We have January, which is usually a good month, I am told: Community and Social Services, in general, 92; social services, 513; community services, 254; youth and recreation, 188; Children's Aid Societies, 73. It goes on and on and on about this ministry's inability to cope or to even meet the needs; that is one of the reasons I despaired when I watched the LIP programmes go down, because who in fact is going to look after those needs?

We could go on to Peter Harrington—and some of you will recall Peter Harrington—we had an interesting meeting but he was too radical to fund, wasn't he? Although we went to see the deputy minister and the minister in June, I guess, in fact we had made a request for funding which dated back over a year ago prior to that, to your heyday when you had lots of money, such as the \$500,000 which I'm told you've yet to spend on the Ottawa programme.

What are Harrington's statistics from the Welfare Action Centre in Toronto? For one little part of Toronto, for one month, they record, a total of 315 inquiries—welfare and family benefits, 97; Children's Aid, 5; child counselling, 10; dental care, 3; daycare, 2; legal aid, 11; budgeting, 2; vouchers, 16; marital problems, 4; clothing, 7; furniture, 12. You know, that comes to almost the total package.

His statistics for the year 1972 show they had a total of 3,018 inquiries—GWA or FBA, 705; Children's Aid, 47; child counselling, 61; recreation, 8; dental, 41; credit counselling, 30; daycare, 31; legal aid, 77; furniture, 93; clothing, 54; budgeting, 14; handicaps, 7; food vouchers, 243; marital problems, 35; transportation, some of it related to youth getting crippled people to hospitals and so on, 34; and community work, 3.

Mr. Chairman, well over half—in fact, I would suspect if we totalled it, it would be three-quarters—of their work was directly related to this field. And despite repeated requests for funding, starting well over a year ago, there was none.

Now Harrington would not be the type of person you would want to fund because I'm sure that on the occasion we met he left you with the impression of a young man who, if he had to take a double-bladed axe to cut through the red tape, he would do it. And that wouldn't be part of the system, would it? He was too outspoken to suit the ministry, I suppose.

When you sent a couple of your staff over to discuss it much earlier than the meeting

we had, he told them if they came around that they could get on the telephone and help answer some of the calls rather than just sit there and watch what was going on, because people were desperately in need of help. He, like so many others, wasn't funded.

What is the policy? We are going to come to that, but you watched it. And those are just two examples of the inability of this ministry to deliver. One could go on at great length at what this ministry doesn't deliver, but Harrington is gone, much of the LIP is gone and maybe you won't have so many problems coming to your attention now.

Mrs. Campbell: You can't rely on that.

Mr. Martel: No. They are gone, though, and maybe things will get a little quieter—but a lot of people will be desperate. Who is going to pick up the pieces? Are you going to broaden your staff sufficient, Mr. Minister, to pick up the pieces? Are you going to be able to go out and hire 4,000 or 5,000 volunteer workers? No way.

It's interesting to recall that when we needed decisions, the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch) told us the other day about all the meetings he has had in the last year—how many was it, 159?—and how many decisions were made. Well, they must have been decisions on where to put the telephone in somebody's office because they certainly didn't affect the people who most need it in the province.

Two other interesting things happened in the last year. The minister will recall we sat in this room—I sat over there and didn't interject—and he will remember the Provincial Secretary saying to the poor: "We in this government don't believe in giving \$50 for Christmas, a one-shot deal. We in this government believe in changing the policy so that in fact it's permanent, lasting and you can rely on it."

Now, what happened last week? What in God's name was the plum held out by the Premier (Mr. Davis) last week if it wasn't a one-shot deal? Not good enough for the welfare recipient, mind you—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was just a continuation of existing programmes.

Mr. Martel: Yes, a continuation—340,000 voters, that's the problem. Senior citizens vote, but welfare recipients don't, do they? And you couldn't find \$50 for them last year.

When I listened to the Provincial Secretary, it almost made me gag as I listened to him. Then the other day I heard the Premier make his announcement of the \$50 plum at Christmas, which isn't the real solution. The real solution for senior citizens might be what they have done in BC, where it is now \$209 a month. That was the solution. Not a cheap, chiselling \$50.

Mrs. Campbell: What about those under 65?

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: What about those under 65?

Mr. Martel: Oh, those from 60 to 64 also get it in BC. You know, they get \$209 with a little bit of initiative—but not from this ministry.

The second meeting that intrigued me—and I participated in—was when the Provincial Secretary was soothing the ruffled feathers of the people involved in LIP, telling them "We are going to meet with you."

Remember that big demonstration out here and how the police wouldn't let them in the front because they might tear the building down? It might not be a bad idea to tear the building down—it's useless. And the system inside is even more useless.

The Provincial Secretary promised them he would help them, he'd look at it carefully. That was in May or June, and what has been done? Well, you've had a couple more meetings, I am told, but what has been done to fund them so that they can remain viable in the community and provide service to people? Nothing. And it continues.

Last year, as well as indicating that you can't deliver and don't deliver, I made some comments about never being consulted. That's the first one I just want to make reference to. I said—and I'm quoting from what I said last year—"one of the reasons for the failure of this department to be able to deliver—when you speak to people out in the field it is interesting, Mr. Minister, that one of the complaints of some of your people in the field is that they are never consulted."

Well, let's look at what Hanson says about never being consulted.

Mr. Parrott: I don't mind you repeating, but I hate to hear you read the repetitions.

Mr. Martel: Well, I might read the entire report—maybe some of it will sink in. I can't help it if the government is so blind to the needs of people. It says here: "Note that members of the task force from the ministry

are all from head office. Was any consideration given to appointing an experienced senior field administrator to this policy development body?"

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Many of those on the task force were in the field at one time.

Mr. Martel: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They have had the experience of both the field and the head office, and he met with the field people, so to speak.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you are not going to get off that easy. It's interesting that they put this right in the body of the report, isn't it? And it's interesting that the point I made last year was that you did not consult anyone out there really to any degree. And we find right in the body of the committee studying it that, again, you didn't even take anyone active in the field and facing the problems that exist today, to sit on this body. It is just indicative of the failure of this ministry—total, total. You can look anywhere you want.

Another interesting comment is that a comprehensive listing of all organizations, inter-ministry committees and committees of which the minister's staff were members—there were several pages of them—revealed no names of regional administrators or other field personnel on any of them.

Again, an interesting commentary on why you can't deliver. You don't appoint anybody on the committees who are out there. You know, they sit up in the white ivory tower here and they make decisions and they don't know how it's going on out there. And it is obvious why. You don't consult. Communications is a one-way street. And even then, in this report it says that most communications are either read about in the newspaper or are in force before your field staff even knows about it and can't explain it. It's in the report—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I may—in this case we are really consulting the people. The task force are going through various parts of the province. They are meeting with the regional directors and members of their staff. They are meeting with the agencies. There is full consultation.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask the minister, then, why this is in the report? I am just making—

Mr. Chairman: I don't think that is a very good question, Mr. Martel. Surely the minister can't answer for another author.

Mrs. Campbell: You'll have to ask the man who wrote it.

Mr. Chairman: You should ask that of Mr. Hanson.

Mrs. Campbell: He can't answer for his ministry. They hired somebody—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, the report states quite categorically—

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Martel: —that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But, Mr.—

Mr. Martel: —there has never been consultation. It is improving.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you sure you are reading on the right page? Just what has happened in the past and what is going to happen in the future.

Mr. Martel: Oh, what is going to happen in the future! I am saying why you haven't been able to deliver.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is what the whole task force is about—to make change—

Mr. Martel: Oh, I am well aware.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —corrective change.

Mr. Martel: I am well aware. But I am saying that I indicated last year what some of the basic problems were. And I am saying that Mr. Hanson plagiarized. He used my stuff, and he didn't ask me for it. And I told you I would have written the report much more quickly—

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): It is in public domain.

Mr. Martel: —and less costly. He might have just taken that Hansard to see how much of it—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They could have hired you as a consultant.

Mr. Martel: Pardon—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They could have hired you as a consultant, maybe.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I'd have done it for nothing, just to try and get out of this hodge-podge that we are in, you know—a lack of information. That is the next one I want to talk about, and I made that point last year as well. I just want to show you that I made that point on page 770 and you can

check out that it's here. And Hanson, interestingly enough, in volume 2, around pages 14 and 15 refer to "The Party Line." They title this one "The Party Line." It is on pages 24 and 15, and it says:

Often field staff don't have advance notices of policy. Changes are announced quickly and often without sufficient explanation. The announcement of policy through the media was a particular cause of annoyance and some reported embarrassment. This practice causes rushes of enquiries but we only know what appears in the media.

Well, I told you last year you didn't need to have Hanson tell you that. I told you for nothing. I told you for nothing but you didn't believe me. It's obvious you didn't believe me.

Mr. Handleman: Your generosity is overwhelming.

Mr. Martel: Sidney, I'm right on, eh? If you had followed my recommendations last year we could've had the whole reorganization done now.

Lack of personnel. Last year again I indicated one of the reasons why you couldn't deliver was lack of personnel, and what are the comments in this report about lack of personnel? Well, they are not very ingratiating. You'll find them on pages 6 and 7 of "Study Report on Field Services".

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): Oh, this is by Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Martel: Well, they all plagiarize, then, and none of them asked for my permission. On pages 6 and 7, "Satisfaction and frustrations":

Field workers also have numerous frustrations. They are occasioned by heavy caseloads and by shortcomings in legislation and services—many of these frustrations are mentioned in other parts of this report—conflicting roles; office accommodation; lack of on-the-job training—while clients that do change occasion satisfaction, those who are recalcitrant cause frustration—communication with the family benefits branch; not having one's word accepted by calculators; having to forward receipts dealing with local welfare offices; having to report misrepresentation as fact are often sources of frustration; not being able to make decisions . . .

That's in one field. I could turn to the rehabilitation sector, and I want to tell you, Mr. Minister, that northern Ontario comes out

second best. Those are the comments of the staff that I just quoted.

Mr. Eberlee: Oh, these are questions.

Mr. Martel: Right, and answered by the staff and compiled. Right.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes. But they are not findings of the task force.

Mr. Martel: No, but there are findings on staff with respect to rehabilitation. If you look on pages 13 and 14 and on page 51, you will find that northern Ontario, as usual, has the dirty end of the stick. Because in the Sudbury area, for example, the two people who work in rehabilitation—Mr. Halinski and Mr. Mayheu, I guess—each have a workload that supersedes anything that anyone in southern Ontario really has.

As of October 1972, the total caseload in vocational rehabilitation was 5,470. The average caseload per field counsellor, excluding supervision was 63.

Well, for each man in Sudbury that meant, I believe, an additional 38 cases over and above the provincial average.

And you'll recall I was very critical of this document last year. I will be as critical this year because it paints a picture of counsellors all over the place. And the interesting thing is that if you look around for counsellors, and you look to London—by and large they are all there, aren't they? London is well looked after. I don't know why. Maybe it was because the first citizen used to come from London. I expect that up around the Mississauga area they will be very well looked after as of about a year and a half go. But—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The density of the population.

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: One of the criteria is density of population.

Mr. Martel: Oh, no, no, Mr. Minister, no, no. I am glad you put your foot in that one, because, in fact, in Thunder Bay the vocational rehabilitation programme seems to be characterized by an uneven geographic distribution of demand. The number of persons in the total population for each rehabilitation client—i.e., total population and region service divided by caseload plus waiting list in select districts—is shown in the case of Thunder Bay as 388.

What does that mean? In the Thunder Bay region, one person in approximately every 388 is a present or a waiting client. In Sudbury it is 1,000; in Owen Sound it is 1,733; in Windsor, 1,400. Thunder Bay takes a real lacing, doesn't it? One person in every 388 is a present or a waiting client. Huh! How can you deliver, Mr. Minister, in the north—which has distance, a lack of secondary industry, and climatic factors, and the caseload is higher? We found the same thing, I might tell the minister, in the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have, though, this year increased, I believe, by 37—

Mr. Martel: Oh yes, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —additional counsellors.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Now, there is a need for more—

Mr. Martel: Right. Where did they primarily go? That's the question. It's not that you hired 37—it's the distribution and the caseload. That's what I am primarily concerned with. Why, in fact, should Mr. Halinski in Sudbury have 38 more than the average 63 across the province? That's what I am talking about. And he has that caseload, under much more difficult circumstances, because there isn't the job opportunity. In fact, his caseload should be lighter because he has to dig that much harder to find a suitable job for a handicapped person.

And we found the same thing, Mr. Minister, in the Workmen's Compensation Board. The caseload for the board's workers in northern Ontario was much higher than in southern Ontario, despite the fact that there were all the things that prevent finding a replacement job for someone who is handicapped. Well, that's indicative of what I said last year, lack of personnel.

I could have chosen counsellors for marriage counselling or credit counselling and so on. When you find out where the offices are located in your ministry you will find, if you started with London or Windsor as number one in each instance, they would rank very high. But not so Sudbury. One of the things I intend to find out—and I might as well give you warning now, Mr. Minister—I want to know where every counsellor is in every department of your ministry before we are finished.

In other words, I want to know how many credit counsellors are available in Sudbury and I want to know how many are available in London, and how many marriage counsellors are on the staff. You are going to find, if you ever put a chart on the wall, that northern Ontario would take the short end of the stick every time. That's what I was alluding to last year when I said there was a shortage of counsellors and you'll find it categorized. I can give you the page numbers in this as well.

And then centralized. Page 1 tells about the centralization. You've got parts of your department, Mr. Minister, that are non-existent outside of Toronto, and in some of the most critical areas. Children's services beyond Toronto, as I understand it, are virtually nil in this ministry. Everything that has to come with respect to the delivery of services to children is centred in Queen's Park. That has to be a disgrace. It is indicative, as I said earlier, of the department's attitude with prevention, which has to be one of the key areas this ministry must focus on, and there is nothing outside of Toronto for the children's services division, child welfare and children's institutions.

Oh, you have the Children's Aid Society outside of Toronto, but what else have you got outside of Toronto? Miss Crittenden shakes her head, and that's why I raise the question.

Miss D. Crittenden (Assistant Deputy Minister): In the children's services division, referring to that, we have local child welfare supervisors in two areas.

Mr. Martel: In where? Can you name the areas?

Miss Crittenden: Ottawa, down in the Niagara area, and we have—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Miss Crittenden: —about 20 of the day nursery supervisors.

Mr. Martel: I named children's services division, child welfare and children's institutions. They are all at Queen's Park.

Miss Crittenden: But day nurseries are children's services.

Mr. Martel: There is someone coming to Sudbury, or just recently arrived, a co-ordinator. Is there not? Or is there one there yet?

Miss Crittenden: I can't tell you.

Mr. Martel: I doubt it. You see, when you talk about prevention and it's centralized in Queen's Park or Ottawa or one or two places, how in God's name can you deliver?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is the report you are referring to. The Hanson—

Mr. Martel: I realize there is that report, but I made these comments last year, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On field services.

Mr. Martel: I made these comments last year, Mr. Minister, 15 months ago, and what has changed? Give me a breakdown when you reply as to where you put people in counselling, budgeting, children's services, marital counselling, since the last set of estimates, the exact location. Okay, you will have the opportunity to reply.

As I say, the emphasis is not yet on children. You say that this report is coming in. How much more is the Treasurer (Mr. White) going to shake loose, Mr. Minister? How much are you going to be able to shake out of him—

Mr. Laughren: Knowing him, not too much.

Mr. Martel: —to implement, beyond just realigning, but in delivery? Now it is going to take some hard, cold cash.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is not just a question of money, as you know.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is the question of making the maximum use of our resources.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is, as you know, duplication, so it is a whole reorganization in order to have a more efficient operation. It is not necessarily a question of more money, it is efficiency.

Mr. Martel: Well it certainly is. Because even if you take a few out of Queen's Park, if you can't hire the counsellors and so on, and if you haven't got the adequate funding to make the improvements that are necessary, a little bit of window dressing by taking a few people out of Queen's Park isn't going to do it. It just isn't going to do it. You are going to have to get a lot more than the 0.2 per cent increase of the total budget that you got this year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We had one of the highest increases. The average government I think is about eight per cent and our ministry I believe it is 13 per cent increase.

Mr. Martel: Well, Mr. Minister, I have the last five years of your budgets before me. That amount received from Ottawa and the amount used by the province, and the total of gross expenditures on Community and Social Services as a percentage of gross expenditures of all ministries for 1969-1970 was 6.19, 1970-1971 was 6.07, 1971-1972 was 6.54, 1972-1973 was 6.49 and this year is 6.66. Now if you just compare last year's and this year's, 6.49 and 6.66 of the total budget of the province, you in fact have about 0.2 per cent more of the total expenditure, no matter how you cut it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our budget last year was roughly \$430 million. The budget we are debating now—

Mr. Martel: Four hundred and twenty-two million.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And this budget here, the figure we have here—

Mr. Martel: Is \$480-some million.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —is \$487 million and since then there have been adjustments in the FBA and GWA, I would say there is roughly over the half billion mark at the present time, over the \$0.5 billion.

Mr. Martel: But, Mr. Minister, I made that point to be perfectly clear when I started that your overall increase is somewhat, but of the total provincial outlay it increased only by 0.2. So you weren't very significant and with that kind of money, unless you get more, then, in fact, you are not going to change much. But I'm going to come back to that. I don't want to get ahead of myself.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't do that.

Mr. Martel: When we talk about other things I want to get back to that under item 1. I want to get to the raises.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The what?

Mr. Martel: The raises. The increases. The one where I suggested the ministry is perverse. You discussed improvements last year, Mr. Minister, and you came in in January with a raise which really left a good deal to be desired, because when it was first announced you indicated that 25 per cent of the people would not derive an increase. Now in

view of the fact that the last raise prior to that one was in 1970, three years ago, who in God's name did not have an increase in their cost of living during that three-year period? Who? I don't know anyone in society who didn't have an increased cost. But for the lowest group on the economic totem pole, the very lowest—what kind of thinking went into that raise? People in fact after they got the raise didn't have any more money than before they had the raise. Now that took some real thinking. So you reduced the \$34 that they had for—what did they call it in those days?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Shelter allowance.

Mr. Martel: No, not shelter allowance but—it was for your house, the taxes and so on—it was \$34 per family wasn't it? And you reduced that to \$18 and then you gave a 10 per cent raise. My God, what possessed the ministry to go into that type of mathematical gymnastics? That's the only term I can use that is printable. You would have reduced the cost of looking after your house by some \$16 and then increased it. That in my estimation is perverse.

There are two other ways you did it. I can't recall them just off the top of my head. I had to prepare some of this on Thanksgiving and it didn't appeal to me, I am afraid—plus the fact that some of my files were in Toronto. There were two other ways that you managed to whittle down. One had something to do with drugs, I believe, for single people. It had something to do with single people anyway. You went through three real perverse calculations which saw people who get a raise end up with less money, I would suspect.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not with less money.

Mr. Martel: Not with less?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No one got less money.

Mrs. Campbell: Six whole dollars a month.

Mr. Martel: No one got less money?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In total amounts.

Mr. Martel: I would suspect that there are some that did. I think of a woman in Alden. She was getting that allowance to look after her house. Prior to that she was only getting \$59, and if she lost the shelter part for upkeep, she could have well lost or ended up—

Miss Crittenden: Nobody got less.

Mr. Martel: Nobody got less? I am glad to hear that. But there were 25 per cent who didn't get more, and that's the real issue isn't it? I ask the minister to tell me who in fact did not need a raise after three years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We gave it to those who were the most in need to compensate for the—

Mr. Martel: They were all desperately in need. My God, the figure—even with the adjustment in Ontario on FBA—is \$78 for one person prior to September, and \$57 for shelter allowance, for a grand total of \$135. That was with the raise.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Circumstances differ. A person who is boarding is not in the same circumstances as one who lives by himself who has to pay shelter and buy all his food.

Mr. Martel: Right, but his circumstances are different because after he pays the room and board, he still has to have some of the amenities like new clothes. He certainly can't buy these when he pays room and board. The vast majority of the room and board goes to the house that he is staying at and there is absolutely nothing left.

We will come to that in a few moments. In BC—kind of an enlightened government—they receive their room and board allowance and now have \$40 a month over and above the allowance. You also have to take into consideration that they had a crummy government out there before and they had to make substantial raises this year to bring it up. They paid the price this year but they were willing to because heading up that government is a former social worker.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Don't forget they had an election.

Mr. Martel: Oh well, we are going to come to that too when we talk about nursing homes.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what we need. I am glad you recognize the need, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Martel: This was after an election year. This was this year that room and board—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But they had a by-election this year also.

Mr. Martel: With the majority he had he didn't have to worry about the by-election.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): You had a by-election this year, too, Rene.

Mrs. Campbell: It hasn't done a thing as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Martel: I am just trying to find the allowance—board and lodging—for recipients paying board and lodging the amount payable to meet need will be the actual cost of board and/or lodging plus an allowance for personal needs of \$40 per month per adult and \$25 per month for each dependent child." In Ontario what do you leave? What is left in Ontario after the actual room and board, for the other needs of life? Nothing, in most instances. Nothing. You ask the deputy.

So the first raise was to 75 per cent of the population and then a little later on you gave what? In March, to the general welfare recipient you gave \$10 for rental if they were single, I believe, and \$15 for a family. This didn't even bring them up to the level of the FBA person. I ask the minister does someone on general welfare not need as much as someone on FBA, or can they, in fact, receive \$15 a month less?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: They can? And survive how?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The rationale for giving more to those on FBA is that GWA recipients are normally short term. The average person who is a recipient under general welfare is on for three months.

Mr. Martel: Right. He has got to eat, though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those who are recipients under the Family Benefits Act are long term; 75 per cent, maybe more, will never work. They are long term. Do you not agree that a person who is on short term is better able to afford many of the things in life than a person who is long term?

Some of my constituents will make \$50 or \$60 a day cutting pulpwood. They come into March and the cutting season is over and they will go on unemployment insurance. However, if they are unable to collect for various reasons then they will go on general welfare. Do you mean to tell me that a person who makes and saves somewhere around \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year, that that person—

Mr. Martel: On \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year, Mr. Minister? You just trapped yourself.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Can that person compare to a poor widow or a poor disabled person who has no chance of earning any money? Do you mean to say that you can compare the two? I say not. I say that those who are long term are more deserving of a larger allowance than those who are short term.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you just trapped yourself. Someone who is cutting pulp and earning that kind of money in most instances would not qualify immediately for general welfare assistance based on his most recent earnings.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can get you figures of people who collect welfare and who have substantial earnings in the year. Mind you, they collect welfare just for a short period of time. They will apply for unemployment insurance—but supposing there are delays and so forth—

Mr. Martel: And there are.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Then they will apply—

Mr. Martel: But they don't qualify for welfare right away, Mr. Minister, if they have that kind of income, because that is also calculated in the general welfare.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you qualify for welfare you have to be available for employment and you have to be in need. My understanding is that as far as your assets are concerned you can have a house, you can have a lot of—

Mr. Martel: They will also look into your past earnings for the year.

Mrs. Campbell: Bank accounts.

Mr. Martel: They will look everywhere to see that you are destitute or they won't give it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't want to prolong the debate but—

Mr. Martel: I am glad we got the minister exercised for a change. He is going to answer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the reason we are not answering the things that are brought forward now is because they will be dealt with under specific items. I don't think anyone wants to—

Mr. Martel: No, no, I don't want to get into—I am just showing—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: — get into any existing complaints. That is why—because that I can defend.

Mr. Martel: No, you can't defend it because—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: People who are long-term cases should get larger allowances than those who are up for—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, on general welfare, if I am correct—

Mrs. Campbell: They don't get it.

Mr. Martel: Did you give us the figure of 58,520 on general welfare who are unemployable?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The figures I gave, Mr. Chairman, were—if I can find my notes here—

Mr. Martel: Was it 58,500? I just want to know if they are on GWA.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, these are the forecasts for this present fiscal year. The total total number under the General Welfare Assistance Act is about 138,400. Out of that number about 50 per cent are employable—68,590. In the same breath I would like to say something to the hon. member for St. George. A little while ago she was questioning why we were adding more staff when our welfare rolls were lower.

Mrs. Campbell: Administrative staff is what I asked about.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The trend today is that even though the GWA recipient numbers are quite low—the lowest we have had in three years—nevertheless those, the long-term ones, the number on the family benefit plan for the last few years has been rising. Why? We have transferred 12,000 permanently unemployable. There are more women, unmarried mothers and so forth in the plan, so that is why the increase. The FBA is increasing and at present the GWA is lower.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, of the 138,000, you told me that 58,520 were unemployable. Now, you mean to say that those unemployable people do not need as much as those on FBA? They are going to be long term, aren't they?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, if they are long term, they get transferred to the FBA—

Mr. Martel: Only after three years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What we are trying to do—no, not that long. What we are trying to do is separate the two: those who are unemployed and who can work we want to get back into the work stream—

Mr. Martel: Just a minute, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and those who are unable to work, the permanently unemployable, let's give them a decent standard of living.

Mr. Martel: Right, well first of all, they have to be on GWA for three years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Where do you get that three years?

Mr. Martel: Where do you get this 58,000 then? If they are unemployable, then would you kindly take them off tomorrow, the whole 58,000, and put them under FBA?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If they are permanently unemployables—we have transferred 12,800 and those who are permanent, they get transferred to the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. Martel: You told me today that there are 58,520 unemployable under GWA. If they are long term, what in God's name are they doing under GWA?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, some are.

Mr. Martel: You have said they are unemployable.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can get you a breakdown of this.

Mr. Martel: I want a breakdown but the point is, that category cannot draw unemployment. That is long term. I don't care whether it is a year or a year and a half. They are not getting off with only three months and they only get that little pittance you gave—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And there isn't that much difference. There isn't that much difference between the FBA and the GWA.

Mr. Martel: At least \$15 a month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: And to people who are on the lowest rung in society, the ones most affected by any change in the cost of living, the ones who have the least amount to spend—\$15 to the minister might not appear much, but I want to tell you \$15 to those people is one hell of a lot.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Another very important factor here, Mr. Chairman, is we must consider the very large number of people in this province who are the working poor, those who are really working hard, there should be some differential between a person who goes to work in the morning and one who is a short term—

Mr. Martel: That enlightened government in BC, Mr. Minister, has a proposal now before the Prime Minister that it be allowed to pay, I believe, \$100 a month to the working poor—up to \$100 a month more than the maximum paid to the welfare recipient to encourage the working poor to stay at work. Why doesn't Ontario take the initiative? You didn't take—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is part of the federal paper—

Mr. Martel: But Barrett isn't waiting until next year to do it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —giving supplement to the working poor and this is what all the provinces are working on. It is a very difficult area. It is designed to supplement the wages of the working poor, to provide an incentive.

Mr. Martel: He is moving on it. You're not. There is a difference.

Mrs. Campbell: Who does the subsidy go to?

Mr. Martel: The working poor. I understand that the member for St. George is concerned that we would end up paying some chiselling manufacturer, in reality subsidizing him, but the government has a tool at its disposal called the minimum wage. It could elevate the minimum wage if it wanted to, say to \$2.25 an hour. That would keep the working poor above the welfare recipient. You might consider that one as only one tool, and not the only tool.

Mr. Handleman: Less working poor and more welfare system.

Mr. Martel: Why would there be more—

Mr. Handleman: Because industry couldn't afford it, and they would stop producing.

Mr. Martel: If they can't afford to stay in without paying substandard salaries, then they shouldn't be in business. They should be out of business. I don't think society should have to subsidize them. If they can't pay a decent wage, then they don't have a right to expect people to live on a pittance.

Mr. Laughren: Let him have the floor for a few minutes, Mr. Chairman, let him make his point.

Mr. Martel: All right. I won't buy that nonsense.

Well, as I say, you have got the FBA. We have got a cheap, chiselling way of getting a raise last year which left 25 per cent off. You then gave a pittance in March to the GWA which left them far short of the FBA recipient. And then you came to the latest of your moves and maybe I am wrong, maybe I'm wrong but I understand that the five per cent raise, although across the board, only applied to what Ontario was paying towards those people. Thus, if there was a Canada Pension involved, if there was a Workmen's Compensation pension involved, the five per cent increase was not on the total budgetary need but only on whatever the Ontario government was paying. In other words, if you were paying a couple of hundred dollars but their total budgetary need, including the pension they were receiving, was \$220, you in fact only gave the five per cent raise on the \$100. Am I right? Am I right in that? I believe I am.

Mr. Laughren: That's right.

Mr. Martel: So there is not an across the board five per cent raise. And again, as one administrator said to me, in some instances the cost to increase the work done was more than the recipient received.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I hate to interject here but let's be fair. This was done by computers and I would say that the cost was very small. They used five per cent. If a person was getting an FBA pension of \$150, he got a five per cent increase. So five per cent of \$150, what is it? \$7.50?

Mr. Martel: Boy!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is how it was done. So as far as the cost was concerned—

Mr. Martel: What about GWA?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the cost of administration was very, very small.

Mr. Martel: What about to the municipalities in GWA where it is not done by computers?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it is pretty hard to estimate what the cost was. This is being done—

Mr. Martel: No, no, for FBA. It wasn't done for GWA, it was done for FBA, but what about the cost for GWA, out in the field?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They were there and—

Mr. Martel: Yes, manually. All done manually.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What's so difficult in calculating five per cent?

Mr. Martel: But I don't want to—the cost of the calculation, in some instances, was greater than the raise given the recipient. But the point is that everyone thought there was a five per cent increase. You patted yourself on the chest and then you found out when you started to look into it that it was only five per cent, not of the total budgetary needs, but in fact five per cent of what the province was paying. So that you didn't give them a full five per cent raise.

And again, the whole thing that pervades that department and which bothers me: if you were going to give a 13 per cent raise last year, why didn't you give it across the board? If you were going to give the general welfare recipient a raise, give him a decent raise. If you are going to bring in five per cent, make it five per cent on their budgetary needs. The mathematical gymnastics you people go through to make yourselves look good is deplorable, because the people who suffer the consequences are those who anticipate a raise that's substantial and it is just not there.

I ask the minister, could you live, Mr. Minister, for one month on \$121?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It all depends where.

Mrs. Campbell: In Toronto?

Mr. Martel: In Moonbeam—could you live in Moonbeam on \$121 total a month?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I could.

Mr. Martel: Providing you own your own house.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Taxes are very low; there's good fishing, good hunting.

Mr. Martel: Right. Who would buy the bullets for you, if you couldn't even—

Mrs. Campbell: It sounds like the old shelter allowance of your predecessors.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, on the question of allowances, our whole programme of family benefits—

Mr. Martel: You don't have a programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —is based on need. There's a needs test and to—

Mr. Martel: I want to point out to the member for St. George that when she mentioned she was going to find out how you arrived at the pre-added budget, which is now called the ordinary needs, that's wishful thinking on her part.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, believe me, let's wait and find out because I am going to get it one way or another.

Mr. Martel: We have spent five years—

Mr. Chairman: It's enjoyable, isn't it?

Mr. Martel: Five hours last year. I put it on the order paper. I am still waiting for a breakdown on how it's arrived at.

Mrs. Campbell: Do I have your assurance I'll get it?

Mr. Martel: Dream along with Mitch, but I am telling you you are not going to get it.

Mrs. Campbell: No, that isn't what I said.

Mr. Martel: The handicapped—are they treated any better? Not really. BC now pays the handicapped, I believe, \$200 a month. I am not sure whether they have the escalator clause but I would suppose that if Barrett put it in for some he would put it in for the rest. In Ontario, before the raise that came recently, the handicapped received \$135 a month and, if he was lucky, he might get \$15 for transportation. Now isn't that a magnificent amount for someone who is blind? For someone who is a paraplegic? Just \$135 a month! Now that is something to beat your chest about.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, those are not the right figures.

Mr. Martel: Yes, they are.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They get \$135—

Mr. Martel: Plus \$15 for transportation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —plus \$15 plus—they can get up to a maximum of somewhere close to \$160.

Mr. Martel: Oh, wow!

Mrs. Campbell: Who gets \$160?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is the maximum.

Mr. Martel: The maximum!

Mrs. Campbell: Where is it paid?

Mr. Martel: How many are on the maximum?

Mrs. Campbell: Not in Toronto as far as I can see.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We can give you a lot of examples.

Mr. Martel: Yes, and for every one you can give me an example of, I can give you an example of one that doesn't get it. The point is it's a lousy \$135 and you give a raise which recently brought it to \$141.75, I guess, if they don't get the transportation allowance. What a magnificent amount for a blind person to live on or a paraplegic or a handicapped person. That is indicative of your generosity. We paid Dalton Camp \$230 a day to look at the workings of this madhouse and we pay the welfare recipient who is crippled \$135—\$142 a month now. My, oh, my! Does that ever indicate your concern for those less fortunate! Even the chairman of OWRC would get that much, wouldn't he?

Mr. Laughren: It's \$38,000 a year isn't it?

Mr. Root: I don't know. He is up here in Toronto.

Mr. Martel: BC managed to make it \$200. What is wrong with Ontario, the richest province? I guess 52 per cent of the tax dollar comes from Ontario, the richest province of all.

Mr. Root: Tell us about Saskatchewan.

Mr. Martel: We'll come to Saskatchewan.

Mr. Laughren: Good government.

Mr. Martel: There have been some substantial raises announced within the last couple of weeks in Saskatchewan. We'll come to that one, too.

Mr. Root: Yes, and I lived in this province on \$10 a week and what I drew from the government.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Root: I have lived under other governments besides this one, too; don't forget that.

Mr. Laughren: One of the finest minds of the 19th century.

Mr. Chairman: Come on, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: That should go on the record as an interjection from the member for Wellington-Dufferin. He lived on \$10 a week.

Mr. Laughren: When?

Mr. Root: And I have lived under other governments—

Mr. Martel: That is \$40 a month. How many years ago was that? How many years ago was that?

Mr. Root: That would be about the late 1920s.

Mr. Martel: The late 1920s?

Mr. Root: Or the early 1930s.

Mr. Martel: He got \$40 a week in 1920 and somebody who is crippled is living on \$135 in 1973.

Mr. Root: I said \$10 a week.

Mr. Martel: That is \$40 a month if my calculation is correct. Four times 10 is 40. Is that \$40? That is \$40 in 1920. We are talking about 1973.

Mr. Root: All right. We have had 30 years of good government—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Handleman: Well, Mr. Martel keeps saying it is the richest province.

Mr. Martel: It is.

Mr. Handleman: It didn't get that way by accident.

Mr. Martel: But not by what the government has done. That is despite the government!

Mr. Handleman: No!

Mr. Ruston: That is a good federal government.

Mr. Martel: Despite the government. Well, what is wrong with \$200, Mr. Minister, for the crippled?

Mr. Root: No, the federal government—

Mr. Martel: Let's go to the poor, the working poor. I have some comments to make on the working poor. What would be wrong with subsidizing them, Mr. Minister, with \$100 a month, raising the minimum wage to \$2.25? Don't ask people to keep in business companies which survive because people are destitute. I don't think they have a right in this day and age to be in business if they are going to demand that people subsidize them by working for peanuts.

Mrs. Campbell: And let hospitals have a chance to pay some of their workers.

Mr. Martel: Yes, the hospital workers. As I say, we must remember that BC brought in the changes when they were so minuscule in the past. The increases this year in BC makes your increases look almost non-existent. They are not as wealthy as Ontario. Their raises will come, for example, to the pre-natal allowance when we talk about assistance. They now give eight months' pre-natal financial assistance. What does Ontario give? As I say, there is a vast difference when the attitude is different, Mr. Minister, and the attitude of Barrett, being a former social worker, is that you have to bring these people up to a standard.

That isn't the end-all because I am not satisfied. I am not just interested in paying out money. That is why much earlier I said we have to focus on rehabilitation and prevention. That in the long run is what is going to save the province money but, in the short run, we bring people up so that their kids don't end up by quitting school at 13 or 14 or 15. That is what your failure is because you don't prevent it.

I want to take a look at your budget if I can for a few moments because you indicated to me how much you had gone up. I want to show you Ontario's contribution to welfare. It is something to be proud of, for all of you Tories over there. In 1969-70, the gross expenditure on community and social services was \$260 million. The federal share—John, I want you to get this when you talk about good government—the federal share was \$132.3 million.

Mr. Root: And they got half of it from Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, Mr. Root—

Mr. Martel: No, they didn't get half of it.

Mr. Chairman:—our presence is now required in the House for a moment.

Mr. Martel: I need a rest.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to suggest that if the vote isn't completed in 15 minutes, we would adjourn until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Martel: That is fine with me.

Mr. Chairman: Agreeable?

Mr. Martel: No one will steal my books here, eh?

Mrs. Campbell: Can we leave our books here?

The committee recessed at 5:10 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 5:30.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, please.

Mr. Martel: Just before the break, Mr. Chairman—

Mrs. Campbell: Get into the estimates.

Mr. Martel: I was laying the groundwork for the estimates, actually.

Mrs. Campbell: All right! We'll just say you said "let's get to the estimates."

Mr. Martel: I want to just indicate for my friend from Wellington-Dufferin where the money comes from. In 1969-1970 the budget was \$260 million. The federal government's share—I hope you write these down, John—was \$132 million and Ontario's share was \$127 million.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Root: Ottawa got half of it from Ontario and then they divided it up between the rest of the people. The poorer provinces haven't had good government.

Mr. Martel: Well, Ontario's share was less than 50 per cent of what the budget was for welfare for the province. Less than 50 per cent. In fact, when we come a little later on we will find out that it's even less than that. In 1970-1971 the total budget for the department was \$316 million. Ottawa's share was \$175 million and Ontario's share was \$141 million.

Ontario's commitment to the poor, the crippled and the handicapped wasn't very commendable, was it? Not even 50 per cent! And only \$141 million.

In 1971-1972 the budget was \$394 million and Ottawa's share was \$211 million. Ontario's share was \$183 million. Your commitment to the poor really stands out with those figures, doesn't it? In 1972-1973 the budget was \$422 million. Ontario's share was \$207 million. Ottawa's share was \$214 million.

This is the first year—and I'm not sure why yet, and I intend to try and elicit it—for 1973-1974, as I understand it, Ontario's share will finally be 50 per cent. It was \$483 million prior to the announcement last week but the minister said our share—it's higher than that actually—50 per cent of

that will come through CAP, of course, that donation last week to the elderly.

Ontario's share this year is \$242 million on the original figures and Ottawa's is \$241 million. For the first time in five years Ontario's share has been 50 per cent. The interesting point, though, is the highest Ontario has ever indulged in its generosity, in the great Christian attitude that prevails in the Tory backbenches, has been \$241 million to the less fortunate, the handicapped, the blind, the poor, the unemployable, right down the list—\$241 million. When we start talking about what Ontario is doing for FBA, GWA, retraining, preventive services, Ontario's commitment is \$241 million.

I think you should damned well be ashamed of yourselves because if that's all the commitment is then, in fact, those people out there are doomed. They are doomed to lives with kids in the courts; marriage break-ups; family quarrels with splits; with probation officers coming out of their ears; with the courts jammed with cases—the whole business. When you talk about your generosity, Mr. Minister, and the highest it has ever got is a paltry less than a quarter of a billion then, in fact, it is not very much when looked at from that point of view.

In other words, of that 6.66 per cent, Ontario's contribution is about three per cent. Not very significant, is it? As I say, there have to be reasons even this year—why the difference this year, I'm not sure. Possibly it's because of the realignment of other programmes coming in for which you couldn't get funded as much because I don't think your overall commitment to the poor is any better. I don't think talking hockey does anything for the poor and I like hockey. I have two kids in it.

The real question yet to come, and you might as well get prepared for this one because I'm going to insist on an answer, is, what did the municipalities pay out in these corresponding five years in total? In total? Because if there is ever a cheap, conniving way of emasculating programmes it has to be your contribution to special assistance.

It blew my mind when I found out that Ontario's share—I want Mr. Handleman to get this—Ontario's share to special assistance is zero! A big fat zero! Now, grab that one, Mr. Morningstar and chew on it for a while.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): What would you suggest?

Mrs. Campbell: Ten dollars—

Mr. Martel: Well, if you are funding—

Mr. Morningstar: I think the minister should have somebody like you in his department.

Mr. Martel: —in the ratio of 50 - 30 - 20, and that's the usual break-down, isn't it?

Mrs. Campbell: I agree.

Mr. Martel: General welfare—50-30-20—you people send out directives telling the municipalities that they can provide drugs and they can provide teeth and they can provide these necessities and all along I thought you were funding part of that! You aren't funding a ruddy cent.

What in God's name are you doing? You have the gall to send out a directive saying you can spend \$500 for furniture. Big deal! All you do is take the cheque from Ottawa for their 50 per cent and send it on to the municipalities, who kick in 50 per cent for dentures and so on. You don't contribute anything except the stamp.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about the \$180 million we gave to municipalities this year?

Mr. Martel: Don't tell me about funding welfare on property tax. That's a lot of garbage!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was additional money to the municipalities.

Mrs. Campbell: You have to pay for it in your assessment.

Mr. Martel: Boy, oh boy, it's a bloody disgrace that you don't pay a cent to special assistance. That's why people across this province almost have to beg to get a set of dentures or have to go to some club to find glasses for kids. Can you imagine, in Ontario, going to a club to get eyeglasses for students? Can you imagine, in Ontario, getting dentures through some club because the local welfare administration decides they're not providing special assistance? And all the time I thought you were at least funding that.

Well, it's obvious why you don't really get involved in laying down the law and saying, "Look, you've got to get teeth for these people. You've got to buy drugs for them." You don't contribute anything. You dump it on the municipalities. How can you defend that? That is an absolute disgrace. And I tell you, Mr. Minister, if you went into that House tonight and the 117 members were there, that 100 wouldn't know that special assistance is paid for by the federal govern-

ment and by the municipalities and that Ontario's share is zero.

Mrs. Campbell: And they hold it out for their approval.

Mr. Martel: Yes, for their approval. We're going to come to the approval, on rentals, in a little while.

Of any item, that's indicative of this government and this department, because most of the welfare needs of this province are in fact met in total either by the federal government or by the municipalities—and Ontario's share is damned small. Mr. Minister, I know the problem you're going to have. As I talk, I listen to the interjections from your backbenchers; I listen to the scuttlebutt that goes on in the dining room upstairs, day in and day out; and I listen to a number of cabinet ministers. Their attitude, not based on fact but on hearsay—

Mr. Laughren: Myths you help perpetuate.

Mr. Martel: —is that welfare recipients are lazy, good-for-nothing, indigent drunkards or women who are loose, the whole business—that they don't want to work, they love the system and they want to stay on it. But you have not devised a programme—and I am not talking about handouts—to assist them to get out of the trap. I'm telling you now that in the next vote, the first thing I'm going to ask for is a report on the Swadron recommendations, one by one—and none of them has really been acted on—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh!

Mr. Martel: Well, we'll go through them, Mr. Minister, one at a time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Fine.

Mr. Martel: There has been no action to help the mother retain more so that her kids will eventually not go on the welfare roll or to allow the mother to retain more so that she will eventually work her way off the roll. How much has been done with Canada Manpower and through developing jobs to get people off welfare? We're going to go through it, recommendation by recommendation. There are 22 of the 39, that I picked out to ask you about. They all deal, not with payouts so much, but with what we are doing to help the handicapped and the poor to get off the welfare rolls so that the costs to society go down.

I want to make the point to my friend from Oxford that I am not trying to perpetuate a payout system. What I am saying

is that when we do pay out, it has to be a decent standard of living and that we have to focus on rehabilitation for the crippled and the blind. We have to create jobs and get off our bloody cans. You are only going to do that with a hell of a lot more money than what you have in your commitment, which is \$241 million this year—the highest you have ever spent. With that, Mr. Chairman, I will wait for the first vote.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Martel.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it is not possible, in view of the fact that—

Mr. Martel: To hear from the minister!

Mrs. Campbell: —some questions have been posed; I would like to know if we couldn't get some answers?

Mr. Handleman: How do you know that is the end of examination on opening statements?

Mr. Drea: We may have something.

Mrs. Campbell: No. It is just that there are some specific questions.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me—all the other parties will now have their opportunity to speak. Mr. Handleman.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I didn't realize—

Mr. Handleman: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Minister, I missed your opening statement. I am sorry; I was in the House on a debate affecting the riding of Carleton, and obviously couldn't miss that.

I searched through the estimates and tried to determine on which vote I might ask these questions, and I haven't been able to find it—so I assume this is as good a time as any.

When the Premier announced the Ministry of Housing, he stated that housing would be integrated with a number of other ministries for co-ordination purposes. Since housing obviously is a major instrument of social services and social development, I would like you to somehow show us how your ministry, or the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, would be involved co-ordinating housing policy in the province. That's the first question—and I suppose the answer to that will be fairly simple.

I have a second question that is one of pretty long standing, and that is the income supplement pilot programmes which you announced in the House without specifying where they would take place and what type

of programme they would be. I have written to you about it. There still doesn't seem to be any specific pilot programme taking place with regard to income supplement for the working poor.

Mr. Martel: Manitoba.

Mr. Handleman: About three years ago, before my election to the House, I know the Ottawa-Carleton Social Planning Council did develop a plan which was put before the then minister. I understand that they have periodically revised their plan and asked you to comment on it and have asked for financial assistance.

The plan seems to have been reasonably worked out by the regional government in Ottawa-Carleton and the social planning council and is pretty well backed by politicians of all stripes in that area. I am wondering again what your ministry has been doing either with that or with any other pilot programme that may be developed.

I know how difficult they are. I have read your material on it and it is a difficult thing to come to grips with it.

However, unlike my friend from Sudbury East, I am inclined to think that by solving the problems of the working poor, you may go a long way to solving the other problems of social injustice that he complains about.

As to his last question, I hope that you will make a statement on it. It seems to me that all of the social services must be paid for by productivity increases. This is where wealth comes from eventually.

I was pleased to hear him say this is the richest province in Canada, and I hope it will always be that way. I hope the other provinces become rich too, but we remain the richest. And this will come about by productivity increases, which will solve some of the social injustices—and there are many.

I am sure, Mr. Minister, you must feel very badly about some of the social injustices which do exist and which perhaps you are helpless to solve. But it would seem to me that their eventual solution comes about by a major economic policy. I see no other way to solve them in the way the member for Sudbury East suggests, except by a perpetual handout system.

He talks about putting more money into this ministry to solve these problems. It seems to me that they will be solved by breaking the poverty cycle by productivity increases in our producing community—and in this province that still means the private sector.

Mr. Minister, I didn't intend to speak at great length. I just wanted to make those three points. First, on the housing; secondly on the pilot programme for income supplement; and thirdly the total package of social injustice solution in this province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, replying first to the member for Carleton, with reference to housing. It is quite true that housing is a very, very important component of the social security system. As you know, a lot of these programmes are federal-provincial. We asked the last time we were in Ottawa at the federal-provincial conference in April, that this be a specific item on the agenda. Of course, Premier Davis referred to it when he met with the Prime Minister of Canada and others on May 25 where he referred to housing. This is what he said:

In the area of housing, we realize that housing assistance is a major form of income security. Considering the various programmes available under the National Housing Act, the Canada Assistance Plan and other federal agencies, housing assistance for low-income people in Canada now amounts to about \$1 billion.

He referred again to housing. That's why I believe, Mr. Chairman, such interest has been shown in the Comay report. Our ministry, of course, is very interested in it. Listening to the members here, it seems we all agree that there is room maybe for more financial assistance, but at the same time, there are other types of assistance. We don't think that giving just more money is the answer. We think that supportive services, more daycare centres, and so forth, are all part and parcel of this huge area of assisting the disadvantaged.

Mr. Handleman: Is there any place, Mr. Minister, for you in the structure which is being established provincially to incorporate the new Ministry of Housing either for you or, as I say, the Social Development secretariat? I don't recall either of those ministries being mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the COGP report, and Mr. Eberlee was a member of the implementing team, I think that at one time housing was mentioned as being part of this ministry.

Mr. Handleman: Yes, I agree. That's why I am asking.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Housing is so important today that the Premier has decided to form a special ministry.

Mr. Handleman: But he is setting up a coordinating structure, which includes the Treasurer, the Minister of Housing—and who else?

The Treasurer is in it. I was just wondering whether one of the Social Development policy ministries would be included in that structure. Has there been any thought of it? I am putting it to you as my idea.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. I would hope that the Provincial Secretary for Social Development would be on it. I think it's a very good point that the member for Carleton has raised.

With reference to the other matters, Mr. Chairman, there will be, I am sure, very interesting discussions on this question of the guaranteed annual income experiment that you and I think Mr. Martel and others have raised. This comes under the first vote, under item 4, I think it is, planning and research.

Mr. Handleman: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In view of the interest in that area, I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, if this is agreeable, that we defer it to that vote.

Mr. Chairman: To item 5.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To item 5. Again I appreciate what Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Martel have said, but I do think that in order not to have too much repetition, it would be best if we dealt specifically with each item under each vote.

Mr. Martel: You were going to give me a breakdown on the 58,000. You haven't got that yet?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with regard to the number of unemployables, these are persons who are temporarily unemployed—take, for instance, an unmarried mother or even a married mother. She may be unemployable for a certain length of time, so that is why—

Mr. Martel: Not more than three months.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is why there are the classifications of unemployables and employables. What we did this year was to transfer the permanently unemployable where probably 95 per cent, if not 98 per cent, will

never work, those who are the real long-term ones. In this classification, under the General Welfare Assistance Act, of those that are referred to, about half are employable and the other half are unemployable. They are unemployable due to health and other reasons for a relatively short period of time.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask where I get into the matter, for instance, of the regulations that I raised for the daycare centres with unemployed? What vote does that come under, under daycare centres?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, this would come under the second vote, the children's services division, under the Day Nurseries Act.

Mrs. Campbell: All right.

Mr. Martel: What is the municipalities' share? Have you got that handy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The municipalities' share?

Mr. Martel: Yes, the total cost to the municipalities over the last five years of welfare for the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What the municipalities' share has paid to the general welfare?

Mr. Eberlee: We don't have those numbers at hand here. We would have to do some research.

Mr. Martel: General welfare, special assistance, the whole bag—what was the total cost to all of the municipalities in Ontario year by year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we'd be glad, Mr. Chairman, to get these figures for the member. For the last five years—do you want—for the last five years it could take me—

Mr. Martel: Well, really what I'm trying to get at, Mr. Minister, is I want to see—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if this answers your question, I don't think it does—but this past year \$13 million was spent on special assistance. It's an increase, I believe, of about 25 per cent.

Mr. Martel: When you've got someone on family benefits who needs a set of dentures—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, that's supplementary.

Mr. Martel: Oh no, no, no. It's not!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under all those, Mr. Chairman—and I stand to be corrected by my staff—there is special assistance and there is supplementary assistance.

Mr. Martel: Yes, well, supplementary is a one-shot deal.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Supplementary assistance is all those who are recipients under the FBA or the—

Mr. Martel: Under FBA, if you need drugs, you have to go to the municipal welfare office to get them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And they get subsidized.

Mr. Martel: No, they don't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is subsidized.

Mr. Martel: They don't get special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is subsidized, Mr. Chairman: 50 per cent by the federal government 30 per cent by the provincial government and 20 per cent by the municipality.

Mr. Martel: That's special assistance, and they don't get it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's supplementary. Look at the second last page in the book here—page 30, from the Family Benefits Act.

Mrs. Campbell: What about prosthetics?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: Prosthetics are not broken down, I believe, in that way. How do you deal with that? We discussed that. The provincial government doesn't contribute and the federal-municipal people do and yet you reserve the right—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Special assistance. Special assistance is left to the discretion of the local authorities—either the district or the county or the municipal authorities.

Mrs. Campbell: But that doesn't—

Mr. Martel: Special assistance includes drugs.

Mrs. Campbell: It isn't left to their discretion. You step in, put the red tape on it and slow it down.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no. We leave it to their discretion. If they decide that they want to pay for dentures, prosthetics, drugs—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: But this is what we discussed with the minister, Mr. Chairman—with John Anderson, and we spelled it out.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If it's over \$500 there has to be federal approval. Supposing they need, say, a washing machine and a Frigidaire, which would cost about \$600—

Mrs. Campbell: That's not a prosthetic, Mr. Chairman, as far as I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They need the federal approval because this is shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. Up to \$500 the discretion is left with the local municipal welfare administrator.

Mr. Martel: And what is Ontario's share?

Mrs. Campbell: Nil.

Mr. Martel: Nil. Ontario's share is zilch. Zilch. Nothing. Goose eggs. Decimal point nothing, nothing, nothing. That's what your share is. And there are people on FBA who have to go to general welfare—even though they are under a provincial pension—have to go to a general welfare for special assistance. And the municipalities don't get any assistance.

But even besides that, when special assistance is being issued, Mr. Minister, it is discretionary at the local level. And you sit there. And as you sit there, you and I both know that many, many, many times the necessities of life are turned down by general welfare administrators. The biggest reason is, their argument is, "Why should the municipality and the federal government be the ones to fund it without the province kicking a cent in?" And that's the issue.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This province pays 40 per cent of all the taxes that go to Ottawa so—

Mr. Martel: Don't give me that nonsense. Don't try to wiggle out of it that way. You don't contribute a cent. You talk about "Meals on Wheels" for Toronto and then you opt out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What do you mean, we opt out? Our "Meals on Wheels" programme has, I think, tripled in the last year.

Mr. Martel: And what was your contribution to Metro Toronto this year for "Meals on Wheels"?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, you were saying a little while ago, Mr. Chairman, "The poor north. Nothing is going to the poor north. Everything is going to Toronto." And now you are saying, "Toronto is getting too much."

Mr. Martel: Don't try to run a red herring into it. The fundamental issue, Mr. Minister, is that you people don't pay anything to special assistance. And that's the issue.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are not arguing that. What we are saying—

Mr. Martel: How, in God's name, do you justify that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Look. We agree that with a lot of these things—let's be frank—a lot of these things, its a question of money.

Mr. Martel: Ah, come on—\$241 million?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And a question of priorities.

Mr. Martel: Priorities, right! Like \$1.4 billion for a ruddy system in Toronto. And nothing for people.

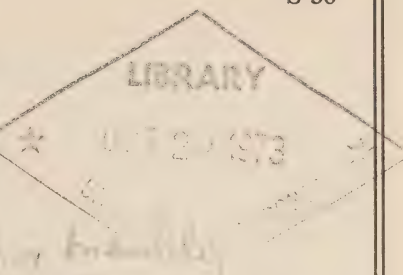
Mr. Chairman: It being 6 o'clock we will now adjourn.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

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and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. R. B. Beckett

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 9, 1973
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1973

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(continued)

On vote 2501:

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order. Before we commence with the discussion on vote 2501, I would point out again that the minister will not be here on Thursday and Friday and therefore we will resume the examination of these estimates, if they are not completed tonight, on Monday after the question period.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Mr. Chairman, before you go on, might I ask if that is assured? I would suspect another set of estimates will begin on Thursday and Friday but which of the two will continue for certain? I have a commitment, an outstanding one-month commitment, for the opening of a general hospital in my area on Monday and—

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): And I have problems with Monday, too.

Mr. Martel: —a meeting which I scheduled some month and a half ago for Monday afternoon. If I have to, I will cancel but I would hate like mad to come down here Monday to find, in fact, that because someone else had started and wanted to get finished, they had determined that this ministry's estimates continue only after the other one which is starting on Thursday was completed.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that tonight we will adjourn at 10:30; as our able and optimistic chairman says, we adjourn or conclude at 10:30—it probably would be adjourn. Tomorrow the House does not sit. On Thursday and Friday we are in Ottawa attending the federal-provincial conference. The Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) commences his estimates in committee on Thursday and he is away, he has to be away on Monday or maybe Tuesday. Therefore, if this meets the

wishes of the committee, we would be pleased, after a nice weekend, to continue on Monday, Oct. 15.

Mr. Martel: Yes, except it throws a monkey wrench into everything.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, it does.

Mr. Martel: The planning by the House leader has left a good deal to be desired because these estimates were scheduled to go: Ministry of the Environment; Transportation and Communications; Natural Resources and then Community and Social Services. On that basis, I made a commitment to be at the opening of the new wing of the general hospital in Sudbury on Monday from 11 until 2, and scheduled a meeting with the Sudbury and District Labour Council to follow at 2 o'clock. The whole thing has now been thrown in a tizzy. If cabinet ministers need to meet their constituents and their commitments, I think the same consideration has to be given to the members of the other parties. To manipulate work in the fashion that has gone on—

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Don't take an anaesthetic in Sudbury.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, if the time for estimates is to be used to the maximum advantage, we have to use every day that's available. When the ministers aren't here we could either cancel the examination of estimates, which doesn't really use that time at all—

Mr. Martel: I am not insisting he be here Thursday and Friday, and I should.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, as far as we are concerned, we are a very accommodating group but as I said this federal-provincial conference is a very important one and one that I am sure all the members would like to see us attend. We will be here on Monday and we are prepared to sit—

Mr. Martel: You should have invited us as—

Mr. Chairman: Observers?

Mr. Martel: Observers. It would have been nice of you to do that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As far as we are concerned—

Mr. Martel: Would you allow me on the government plane?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—this is chaired by Mr. Lalonde and I am sure Mrs. Campbell has direct communications with the minister.

Mr. Chairman: Let's commence on vote 2501.

Mr. Martel: Well, we are assured it is going to start at 3 o'clock on Monday.

Mrs. Campbell: Or thereabouts.

Mr. Martel: Or thereabouts.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have an opening statement you want to make, Mr. Minister, on vote 2501?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, Mr. Chairman, I think we have completed the opening statements and I think now we are dealing item by item.

Mr. Martel: You didn't reply to much, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sure you don't—

Mrs. Campbell: Are we going to get the report as—

Mr. Martel: Your reply was on the overall funding; and that would come in the preliminary remarks, I would suspect.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Well, Mr. Chairman, maybe I could then ask the minister one or two specifics with regard to his department. I assume, as he says, he is going to Ottawa to discuss social benefits for all of Canada.

In the past, have you had many discussions with regard to people in the 60 to 65 age bracket? What route are we taking to guarantee them a decent standard of living?

I would say that most of the people over 65 are beginning to get along relatively well. In fact, I had one old age pensioner tell me yesterday that in the last two years he's increased his bank account by \$1,000 in two years because of the generous government pension that Ottawa is sending him. Maybe that can't be done in all cases, but his home is all free and clear and they are getting along quite well.

However, those that concern me are the people under 65 who are partially disabled or have not had a trade. Maybe they had to quit work because of partial disability and then couldn't find another job, or were forced in some way to take some subsistence allowance.

If not a complete pension at 60 for everyone, I really think we should have at least a partial one for anyone who wishes to retire or must retire at 60 because of some disability. They would then be entitled to the same benefits as those people over 65. I think they at least would be able to survive within reason. Do you think we will be getting close to that position in the near future?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ruston raises a very good point. I think everyone is very mindful of those who are 65 years of age and over. But there are many people today, as you have indicated, who are under 65 years of age and who are in great need of additional assistance. Some of the ministers recommended to the federal government that old age security should be lowered one year at a time to the age of 60. We have taken the position that there should be more assistance for those under 65. This is one of the ongoing dialogues with the federal government. We have also taken the position with the Canada Pension Plan that it should be optional at the age of 60. This will also be one of the discussions this week—that if a person wishes to take his pension at age 60, he has the option to do so.

As you know, at the present time he cannot take his pension unless he is disabled—and the criteria for the disabled are quite severe. He usually has to wait until he is 65. There are many people today who would like to retire at 60. This is one position that most of the other provinces also support.

If I may say to my good friend from Sudbury East, he keeps quoting BC. However, BC has mainly concentrated on those who are 60 and over. It is only recently it has lowered the age to 60.

Mr. Martel: Oh no, Mr. Minister, I have the whole BC picture. Do you want to go into it blow by blow, dollar by dollar? I'm prepared to do it. The BC Premier has made Ontario look sick with the raises he has given since taking over. He had to start from a long way back—a long, long way back. He has put the crippled and the blind on a decent \$200; the 60 to 64 on \$209—as well as \$209 now for those over 65.

He took the initiative, something this damn province won't do. You keep saying: "We are

going down to talk about it." Premier Barrett didn't wait to go and talk about it; he did something about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But he had certain reasons to do something.

Mr. Martel: Oh sure he did—he didn't feel people should starve any longer. Maybe you should have—

Mr. Chairman: Have you finished your point?

Mr. Ruston: No, I have not. The reason I bring this up is that I find that most of the people that I have problems with in my area are from the ages of 55 to 65, in this category. I can think of one or two particular cases. One lady since last May has been getting \$91 a month, living in a house by herself. She pays her taxes of \$250 a year and in no way is she able to maintain herself. She is proud and wants to keep her own home. It is a small home, but it is comfortable. She told me, "If I had even \$150 a month, Mr. Ruston, I would be happy." I said, "Well, I think you should get \$179 the same as the old age people." Then she said, "I would be in seventh heaven if I had that much money."

So, you see, it isn't that difficult. I don't think it really means that much money to us, if we could put these people at ease as to what is coming ahead of them month by month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, that is a very good subject. I don't wish to say any more on this because this will come up; there will be a lot of discussion on the next vote. And we have some figures on BC.

Mr. Martel: Thanks to Dave Barrett.

Mrs. Campbell: Thanks to federal support.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Beautiful BC is not all that good in its welfare assistance.

Mr. Martel: I have a full breakdown, Mr. Minister.

Mrs. Campbell: Are you saying that this discussion will be on the next vote?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, that discussion went on to the next vote. I wonder if we could restrict our discussion to vote 2501, items 1 to 9?

Mr. Martel: Yes, main items. I want to talk about the main office for a while, if I might.

Mr. Chairman, as I indicated this afternoon, I feel that if we are ever going to help to relocate, retrain and rehabilitate, the ministry must accept a role of job-creating in some fashion. The ministry must in fact start to use the Canada Assistance Plan, which this government has failed to do. The only work assistance plan or guaranteed income plan that is in operation in Canada today, I believe, is in the Province of Manitoba. Ontario has been flirting around for some three years with the guaranteed income plan that my friend from Carleton (Mr. Handleman) was talking about today. We discussed it at some length last year and were promised—in fact, it has been promised by a number of ministers in this hot seat.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's proceeding.

Mr. Martel: It's proceeding. It's 3½ years now since it was first introduced. It is still not funded and still not operative. I am making the point that the government has the right to make use of the Canada Assistance Plan, and not just for maintenance income which is the primary use that you use it for, but in other areas. It was interesting that Swadron in his report some years ago made the statement with respect to the bind you find yourself in when he said:

The objectives of most public sector placement of the training programmes are economically oriented rather than socially oriented. The latter inclusion should be amplified. Government departments operating manpower programmes play only a peripheral role in the development of government economic policy.

And, of course, you are in that bind. I don't agree with the member for Carleton who said that if we have an improvement in the economy, that in fact will get people off the welfare rolls. One has only to look at the background of the people on the welfare rolls to find that they are the illiterate and they are the middle-aged by and large. Therefore, in the usual sense these people aren't going to get on the job unless there is a demand for such workers. In the regular mainstream of economic life they are not going to make it. Industry isn't going to hire those particular people. As it now stands, they are the last hired and first fired, so to speak. The ministry's role has to be moved to one of some type of job-creating policy.

As I indicated this afternoon, I wanted to discuss some of the Swadron recommendations just to see which of those recommendations that dealt primarily with manpower and

so on you have implemented and taken a definite stand on. I would like to start with, I guess, probably number 8 in the Swadron recommendations, if you have them before you. I gave warning that I wanted to talk about them this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you read out the recommendation?

Mr. Martel: Yes, it means a lot of reading because I have about 20 of them I want to discuss, Mr. Minister, briefly. Some of them are quite lengthy. That one deals with "No employable person should be refused assistance or continued assistance on the grounds of not having made reasonable efforts to obtain employment, unless, in turn, reasonable efforts required as a matter of law have been made to counsel in that respect."

Recently I have had people cut off welfare, and I don't want to deal with specific examples, because they would not take a job offered by the Sudbury district which involved picking crops in southern Ontario. Now, unless the ministry is prepared to provide transportation allowances, and that is one of the Swadron recommendations, to relocate people to work and so on; unless there is some type of accommodation, then to suggest that someone can merely come off the welfare roll and exist with no pay possibly until several weeks after he starts work and with nothing back home to support his family is foolish. Then, in fact, to take someone off welfare by simply telling them to go and take a job, is not going to resolve a thing. And that is happening all the time, as you well know.

Now what are reasonable efforts? What do you define as reasonable efforts? And once you have defined that, what provisions have you made to assist the person once he relocates, to ensure that his family is looked after while he or she is down here picking fruit?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, reasonable effort, Mr. Chairman, is left to the discretion of the local regional welfare administrator. He knows his own people best and if he is accused, he can appeal to the board of review and—

Mr. Martel: But do you think that is good enough, Mr. Minister? I want to encourage people to relocate to try to work, and maybe they will establish in the area once they are in a stable financial position. They have come into the area, they have worked for two or three months and they find another job. But

what provisions—you know, that's the sort of provision that seems to me to be lacking.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may. In the city of Peterborough last year they reduced their welfare roll substantially, somewhere between 25 per cent and 35 per cent. Why? Because they made a real effort. They put in some of their own counsellors, they provided transportation, and they did these things. There are many other municipalities who are doing it. That's why their welfare roll today is lower than it has been for the last three years.

Mr. Martel: That's local option?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: That doesn't operate on a province-wide basis, does it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it is left to the discretion of the local areas.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They know best how to deal with their own—

Mr. Martel: No, no, no, that's not enough, Mr. Minister. You've got to have policy to try to get people off the welfare roll, and to simply heap it up— You see, one of the problems in my area, for example, is that with the assistance of the federal government a couple of years ago, we brought in a whole mass of people into the Sudbury area. They located, they eventually brought their families, and then the mines cut off. We've now lost 5,000 people. Left on the shoulders of the municipality of Sudbury is a tremendous welfare burden. And that city of Sudbury is not responsible. To try to put that on a municipal tax basis, supporting or relocating that, is just impossible.

It's just not good enough, because the citizens paid for Inco's job-creating policy for a time, and when they got finished with them and turfed them out, they were no longer needed. They then, because they had brought their families from Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, they then fell as a burden to the municipality of Sudbury. It's just not right that the city of Sudbury should bear that type of cost. Or that any other city should bear that cost.

Toronto is faced with the same problem all the time. People migrate to Toronto from all parts of Canada because there are job opportunities. They get here, if they don't get a job, they go on the welfare roll. The municipality of Toronto picks it up. Is it fair for

the city of Toronto to bear the cost? It has no relationship to what the city fathers in Toronto are or were attempting to do.

Mrs. Campbell: Or mothers.

Mr. Martel: Or mothers. And you just can't say, we'll allow it to work on the local initiative of one or two welfare agencies. If you are going to get serious about trying to get people off the welfare rolls and to rehabilitate them, Mr. Minister, you have got to take a much more positive approach than that and say—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we are, and the responsibilities are federal, provincial and municipal.

Mr. Martel: Right, and what is your responsibility, so far, that's what I want to know?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What the responsibilities are?

Mr. Martel: You told me what Peterborough did.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I mentioned earlier in our remarks we have added 37 rehab counsellors. This is to help the handicapped. We transferred the permanent unemployables. In other words, we are giving the municipalities the discretion of themselves helping their own people. Also, look at Mr. Lalonde's paper, the orange paper here. We believe that industry are the ones who should provide, but as a last resort maybe there should be some community projects and have these disadvantaged people working instead of receiving benefits.

Mr. Martel: Oh, now, you are coming.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My deputy reminds me that we have several work activity projects. You know how they operate. The federal government pays 50 per cent, we pay 30 per cent I believe, and the municipality pays 20. There are many municipalities who are taking advantage of this work project, and others who are not.

Mr. Martel: But you don't have an overall policy. I realize some of it should fall under—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You tell us what you would do. Supposing you tell us?

Mr. Martel: What I would do? Well, it's partially, I guess largely, federal, but in such a circumstance if I were going to expect someone to relocate from Timmins, Moon-

beam, or Sudbury, to pick berries or fruit or what not, I would insist on a transportation allowance to get them to the place of work. Now the federal government is supposed to have it, only it doesn't do it unless you go to the areas it designates, and even then it is extremely difficult. I have had extreme difficulty with Canada Manpower trying to get people who, for example, wanted to go out of the province and because they wouldn't go to—where does Inco have its other operation?—Thompson, Man., but chose to go to BC, where they had guarantee of employment, Canada Manpower wouldn't relocate them. What do you do then? They refuse. It has got to be a consistent policy. If you are going to help people to get off you are going to have to have policies.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is why we are trying to build incentives and so forth.

Mr. Martel: Incentives!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are many people today who do not wish to move. Some people who live, say, in northern Ontario, do not wish to move to other parts of Ontario, and vice versa.

Mr. Martel: The basic problem with moving from northern Ontario to southern Ontario, at least the people at Workmen's Compensation and rehabilitation tell me, is that if they sold their homes in northern Ontario what they would have to pay in southern Ontario on a reduced wage would in fact make it impossible for them to even put up the down payment for living accommodation. So it is not all that simple. You would have to have a transportation allowance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know what the answer is, Mr. Chairman, because—

Mr. Martel: You also have to have—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —I am told there are even Canadians going to Germany and to Europe. They are really short of workers.

Mr. Martel: Economic reasons!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And here you open a newspaper and they are looking for workers all over the place.

Mr. Martel: Where?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Where are they looking for workers?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can give you a list of many employers today who are looking for workers.

Mr. Martel: Why don't they register with Canada Manpower, then? Twenty-three per cent of the employers register with Canada Manpower. Twenty-three per cent.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, how can the minister answer that?

Mr. Martel: That's one of the Swadron recommendations, Mrs. Campbell, that Canada Manpower and Community and Social Services, the Ministry of Labour and UIC, should have an exchange of material. That is one of the recommendations I was going to discuss later on. Have you moved in on that to see if there could be an improvement of two-way communication on job placements, job opportunities, the advertising that goes on? These are all pretty substantial recommendations which would in fact, if implemented, do something to get people off welfare. There is such an abundance of material available—various studies of all kinds and we keep on studying. We can study ourselves to death without making a decision.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But you will admit, though, that the problem is difficult, not only in Ontario. You can go from Halifax to Vancouver, or pick up any newspaper in the United States and they have the same problem in getting people into the workstream.

Mr. Martel: I don't dispute that it is difficult, Mr. Minister, but what I am saying is that governments must introduce policies which would see that a determined effort is being made to assist what I see is a void. There is no real policy. I don't think it can be left to local initiative. I think it has to be governmental and it has to be a determined effort to get people in touch with jobs and jobs in touch with people. I could look—I'm going to come to it anyway—at Swadron's recommendation; he makes the recommendations. You asked what else would I do.

For example, what have you done with the Swadron recommendation which says that someone who has been on welfare for a substantially long time should, in fact, be allowed to keep his first three months of salary and the corresponding three months of welfare so that as he draws his first pay cheque the bloodhounds aren't out to garnishee him; so that, in fact, he can pay back some of the debt that has accrued because he can't be touched when he is on welfare? He has

a debt and I tell you that that's a significant deterrent to people moving off the welfare rolls because they know that the second they are off they are going to be gouged.

Swadron, 18 months ago, recommended that you should allow three months of salary to be paid and give them their three months of welfare so that they can pay off these debts. Many would come off the welfare roll. Eighteen months—what have you done with it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a certain amount of discretion allowed to those who do obtain employment.

Mr. Martel: You have to fight like mad to get two weeks' salary while he is waiting for his first cheque in Ontario today. You have to fight like mad. You go on almost bended knee for the welfare recipient and say to the administrator, "For God's sake, give him two weeks' pay until his first cheque comes."

I've seen people a year on unemployment and then on welfare and the second they were hired—by the government of Ontario, interestingly enough—welfare immediately said, "No more. He's going to get a cheque at the end of the month, in 30 days." Zingo and they zap him! Now, he goes for 30 days after being on welfare for possibly two or three months, and unemployment insurance for six months. He's willing to go to work and you zap him right off. Swadron recommends three months. Just to show you; it was 18 months ago and you haven't got a policy on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I mentioned earlier, we do have a certain amount of discretion here and we are examining whether we should have a more generous policy.

At the same time you must remember that there has to be a lot of discretion in this. If you allow people too long, who pays for this? It's the taxpayer.

Mr. Martel: If he stays on welfare for another year, who pays a lot more? I want to encourage him to get back to work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said earlier, Mr. Chairman, the average period for those on general welfare is three months. The average is three months. Some are more and some are less but that's the average.

Mr. Martel: In other words, Mr. Minister, based on the Swadron recommendation, you've done nothing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The main thing is this, Mr. Chairman, you speak about guaranteed annual income; what we should be speaking about is guaranteed employment.

Mr. Martel: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It has been shown that where there are employment opportunities, people work; the great majority work.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is the area where we have to concentrate—the federal, the provincial and the municipal.

Mr. Martel: That's what I said; a job-creating policy. That's what I started out with. I don't want to pay welfare, Mr. Minister, but at the same time, we have got to make the necessary provisions in order to relocate people, if necessary; to retrain people; to make sure—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's federal.

Mr. Martel: Some of it is federal, granted, but not all job-creating is. No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I mentioned earlier in the work activity, we share in this.

Mr. Martel: Right, but you've got recommendations that suggest ways to help people to get back into the mainstream.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But this is being done.

Mr. Martel: It's not a good report? Is that what you are saying?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a good report but most of those things we have been doing and most of these recommendations have been implemented.

Mr. Martel: No, you have not. You have not!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no real problem—

Mr. Martel: You tell me—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and everyone will be back to work.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, all you would have to say tomorrow is that when somebody goes back to work we look at his debt; if he's got no debt, fine. If he's got some debt and the bill collectors are going to nab him then, in fact, we use discretion and maybe give him an extra month or month and a half so that the bill collector doesn't

garnishee his first cheque. Many of them just say, "Taboo. I'm not going back to work because I know my first cheque will be garnisheered and I'll be in a worse state."

I don't want to go to cases. I said I wanted to speak in generalities because I don't think I assist anyone by coming here and getting his little problem resolved. The policies have to be changed, Mr. Minister. That is what we are talking about and it is obvious to me that you paid no attention to that recommendation, absolutely none. You have no policy after 18 months, although you admit that you are studying it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What would you recommend? Mr. Chairman, I ask the hon. member, what would you recommend? How long would you recommend that a person who gets off welfare and obtains employment should continue to receive welfare assistance?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I would look at how much he owes. Then I would say possibly he needs a month, and therefore we will assist him for the month. I would put a time limit. I would not let it go for two years or six months, but I would put a time limit and say: "We will help you with a counsellor to budget your money to get these people paid off and off your back and then you get back into the work force." Unless you have a policy then, it is a deterrent. I don't care whether you go two weeks or four weeks—I would say four weeks as a starter—but I would examine each case. I wouldn't just give carte blanche to everybody for one month extra.

Some of them might not have debts. They might have had some money when they started out and they might not have debts, but I would assist them to get back into the mainstream of life. That seems to be what is missing. You don't seem to have policies to assist people to get back into the mainstream.

The same can be said with the mother-led families. Swadron recommends 66 per cent be retained by the mother-led family. After she keeps 24, and gets 12 per dependent, you take it back from her at 75 cents on the dollar.

You asked me what I would do there. I would reverse it. I would allow her to make whatever she makes and then bring it up to a decent standard by the payment I make. In fact I would suspect you would need fewer inspectors running around the province checking to see that no one is taking it for a ride. What have you done with that Swadron recommendation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: About the ceiling exemptions? This is one that we are reviewing with the federal government. On the surface there is a lot to be said for raising the exemptions, but I am told that if you raise the exemptions too much—and we are saying they should not be raised—the big problem if you raise the exemptions too much is that there are many of the working poor who would decide to be on FBA also—there could be quite a large increase. Our exemptions are fairly generous compared to other jurisdictions but—

Mr. Martel: To some yes, but there still is—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just one last word on this. I believe that the area where we will begin is with the handicapped. I think we are quite on safe ground in raising the exemption with the handicapped. Then we will see if we can't raise it with some of the other groups.

Mr. Martel: But Mr. Minister, I am not just interested in a raise in money. I don't think that is the final answer for these people—their own dignity, their own self respect.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have said this, Mr. Chairman. Money alone—

Mr. Martel: But you have got no policy surrounding it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is surprising the government has provided daycare centres, help in their own homes, nursing case and so forth—

Mr. Martel: You don't have a real policy to help them get off the dole, do you? You really don't. I am not really trying to just push it, but you don't. You have got to make some pretty fundamental decisions on how you are going to implement the recommendations Swadron makes. This is number 11: "A recipient who voluntarily travels outside his municipality should be eligible for travelling costs and continued general assistance so long as he is a person in need."

That's one. You could go right down the whole bunch. When you put the whole package together he has got a fairly good handle.

My concern is that 18 months have passed since this was tabled and there is not very much that has changed. We could pick any one you want; number 16 is a measure of rehabilitative support; "There should be discretion to authorize the continuance of general welfare assistance for a designated period

by law not to"—pardon me, I didn't mean to pick that one out a second time—"exceed three months."

This is 20:

The province should initiate, in co-operation with surety bonding companies, a programme by which applicants who cannot otherwise be bonded will receive coverage if necessary with the government paying their premiums, if in the alternative the province should underwrite this coverage for persons who are applicants for a job in which irresponsibility or dishonest conduct could materially damage an employer on which permanency, adequate wages and working conditions may be reasonably expected.

Have you done anything?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, our ministry is bringing the existing sponsorship agreement with the Insurance Bureau of Canada to the attention of the municipal social service department with reference to the bonding of recipients.

Mr. Martel: You are bringing it to their attention?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: What have you done in 18 months?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh we have. I can assure you we have met with them. A lot of these are not—you know—all we do is liaise with these agencies. This is not our direct responsibility, but we have liaison. Our people have been in touch with them, and I don't think this is a problem any more. Has this been brought to your attention? I haven't had one complaint with reference to the bonding.

Mrs. Campbell: How do you know?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How do I know? We get 3,000 letters a day so I am sure it would have been brought to our attention.

Mrs. Campbell: You wouldn't know necessarily.

Mr. Martel: I have had some—they weren't on welfare—who had criminal records, making it difficult—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But this is not a problem, Mr. Chairman. Why don't you deal with things that are real problems?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, getting people off the welfare roll is a real problem. On the

ones I have talked about so far, with respect to money and funding and so on, you have not moved. You have not done one thing, whether it be recommendation 10, 16—I haven't come to the mothers' allowance yet of 66 per cent although we discussed it. You have done nothing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mr. Chairman, we are allowing welfare recipients a certain amount of money and it is left to the discretion of the local administrators.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: Ad hoc.

Mr. Martel: And if it's left to the discretion of the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You were in municipal politics, Mrs. Campbell. Do you not believe that the local municipal officials should have a certain amount of discretion in the administration of their own affairs?

Mrs. Campbell: I think they should, but I also think that they should have some financial assistance in some of these things which I don't think they get adequately.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Financial assistance? Well, what do you say about the \$180 million that the Treasurer—

Mrs. Campbell: Oh—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is money. It is \$180 million. What about the transfer—

Mrs. Campbell: If we are going to get into that then I am going to ask a question. What about the cost to municipalities for your rotten assessment situation? They are having to pay thousands and thousands of thousands of dollars because of the lack of proper assessment information—because assessment is divided into five ministries.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I am sorry. This is hardly related to these estimates.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry. The minister asked me the question, Mr. Chairman. I wasn't going to raise it. But if he asked me the question I am certainly going to have the right to answer it.

Mr. Chairman: You see, Mr. Martel, income maintenance comes in the next vote.

Mr. Martel: I am not talking about income, I am talking about policy. I am trying to talk policy, Mr. Chairman, and I am going through just one of many reports.

Mr. Chairman: You said you were going to mothers' allowance.

Mr. Martel: No, this is the same issue. No decision has been reached on allowing them to keep it. There has been no decision on number 16. There has been no decision on anything really.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In all fairness, Mr. Chairman, we have repeated many times that this whole income security system is under active review by all the provinces in conjunction with the federal government. We admit there are a lot of inequities but we don't want the Band-Aid approach that has been taken in the past. We are trying to have a comprehensive reform.

Mr. Martel: How long?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How long? We have made interim adjustments on Jan. 1 this year. We don't take any credit for this, but there will be \$20 per child under the family allowance. This will be of considerable help to those with large families. There are some other adjustments and reforms that will be brought in before the year is over.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, could I ask you a question and get an honest answer? Why do you bother setting up these phoney committees if you are not going to follow the recommendations of any of them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is your interpretation. Many of the recommendations of the Swadron report were already being processed, and the great majority have been implemented.

Mr. Martel: There are 39 of them. Tell me which ones have been implemented?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will send you a detailed list on each one.

Mr. Martel: By the time I get that the estimates will be over and I will have to wait until next year to discuss it again.

What about 21?

One provincial department should assume overall responsibility for the implementation of government policy respecting the work force. This responsibility should include identifying the need for work-creation projects, planning such projects on priority basis as to locality and work force group, co-ordinating the development and operation of such projects.

Or 22:

The government of Ontario should develop a comprehensive manpower policy for the province. [That has nothing to do with Ottawa.] Work toward a rationalization of existing manpower programmes and roles of various departments and levels of government and (c) develop and adopt training employment programmes for those disadvantaged groups who fall outside the main stream of the economic opportunity.

Or 23:

The Ontario government should reappraise and define its role relative to the identification of training requirements in the development and operation of subsidized training programmes within the province.

Those are all within the provincial purview. What have you done with them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, well, yes.

Mr. Martel: Which ministry has them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These come under the Ministry of Labour, and there is close liaison among ourselves, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. There are several ministries that are involved in these training programmes—the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Martel: What about out there? They might be here at Queen's Park, but what about out there, beyond the ivory tower? What about out in Sudbury and in Thunder Bay? How much liaison is there between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Community and Social Services? I've talked to many of your people. Let's find out. I would suspect it's virtually nil, at least from my discussions with both municipal and provincial administrators.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding is—I'm referring to my own area—there is good liaison with the Manpower offices. There may be in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: This report says there is no liaison with Canada Manpower, or virtually none.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but that report is two years old. I can read you a letter from Mr. Andras, if I can find it.

Mr. Martel: Oh, come on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A letter from Mr. Andras thanking us for the close co-operation

we've given to his people. This is last year so this whole question of liaison between Manpower offices and welfare offices is one that is—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, there isn't even liaison between UIC and Canada Manpower, and they're both federal programmes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's your interpretation.

Mr. Martel: Well, I guess my area is just a poor area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Your area must be different.

Mr. Martel: That is right. It's the only one where it doesn't work; but I suggest if you would ask any of your colleagues they would tell you exactly the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When we were in Ottawa in April there was a suggestion made that I think is a good one. It applies not only to federal-provincial government—we're doing this in certain parts. Where it is possible, offices are located in the same building, or close to one another, in order to facilitate communications and liaison. This applies to many government departments today. Governments are getting bigger and more complex and there certainly is a need for more liaison—but I think this is coming about. It has come about in many areas.

Mr. Martel: In the fullness of time. I'm not sure how full-time it has got to be.

Mr. Ruston: It works well in our area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It works well in your area!

Mr. Martel: What about, Mr. Minister—

Mr. Ruston: Very well.

Mr. Martel: —another policy—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You should go to Windsor, Elie.

Mr. Martel: —where you will assist—

Mrs. Campbell: It doesn't work in my area.

Mr. Martel: —a general welfare recipient, or an FBA recipient female to return to upgrade and yet you will not do the same thing for a male who is the breadwinner?

Mrs. Campbell: What do you mean?

Mr. Martel: The male cannot go back to school and get support from this department, but females can. That's what I mean.

Mrs. Campbell: It doesn't work that way in Toronto.

Mr. Martel: And the ministry will not assist a male if he's got poor educational background, needs some retraining and he's not eligible to be helped by Canada Manpower. I know the argument: "We'll have them all going to school on welfare." That's the argument.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What is the argument?

Mr. Martel: "We'll have them all on welfare going back to school." That's the argument used against males being paid to go back to school. But you don't support heads of families. I think the only province that does, if I'm right, is Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Campbell: So we're back now to heads of families.

Mr. Martel: We're back to heads of families that can't get assistance to be retrained if they're not eligible for UIC benefits, or Canada Manpower doesn't put them on a course.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I'm in a quandary here because I'm not aware of cases where—you're saying that heads of families are not eligible for retraining?

Mr. Martel: Under FBA or GWA. They won't get any support.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): The system is that Canada Manpower, under the Adult Occupational Training Act, pays training allowances while they're being trained. That's the purpose of training allowance.

Mr. Martel: Provided they've been out of school how long? They've got to be out of school a certain length of time. I have a young student now, whose parents won't support him. He dropped out of school in 1971. He's 19. He's taking two grade 11 courses, two grade 12. They figure he'll finish grade 11 by Christmas and grade 12 by January. His parents refuse to assist him.

If he leaves home there is a possibility he could get general welfare—if he leaves home. But he can't get room and board assistance at all. They say the onus is on the parents; but in the event that parents won't, what can we do? And you have no policy there unless he leaves home. He's got to leave home and then—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He's under 21?

Mr. Martel: He's under 21; and then he's got to register with Canada Manpower that he will take a job if one comes along. I know this young man realizes he made a real error. He went back and he picked up eight or 10 jobs in a year and a half. None of them were steady. He was laid off and laid off and so finally he said: "This is ridiculous. I better go back to school and get the proper education so that I, in fact, will have a permanent job." He can't get assistance under your programme. It's there, Mr. Minister. I am not just interested in maintenance. In fact it's the last—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you could give us the details of that person.

Mr. Martel: That's only one example.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm surprised to hear this, because to my knowledge most people who wish to work, or who wish to take a course, are able to do so.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, no.

Mr. Martel: No, not under your ministry, Mr. Minister; particularly the males. With females, I've got three or four of them in nurses' aid courses and so forth by exerting considerable pressure.

Mrs. Campbell: That's a great course. There's no place for them to go when they get to Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Yes, in Sudbury we're opening up two nursing homes, but tremendous pressure had to be exerted to get them in, really. The local welfare offices did not want to support them. You might say some of this has to be left to the discretion of the municipality, Mr. Minister, but as far as I'm concerned there is the case of one young lady who had a child out of wedlock who went back to school for a year to get a nurses' aid course. Being able to go out and support herself and the child, the money that was being spent for 10 months to get her through that course was the best 10 months of expenditure this province could make. But if the pressures hadn't been exerted, she probably would have remained on the welfare roll until she married for the first time.

But that's left with local authorities who sometimes say no; and I'm saying it's just not good enough. If we're going to try and rehabilitate people, educate them properly so that they can become self-sufficient, it cannot be left purely to local discretion. It

has to be a policy, because I think that's the only way, in the long run, we're going to reduce costs. It might be a little more in the first four or five years. I have no doubts. But in the long run that will be the solution.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They get it from Manpower.

Mr. Martel: No they don't all get it from Manpower. They just don't get it from Manpower.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Why not? That's Manpower's main responsibility, to provide the employment and the training.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I know. Canada Manpower's argument in this young man's case was that he should register with Canada Manpower. He hadn't been out long enough. What else? They had a list a mile long. I have sicced my federal counterpart now on to Canada Manpower, but in the meantime—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They probably had good reasons, though, for those regulations. You do not believe that there have been abuses in the system and that they have certain—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I am convinced there have been abuses. I'm also convinced that the abuses have got much more attention than they deserve. I'm told that UIC were taken for \$6 million last year—and that isn't all that much when one considers that some corporations don't pay taxes. As Levi from BC would say, "You can't be bothered in chasing down the small group and tarring the whole batch over a few." Governments have a preoccupation with weeding those out. It's too bad they don't have a preoccupation with collecting all the taxes that are lost by the federal government and as a result by the Province of Ontario. Well, Mr. Minister, I am convinced that although you have suggested in your annual report that you have studied the Swadron report, that you are in fact still studying it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, no. With the Swadron report, the great majority of those recommendations that had to be implemented have been implemented.

Mr. Martel: No, no, the great majority have not even been touched.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The main thing in the Swadron report, Mr. Chairman, if I understand it correctly, was that the Manpower offices will employ the cream of the crop.

Those who are skilled have no problem in obtaining employment. But those who lack education, lack motivation and so forth—what you might call the skim milk—are the ones who have great difficulty in obtaining employment. That's why we have more counsellors and why many of the municipalities have more counsellors. If the unemployed still can't find employers, then as a last resort maybe communities could have community projects and put these people to work.

Mr. Martel: I put it to you then, Mr. Minister, that by next Monday you should be able to give me a detailed analysis of each of those 39 recommendations. And I venture to say that 75 per cent of them have not been acted on. It's obvious from the discussion which has taken place tonight that virtually no consideration has been made. You can say that it has, but I want from you, by next Monday, a written report such as you said you would give me. And I want to tell you that what you have taken out of this document is zilch.

You know the real reason why this was established. It was just on the eve of the election when Swadron was commissioned. Wells—you know him don't you?—and MacNaughton were out around the province, suggesting that all the young people who were employable unemployed were lazy, shiftless, good for nothing and didn't want to work. Well, I want to tell you that Swadron's document destroyed that argument in totality. In fact, he took great care to list them, including the mayors' and reeves' association. He has it all there.

All that his report was supposed to do was quiet the waters, but in fact he was serious about it. He didn't realize—I am sure he didn't realize—that he was commissioned to calm the waters and make Charlie and Tommy come out looking like prophets. But that didn't turn out to be the case. In fact, it was just the opposite. He came out and he did some serious thinking and consequently the ministry hasn't moved as a result of that. It became immobile.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I would just say, Mr. Chairman, that there are many weak spots in our ministry. But as far as the Swadron report and its implementation is concerned, I would say, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. member that on this one we can stand up straight. Because it is all a question of more liaison with the federal government and with the Manpower offices, and more

counselling, more retraining. These are the things that we are doing.

Mr. Martel: When you are standing up straight, I hope there's a building behind you to hold you up. Because I tell you, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Because if this was such a wonderful report as you are making out, you would think it would be one of the best sellers.

Mr. Martel: No, because the attitude toward welfare recipients in society is that they are good-for-nothing parasites. That's the attitude that prevails out there and you know it as well as I do. And politicians have deliberately used the welfare recipient on the eve of elections. Not just now and not just provincially. Locally and federally, too, they have made the poor a scapegoat. It's all documented in the report brought to the federal government by the Senate and there aren't any New Democrats on that. It's all there. As I say, the poor are on the bottom of the heap. In job-creation policy, Mr. Minister, you had an excellent opportunity to fund LIP, which you watched go by the board. I realize your dilemma, you know. If you started to fund it, then Ottawa would opt out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will get the figures, Mr. Chairman, of LIP and of how many persons who were on unemployment insurance. You see, the main concerns of LIP were firstly to provide employment during the winter months and secondly to provide social services where required. There are figures in a report by the Canadian Community Council, and you would be surprised at the figures given of the assessment of some of the LIP programmes; of the numbers who were unemployed and were on the welfare role. If my memory serves me correctly, there were no more than 25 per cent. So the LIP programme has many good parts but at the same time it is not—

Mr. Martel: Oh, no one was suggesting, Mr. Minister, that you should have accepted carte blanche every programme that was involved in LIP. That was never suggested. It was suggested to you that in fact the programmes should have somehow related to the field of delivery of services to people. I suggested last year that any type of delivery system—and I would prefer a semi-autonomous group because they would get caught up in the web of bureaucracy otherwise—

should in fact be funded but at the same time have some guidelines worked out.

I am going to come to that in a few moments because there has been a full list of programmes, as I understand it, requesting funding which you have not chosen to fund and yet whose services you use. I am saying many of the programmes in LIP you used but did not fund. And I realize that if you had taken it over holus-bolus, then the federal government would have simply opted out and left the province holding the bag to fund it.

I appreciate that difficulty. What I am saying, though, is it has in fact provided a good deal of employment where there is no profit, where in fact some of the directors were highly educated—I mean they were university graduates—but not many of the volunteer workers. In Peter Harrington's welfare action centre, for example, three were former welfare recipients and two were unemployed out of the staff of 10. But you never got around to funding them.

I illustrated this afternoon how much of your job in this ministry that group was doing but you didn't fund it, either. LIP, had it continued, would have provided employment—not profit oriented but service oriented. And that's been indicated all along. You know, as we move to a society with a shorter work week and so on you are going to need a whole host of programmes that aren't all profit oriented. But we do nothing but watch them go down the drain. Am I doing something to disturb you?

Mrs. Campbell: Well—

Mr. Martel: If you want me to stop for a few minutes, I'll stop.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to express my confusion. I thought that the opening remarks had been made and that we were dealing with 2501.

Mr. Martel: We are, main office—and that's where policy is decided, I suspect.

Mrs. Campbell: I suspect you are wrong. That's the whole thing you are saying. There isn't a policy decision anywhere and you are trying to get one out of here—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, am I in order?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I think you are in order. Have you completed your remarks on 2501?

Mr. Martel: No, I am just warming up.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, may I say that LIP specifically would come under the last vote on the community division and specifically under the community development branch.

Mr. Martel: All right. Then we'll save that.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I think if you could confine your remarks to general policy rather than programmes.

Mr. Martel: I am trying to. I am trying to.

Mr. Chairman: Programmes are dealt with under specific votes.

Mr. Martel: Well, I am trying to—

Mr. Chairman: You are trying to relate policy to programmes.

Mr. Martel: I am trying to relate policy where it is going to be decided—at main office. At least, if there are any decisions I would suspect that that's where they would come from—these people who sit before us here along with the minister, I presume. He may not make the determinations on what policy will be. Where else to discuss it but under the main office?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I think, Elie, that LIP should really be discussed under the community development branch because—

Mr. Martel: I accept that, I don't want to be difficult.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There have been a lot of meetings with the federal counterparts on this question and we'd like to outline our position.

Mr. Martel: Well, I'd be delighted to hear it.

Well, Mr. Minister, we go on then to—no, I don't want to repeat my discussion about Welch because that was a disaster and was misleading.

What's your policy on information centres?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're all for information centres. We do think that they do provide a very worthwhile service. Many views have been put forth and some have suggested—and today, again you know, there is the complexity of federal, provincial and municipal departments. Many have suggested that it should be funded maybe four ways—the federal government, the provincial govern-

ment, the municipal government and also maybe agencies.

It's quite a difficult area. COCP had a special report—report No. 6 or 7; 7. We had a study by Prof. Head, this was under the then Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship. You probably read Dr. Head's report. We've had many; under our research and planning branch we have funded and we are providing funds on an interim measure to several information centres throughout the province.

We do think that they do provide a very worthwhile role. Again, Mr. Chairman, that comes under the last vote.

Mr. Chairman: Well, all right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Community services division.

Mr. Martel: I suppose family service agencies come under the last vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no. That would come under the next vote. That comes under the next vote.

Mr. Martel: Well, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The first vote is mainly—

Mr. Martel: No, but I'm not talking about maintenance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—research and planning, head office administration.

Mr. Martel: I tried to be very careful, Mr. Minister, as I prepared this on Thanksgiving Day. I was so thankful.

Mr. Chairman: That's repetitious.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): You would have been better going to church, Elie.

Mr. Martel: That is not income maintenance, Mr. Minister. I am talking about the brief that was prepared some years ago—some three years ago, in fact—and it would be possibly—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What's the name of the brief?

Mr. Martel: It was Public-Private Responsibilities and Relationships Affecting Volunteer Family Service Agencies.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That would be on the next vote.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I would suspect—no, I don't want to discuss it under the next vote, because it seems to me that it is the one group, maybe, in the province, that could develop into a multi-service centre.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That would be under consultative services. Item 2, consultative services.

Mr. Martel: Well, I still think, Mr. Minister, I want to discuss it under head office, because you've had three years since this has been handed down. My discussion with a representative of this group, late this spring, showed that nothing in fact had happened as a result of the brief.

I suspect, Mr. Minister, that they could probably be the agency, if expanded, which could act as a multi-service centre—the type of centre I think that your ministry can never become unless you hire three or four times the present staff you have, because they in fact rely, by in large as I understand it, on voluntary workers, and that is why I want to discuss it under this particular vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Or the purchase of services.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but you don't even pay for all the purchases. In fact you are sending people to them, as I understand it, to give them services which you don't fund. If I am correct, you don't fund. They make that point in their brief. I'll come to it; we'll go through it item by item. You are not funding. But, Mr. Minister, they provide the type of centre which is primarily concerned, as I understand it, because counselling is growing, on prevention and rehabilitation.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, I think maybe after all this leniency it is going to come as a shock, but I think if you are going to discuss programmes the time to discuss them is at the point in the estimates where they are dealt with. And that is a programme. There has to be a differentiation between policy and programme. You are promoting a programme which is dealt with at another point of the estimates.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about policy. I am talking about policy, Mr. Chairman. With the greatest respect, I am discussing policy.

Mr. Chairman: You are discussing a programme.

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Mr. Chairman: You are discussing a programme.

Mrs. Campbell: Or lack of it.

Mr. Chairman: Or lack of it. Either a programme or a lack of programme.

Mr. Martel: I am discussing a policy with respect to how they fund, or don't fund, or refuse to fund, or refuse to acknowledge when people come to that. Now, that's policy. Do you decide to fund or don't you? That's policy. If you don't, then why?

Mr. Parrott: That is a lack of policy.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead and answer that, Mr. Brunelle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, I agree with you that I really do think we could have a more meaningful discussion if it was dealt with under the specific vote. And we could tell you, because we have so many organizations that come to see us. We could tell you what our views are.

Mr. Martel: This is a specific one, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is why, to deal with specific ones, it would be nice to have some of our staff here who deal specifically with some of these organizations.

Mr. Martel: Don't you have these things at your fingertips?

Mr. Chairman: That's a facetious question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Some days I see an average of about four or five delegations a day, all very worthwhile, meaningful groups, in counselling and so forth.

Mr. Martel: What it proves, Mr. Minister, is that you have no policy.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we have a policy.

Mr. Martel: What?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have a policy.

Mr. Martel: What is it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And that's why—pardon?

Mr. Martel: Hit and miss, now and then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Coming again to the Hanson task force, that is why there is such a multitude of programmes, a multitude of

agencies. That is why there has to be a comprehensive—

Mr. Martel: Tell me what your policy on funding is, then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which programme? You tell us which programme—

Mr. Martel: No, you don't want me to be specific.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You tell us which programme. That is why again, Mr. Chairman, I think if we can deal with them under each vote, it would be a lot easier to reply to your queries.

Mr. Martel: All right. I'll save that one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you are dealing with "Meals on Wheels" programme, we could tell you what the cost is on that.

Mr. Martel: You see how agreeable I am. I hope you noticed. But I want to talk about CAP. Can I talk about the Canada Assistance Plan in main office?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly.

Mr. Martel: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: If you say so.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, my understanding of the Canada Assistance Plan is that it can work four ways—people in need and people who would be in need, and that comes under income of people who would be in need; and also in people in need is supportive services. And then people who would be in need includes wage supplements, as an example, and community development and so on. Am I right in my assumption that that is the way the Canada Assistance Plan can work if you were to utilize it?

Mr. Eberlee: Basically.

Mr. Martel: Basically, that's it. And at the present time you fund, in people in need, GWA to a rate of 50 federal, 30 provincial and 20 municipal, and under SPA it is 50-50. Under special assistance it is 50 federal, 50 municipal and nothing from the province, under general welfare assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under general welfare assistance—food, shelter, clothing—it is 50 per cent federal, 30 per cent provincial, and 20 per cent municipal, under general welfare assistance.

Mr. Martel: No, not under general welfare. It is zilch. It is nothing! General welfare.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you speaking about general welfare, about a person who gets, let's say, \$100 a month for food and shelter? So he gets \$100 as a recipient under the General Welfare Assistance Act. If you are referring to that—

Mr. Martel: Under any programme of special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to a person, a welfare recipient who receives, say, \$100 a month.

Mr. Martel: Shelter, food, fuel, personal requirements, household supplies.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding is that the federal government pays 50 per cent, the provincial government pays 30 and the municipality 20; 50, 30, 20.

Mr. Martel: No. Under special assistance the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no. I am referring now to general welfare assistance.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I am talking about general welfare.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Food, clothing, shelter. Now, if you are referring to dentures, glasses and drugs, then it is special assistance. There you are correct to the extent that it's 50 per cent federal and 50 per cent municipal. In some cases we pay the administration costs and the county—

Mr. Martel: In other words, you supply the stamps—for special assistance—to send the cheques out. Other than that, besides acting as the post office, you don't do much for special assistance.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): You should admit he's right on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Be specific. Are you referring to special or general?

Mr. Martel: General assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you referring to food, clothing and shelter? The breakdown is 50 - 30 - 20.

Mr. Martel: That's for general welfare assistance. Then let us say, for example, the rent instead of the \$100 that you allow, say it is \$125. You would not provide the \$25.

You would not provide 30 per cent of the \$25 extra. You would not provide one cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding about this, as this book indicates here, is that we pay the shelter expenses—\$57 for a single person without dependants—that's the maximum.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And that \$57 is shared three ways.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Fifty, 30 and 20.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But supposing that shelter cost that person, say, \$75 instead of \$57. That's what—\$18 more?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That \$18 is not sharable by the province. That \$18 is sharable 50 per cent federal, 50 per cent municipal.

Mr. Martel: Right. We are getting to it now. Mr. Minister, we are talking about a whole range of things you know: replacement of a piece of furniture, even dentures, glasses. I'm told there are little ways in some municipalities—but in fact you really do not provide your real share—at least 30 per cent across the board—for special assistance.

Mr. Laughren: They don't provide any.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't provide anything.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's left to the discretion of the municipality and these are their people. The great majority of people on general welfare on the average are there for three months—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, the people came to Sudbury from—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are mainly a municipal responsibility.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If they are long-term they become a provincial responsibility—

Mr. Martel: And you only pay part of it then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and that's why we pay—

Mr. Martel: You don't even pay—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —supplementary assistance—

An hon. member: Why does the federal government pay—

Mr. Chairman: Order please. I heard this this afternoon.

Mr. Martel: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Exactly the same discussion. With all respect to the minister, when he says that he is prepared to discuss this, GWA is very specifically under vote 2502.

Mr. Martel: No. Special assistance is—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: No, no. I'm going to deal with the four areas. That's the first one, Mr. Chairman, under which Canada Assistance can be used—for income supplement, okay? And the province, although it issues nice directives like this one by Dr. C. J. Williams—in fact, after offering this nice directive, telling the municipalities what they can do, you opt out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What he is saying in that directive is that the local municipality has the discretion to give the assistance they wish.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What's wrong with that?

Mr. Martel: I'm saying the people in the city of Sudbury were not responsible for an Inco decision to bring 500 workers from Newfoundland. When they decided to lay them off, they fell burden to the city of Sudbury. Many of them needed teeth and glasses and so on and that wasn't the city of Sudbury's fault. That then becomes not a local problem but a provincial and a federal problem. The federal government is funding it to the tune of 50 per cent and you aren't funding it one ruddy cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, let me just say a word here. The great majority of the people in this province are working poor. Why should a member of the working poor—say he is working at the minimum salary of \$1.80 an hour and that he's working a 40-hour week. What's that, \$72 a week? There are quite a few earning that in this province.

Say he has four, five or six children—but regardless of the number of children, he is

still only earning \$72 a week, and after deductions he may have a take-home pay of about \$60. But he gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning, he goes to work and he has a very difficult time to buy glasses, dentures and drugs.

But his next door neighbour, using your philosophy—well, it's cold in the wintertime and he doesn't like to get up in the morning. There aren't too many but there are some—

Mr. Martel: Your true colours are coming through now. You've been able to hide it for a year and a half, but your colours are coming through now.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Why should the taxpayers of this province—for the average welfare recipient who is short term—on the average three months—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —why should they pay for his dentures and his glasses and so forth when the working poor—So this is an area where we really have to be very careful.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I want to tell you when I have got to pay my bloody taxes you allow old Mother Inco to not pay any, then maybe you'd better start taking a look at policy pretty seriously. Last year they only made \$95 million and didn't pay any taxes, and your government didn't ask them for a cent more.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: But then you'll turn around and you'll say—Don't give me that type of nonsense. Your true colours start to come out, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is not true colours. It's common sense. You have to be careful—

Mr. Martel: No, it is not common sense.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —what we are doing—

Mr. Martel: When a kid needs glasses, I don't care, they need glasses.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: General welfare is short term—on the average of about three months.

Mr. Laughren: You hide behind the minimum wage.

Mr. Martel: Raise the minimum wage then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It has been raised and it will be raised again. The minimum wage is constantly being raised.

Mr. Martel: You don't even support the municipalities and you give them directives. That's pretty ridiculous.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Too bad you are overpaid.

Mr. Martel: If I am overpaid, I want to suggest that there are those in here who should return their salaries to the government.

The second area—wage supplement in Ontario. That's for people who would be in need. Now we come to the area you are talking about, Mr. Minister, people who would be in need. That's the working poor, where the guy goes out in the morning, he works, he needs glasses, his take home pay is insufficient.

What in fact you should be doing instead of hiding behind the chair, you should be out initiating policy so that if they needed glasses and so on they would get them. In fact, you might take a little of BC's initiative. They are considering payment of \$100 a month to the working poor. That would be too much, wouldn't it?

So you don't even use that part of the Canada Assistance Plan. As I understand it, the only provinces to date who have really utilized it are Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. And the rest of you have opted out. A whole area of utilization of the Canada Assistance Plan to help the very group you've just finished talking about and you've done nothing about it, have you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do use the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Martel: No, no. For that area, wage supplement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the whole Canada Pension Plan—

Mr. Martel: People would be in need.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —has top priority on the agenda of the federal-provincial conference.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I heard that a year ago last June.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It has not been revised for quite some time and there is need for revision.

Mr. Martel: I heard that a year ago June. That is 16 months ago. What have you done in that 16 months to assist people who would be in need? You haven't done a blessed thing.

Now we'll go to where you really utilize Canada Assistance, okay? You get lots from the GWA. It keeps the province's share down. Supportive services. That's a 50-30-20 deal, if I understand it correctly. Metro Toronto, for example, purchases service from three agencies at the present time, primarily. The services purchased are paid for 50 per cent by the federal government and 50 per cent by Metro Toronto. Dear old Ontario is not funding the purchase of counselling services at all. That's what I get when I talk to representatives of the three different major agencies whose services are being purchased. Where are you again?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's the whole question of persons in need. I've just received a telegram on this whole question of persons in need under the CAP—there's a needs test and it's a very difficult thing. That's why we and the other provinces feel that—the whole Canada Assistance Plan was instituted I believe in 1966 and to my knowledge it has never been revised. It's high time that it be either revised or abandoned.

Mr. Martel: But other provinces are making use of those last two areas I've spoken about: people who would be in need for wage supplement and supportive services for counselling. In Metro Toronto the three biggest agencies do not get any assistance from you whatsoever. You could have utilized the Canada Assistance Plan to get that funding and you hide behind poverty. Yet this afternoon we learned that the most this province has ever contributed to that type of programming is \$241 million per year.

The fourth area of the use of the Canada Assistance Plan is that, as I understand it, Canada Assistance Plan pays for such things as staff, doesn't it? And that's largely utilized, isn't it—the payment of the ministry's staff under the Canada Assistance Plan? Am I right, by and large?

Miss D. Crittenden (Assistant Deputy Minister): Yes, but it is more than the ministry staff.

Mr. Martel: Right, but much of the money under the Canada Assistance Plan is used to support the Civil Services—not what it was intended for, to assist the people, but to pay for the employment of civil servants.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The administrative costs.

Mr. Eberlee: It shares the administrative costs.

Mr. Martel: Yes, administrative costs. So, in fact out of four areas in which you could utilize tremendously the Canada Assistance Plan, you take two. You take income supplement and you take administrative staff, and the two programmes which would really help the working poor, possibly, which could be preventive—which I suggested very strongly last year this ministry must focus on—the two areas that would have the most long-term benefits for this province, in fact, are not utilized.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe, Mr. Chairman, we could ask some of our people who deal with their federal counterparts on the Canada Assistance Plan if they would care to make any comments. Miss C, do you wish to make any comments?

Miss Crittenden: Well, when the Canada Assistance Plan was proposed, it was proposed by the federal authorities with the idea—at least these were the statements they made to us—that the services could be expanded by the agencies or the municipalities or the government, and they would be prepared to pay 50 per cent on top of the base line services provided in the base line year. We therefore are contributing to the salaries of all the units that have been added since the base line year.

The Children's Aid Societies, however, do not always pay for the obtained sharing under CAP for staff salaries, but we are, in fact, paying for the preventive and protection services. Those services, and it's about \$60 million this year, are in fact shared under CAP, so that we are talking about 52 agencies there.

Mr. Eberlee: The CAP pays this year roughly \$9 million—this is the federal government—\$9 million for administrative costs—of course, that includes the salaries of counsellors and so forth—and \$224 million in transfer payments, that's the allowances and the costs of Children's Aid Societies, and so on.

Mr. Martel: What concerns me, Mr. Eberlee, however, is that if we ever intend to move seriously into the field of prevention—for example, prevention of marriage breakdowns, prevention of family splits, prevention of any wide range of subjects which deal with the whole family as a unit—or if we intend to elevate and get those people back into the

mainstream of the community, there are two areas in which we really haven't utilized CAP to any substantial amount. Those areas are people in need—needing supportive services—and people who would be in need with respect to wage supplement, and so on, to get them back into the mainstream.

It seems to me that in those two fundamental areas Ontario really hasn't made much impact, nor have they used much federal funding in order to get at the hardcore, the tough cases. Consequently, we always find ourselves back talking about, "Well, we have to raise—" You know, if we could get people off—quite a few people off—welfare by getting them back into something they could do and be useful in and enjoy, then in fact, you could raise benefits just on those who you might get off the roll. The long-term for Ontario then, hopefully, would be a move away from just handouts, but in fact a move towards people helping themselves to stay in the mainstream of society.

If you don't use those two areas more than you've used them in the past, then in fact CAP is virtually useless to us. To simply use it for 50 per cent maintenance income of \$9 million for staff, really indicates to me that there has been a lack of initiative from the ministry. I understand for example in BC that they are now getting funding for day nurseries for the first time this fall under CAP.

Mr. Eberlee: This is one of our basic problems. There might be more usage of CAP if the needs test wasn't so constraining. We are in the course now of trying to make use of it in connection with the daycare programme.

The difficulty is you are going to have to institute a detailed needs test, and test everybody. As soon as you introduce a universal programme, of course, you no longer qualify for CAP. That's the problem we faced with the extended care programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was \$25 million this year under the extended care programme.

Mr. Eberlee: And that's our fundamental difficulty.

Mr. Martel: What I am trying to drive at is that if there were real initiatives—you know, these people in this ministry aren't stupid. They have got ability. What seems to be lacking, whether you talk about—and I don't believe that Swadron has been implemented. I see BC can move into a variety of programmes. There just seems to be a lack of initiative, Mr. Minister.

Do you have trouble with the cabinet? Do you really have trouble? If you said to your staff tomorrow, "Look, we want to utilize CAP fully and the province is willing to pick up a fair share of capital," I would suspect that there could be a major overhaul in short order, because these people know the score.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, you know, CAP is—

Mr. Martel: The best thing that ever happened to the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have a telegram that I received today:

REFERENCE PROPOSED AGENDA MEETING THIS WEEK THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF MINISTERS OF WELFARE. STRONGLY URGE THAT FIRST ITEM BE CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN. IN VIEW OF CONTINUING RISE IN COST OF LIVING SERIOUS CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE FOLLOWING: 1) INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL COST SHARING FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PROVINCES; 2) ELIMINATION OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE NEEDS TESTS WHICH ARE TOO RESTRICTIVE AND DEGRADING A CONCEPT FOR TODAY'S NEEDS; 3) ELIMINATION OF THE REQUIREMENT THAT CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN COST SHARING MUST BE RELATED TO SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN NEED.

And this is one of the big problems of CAP—

Mr. Martel: Levi must have sent that out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: "Each individual person in need." So, you know, that's why I mentioned earlier, this whole Canada Assistance Plan—

Mr. Martel: Did that come from Levi?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —should either be scrapped or revamped to bring it up to today's needs.

Mr. Martel: Do you want to tell me if that came from Levi?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not saying.

Mr. Martel: You are not saying; but you see, where was Ontario's initiative for this? This is what I am trying to—

Hon. Br. Brunelle: It's on the agenda—the first matter on the agenda.

Mr. Martel: Who sent the telegram?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My deputy here, that the very first thing on the schedule—

Mr. Martel: Oh sure, it might be on the bloody agenda.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He's right on the ball.

Mr. Martel: Yes; he doesn't send the telegram out though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He doesn't need to. We communicate.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right! And the initiatives, as with utilization of funds to bring up the handicapped, BC didn't wait, Mr. Minister. They said, "Look, we've got a problem."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the agenda—this just arrived today. The very first thing on the agenda, that the deputy asked for, is the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Martel: Don't flag it, Mr. Minister. BC, when they wanted to ensure that the 60 to 64 group needed more money—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll come to BC later. I have some actual figures.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I am just saying they took the initiative, though. You sit back in the woodwork. I want you to get out and take some initiative. On the New Democratic Party's side of the House we'll support you. Some of your colleagues might not. Some of your colleagues, after listening to them—

Mr. Parrott: Mr. Chairman, I would like to interject here. I would like an interjection here, just for the discussion. I don't understand what the unemployment rate in BC is and I wish you could give us that in comparison to Ontario, because I lose my terms of reference in the analogy that he's drawing. I've sat now for an hour and a half and not knowing these figures I have no opportunity to—

Mr. Laughren: Maybe it takes more courage to raise it.

Mr. Parrott: —assess the validity of his argument. Could you tell me, Mr. Minister, what the rate of unemployment is in BC?

Mr. Laughren: Higher than anywhere.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have some figures, Mr. Chairman. I'm not sure I have this. We could ask our staff whether they have the figures for unemployment in BC, but we have some figures. The member for Sudbury East keeps quoting BC, BC, beautiful BC.

Mr. Laughren: That is the most irrelevant question I have heard.

Mrs. Campbell: It is beautiful.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree it is, but it is not all that rosy.

Mr. Ruston: It is a beautiful country. The scenery is great.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have some figures which show that some of their assistance programmes are much less than ours.

Mr. Martel: No, not much less because they pay the actual rentals.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I thought I'd save those remarks for the next vote.

Mr. Parrott: Well, I would settle for Quebec or Manitoba.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Order, please! If you have those BC figures it might—

Mr. Martel: I've got them. Do you want me to read them into the record? I just happen to have them.

Mr. Chairman: —help the member if we gave them to him now.

Mr. Martel: I just happen to have them.

Mr. Chairman: Or we may never get to the next vote!

Mr. Martel: Just give me about 30 seconds and I'll relocate them.

Mrs. Campbell: Relocate? Don't relocate them.

Mr. Martel: I've got them. You've got your figures for Ontario, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I'll have to get them.

Mr. Martel: Well, get them out and we'll go over it. We'll start from the premise that BC pays the total rent, which Ontario doesn't.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Let's have the whole thing.

Mr. Parrott: No, no. We're talking about the unemployed figure. That's the one I wanted, Mr. Chairman, for, say, three provinces: Quebec, Ontario and BC.

Mr. Root: And Saskatchewan, where they've had socialism longer than anybody.

Mr. Laughren: If you make a positive contribution everybody's going to faint.

Mr. Root: I am. People are getting out of Saskatchewan at the rate of over 10,000 a year—

Mr. Martel: Oh!

Mr. Root: —while we're growing by 136,000. Now, that's a positive statement.

An hon. member: And they're all coming to Ontario.

Mrs. Campbell: He figures \$10 a week is ample pay.

Mr. Martel: I guess it is because of that socialist government in the Dakotas that they're leaving there at the same rate.

Mr. Root: It could be. Maybe it's spreading down over the border.

Mr. Martel: All right. And Iowa?

Mr. Root: Saskatchewan's population—

Mr. Martel: Statistics have been the same for those areas right along.

Mr. Roote: —started to come back under a Liberal government. I want to be fair.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Martel: You're not for real.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, are you ready?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I've got part of it here, Mr. Chairman. Maybe my staff can find more here.

Mr. Martel: Explain it properly, though.

Mr. Ruston: John's not very happy. He's not chairman of that board any more.

Mr. Martel: Explain it properly about the rents.

Mr. Laughren: He doesn't make \$40,000 any more.

Mr. Root: That figure is just about as irresponsible as a lot of other figures we've heard here tonight and you know it.

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you there isn't a figure that's misquoted out of context.

Mr. Root: All right. He said I made \$40,000; that's a deliberate falsehood and he knows it.

Mr. Martel: Only \$38,000 then.

Mr. Root: Put that in Hansard.

Mr. Laughren: A little low, I suppose.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am told that the most up-to-date figures on the unemployment figures for the various provinces are for March of this year: Ontario unemployment, 4.7; Alantic region, 11.5.

Mr. Martel: Good Tory provinces.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Quebec, 8.9; Prairie region, 5.1.

Mr. Laughren: Liberal provinces.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: British Columbia, 7.6; Canada, less Ontario, 8 per cent.

Mr. Parrott: Those are very confusing figures.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Parrott: Those are very confusing figures.

Mrs. Campbell: You asked for them.

Mr. Parrott: In light of the evidence I can't believe that Ontario is the lowest. Is that what you're telling me? Isn't that amazing? It's hard to believe.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Ontario had the lowest unemployment figures in March, 1973.

Mr. Parrott: It's just hard to believe, Mr. Minister, that we in Ontario had the lowest unemployment rate. Is that what you said?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: Isn't that amazing? Things have never been so bad in Ontario.

Mr. Laughren: And we still have the family benefits? Isn't that sick?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I also mentioned earlier in my remarks, I don't know if Mr. Parrott was in here, that our welfare roll is lower now than it has been for the last three years.

Mr. Laughren: So pay them a decent rate.

Mr. Parrott: It seems to me, Mr. Minister, I have underestimated your ability tremendously. You're doing a far better job than I had any idea that you were doing. I think it's tremendous. Those are the most revealing figures I've had a chance to see in a long time.

Mr. Ruston: He was a great independent member for a long while but now he is one of the gang.

Mr. Martel: He's looking for a cabinet post.

Mr. Parrott: Thank God you don't have to answer to my kind of philosophy; or I don't have to answer to it.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell is waiting.

Mr. Martel: The minister was going to read the figures. I have them and if he wants to go through them at length—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You're on the first vote. Really, those would be on the second vote.

Mr. Martel: All right. I'll save them for the second vote.

Mr. Chairman: Will you hold BC until the second vote?

Mr. Martel: It is just that BC took some initiative and that's a hell of a lot more than Ontario took. That's the point I make. They took the initiative. They went out and tried.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They concentrated mainly on the 65 years of age and over.

Mr. Martel: On the what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On those who were 65 years of age and over.

Mr. Martel: No; in July they increased it to \$200 for those 60 years of age and over. What did you do?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What we are doing, Mr. Chairman, I'll like to repeat this—

Mr. Martel: Oh, the long term?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —we feel that we have to deal not just with those who are 65 and over, but those under 65, and we have to deal with the whole income security system which is very complex. At the present time, just to give you an example, what is income? If you are working for the Workmen's Compensation Board or if you get benefits from the unemployment insurance this is considered income, but if you get a pension from the war veterans it is not considered income. Our whole system is loaded with inequities and that's why we have to bring some comprehension to this.

Mr. Martel: In Ontario, at least, that's a fact.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's why we have our own task force working with the federal government. We will, we are making progress and we will have that.

Mr. Martel: All I'm saying is that a year ago—

Mr. Laughren: We won't hold our breath for that.

Mr. Martel: —BC took some initiatives. They went to Ottawa. They sat down with Mr. Trudeau and they said: "Pierre, we want to raise it from \$170 to \$200." In fact, they did it on their own—from \$150, pardon me, at the time, to \$200. Pierre agreed to meet 50 per cent of it under CAP. You didn't take that initiative. Barrett did the same for the crippled. He also did the same this past July, I guess it was, for those from 60 to 64. All I'm saying is they've utilized CAP a good deal more than you. Where does your initiative come?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have a lot of initiative. For instance, we brought in the property tax credit, the sales tax credit, housing—

Interjections by hon. members:

Mrs. Campbell: A bonus at Christmas!

Mr. Martel: We're talking about your estimates.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The taxation, Mr. Chairman, in all fairness—

Mr. Parrott: I'll go along with that. Let's talk about your estimates.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, in all fairness, most jurisdictions agree that taxation is a very important factor in social assistance and it should be part of the overall programme.

Mr. Martel: But do you let the people starve in the meantime?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are not starving.

Mr. Laughren: You put on a sales tax that's regressive.

Mr. Martel: No? I don't think you could live on \$115 or \$125.

Mrs. Campbell: Or \$126.

Mr. Martel: You just couldn't live on it.

Mrs. Campbell: No, you couldn't. You wouldn't.

Mr. Martel: If you want to talk about an equitable tax system, seeing that the minister opened it up, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that a move you might make is to remove

from the municipal taxpayer and the property tax base the necessity to pay for welfare benefits because it has nothing to do at all with property tax. If you want to get out and move to the fair tax system you've been telling me about that's the place you do it. Welfare has nothing to do with property tax; not one iota. You forced the municipalities, Mr. Minister, to use the property tax base to support municipal welfare. It's iniquitous. It has nothing to do with it. You're the one who is giving me all the niceties about tax and fair tax—you had better take that one off for openers. You might suggest that to the Treasurer (Mr. White) and the Premier (Mr. Davis). You can have it, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2501.

Mrs. Campbell: May I speak?

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Martel: Vote 2501? We're still on main office.

Mr. Chairman: No, we are dealing with 2501. You've dealt with everything.

Mrs. Campbell: Item 1. Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier I was confused—and I hope I wasn't alone—over the way in which we're approaching this because I understood we would deal with these items as they came up in the estimates. Since some of the things have been said I have made notes of some of the answers given by the minister to the member for Sudbury East. One of the things that he has talked about is a policy matter that I am concerned about. An example of my concern for lack of policy in this main office estimate is this question which has been laboured now on daycare centres. There again, Mr. Chairman, I would like to know why a ministry, with people who are presumably enlightened and certainly intelligent and hopefully concerned, is still talking about the traditional daycare centre and not talking about the total range of the provision of daycare. I find this constricting if one deals with it as an institutionalized daycare centre.

For some time people in this area were very interested in getting proper funding for the type of project of day care which was undertaken by the Protestant children's homes. Your government made its position so restrictive that it was really asinine to anybody other than somebody in the ministry, because you talked about having a great standard of physical plant. If a mother took

her child across the street, and if that kind of programme were to have some subsidy, nobody dealing with the subject could understand why the child should have a greater standard across the street than in its own home.

I would like to know if there is a developing policy in the field of day care which removes it from this institutionalized, restrictive setup, because in other countries, where they have had day care for years, my understanding is that they are rolling back on it and using more imaginative systems for delivery of service in that area.

I, too, am very much concerned with the minister's statement that the municipalities should be responsible for their own. I don't know what "their own" is. I happened to be in the city of Toronto when there was a great concern, so great that I became the chairman of the mayor's War on Poverty Committee. We were looking very closely at people coming into Toronto from other parts of Canada and other parts of the world.

Let the province not take all the credit for the fact that we have a very fine, or have had through the years, a very fine civic administration. That has a lot to do with people being happy to be in Toronto. One of the people, for instance, who came from the east coast was a clam digger; that was his talent and that was his occupation. We didn't know how to deal adequately with that kind of a person to give him the kind of training, because we had hardly any clams to dig in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Martel: It's a wonder the ministry didn't plant some.

Mrs. Campbell: What does the ministry do to assist a municipality faced with this problem, of someone who is in need, and someone who obviously is going to be on welfare in Toronto unless he gets some assistance?

I would like to know what your policy is. The policy which is disturbing a good many people is that it would appear that this ministry is prepared to fund young people who live at common law and is not prepared to face those same young people if they happen to get married. I would like to understand what your policy is because there is a specific case in mind which quite frankly appals me.

I would like to know who are the thinkers and who are the policy people in this salary in the main office, because I haven't honestly seen a policy coming out of it. I

have not seen any philosophy that I can really latch on to to understand.

We have heard earlier something about prevention services. Believe me, the record of prevention and the payments for prevention with children's aid are miserably—I repeat miserably—below what are needed. I don't know, and I regret I don't know, about the north; I don't know about all of the other areas. I do know this one. I know that one of the real problems is that your children's aid in this area is funded basically on the basis of a calamity, an alarm system, a bell that rings and then you go out. It is much more expensive, I suggest, to wait until the family is destroying itself than it is to try to prevent this very thing happening.

I wonder who in your ministry is making representation to the rest of this government when so many people who come to see me, are on welfare assistance. For the benefit of my friend from Sudbury East, these are skilled women, who have made applications for jobs, but happen in some cases to be—in three cases I can think of readily—40 to 42 years of age. They are overskilled for the province. You know as well as I do, Mr. Chairman, that this is the dodge which is used in industry to get around the discrimination on the age question. I want to know who in your ministry is doing something about it and what your policy is.

I am concerned, too, with the fact that there are jobs available, or were, in the city of Toronto and that I had to scrounge around trying to get some of the things through Metro that were necessary for a man to take a job. I am talking not only about some areas of construction but also areas of wrecking, where they need special safety equipment which was not provided for in your government. If you are concerned about getting jobs for people, I suggest there again is a place where you should be looking at your policy. What is it, because I don't know it?

I am also concerned about the fact that there are industries, or were, in the city and certainly in the province, which are threatening to go out of business because they need apprentices, and yet they don't seem to be able to get any co-operation on the apprentice system. One of those, if I may name it specifically, was in the iron-working field, ornamental iron, where they simply are not able to attract people into that field, partly I suspect because it isn't made known that it is available and partly because there just isn't any concern or any

policy in this field that I can see, which is concerned about helping people to get, what is in that case a good future, because it is limited in scope.

I make those observations and ask for your policies in those areas because I think that is important to people that I am concerned with specifically. No doubt it has application across the province.

Then I would like to know how many people there are in salaried positions in your ministry whose specific function it is to keep you from knowing what is going on and to keep you from getting the full information, because I think it is one of the most important things. I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, because it does seem to me from my dealings with the minister that when you get through to him there is a very real concern. But when he has to admit to me that he knows nothing about a subject matter which was a serious one, and when I see that he moves to try to implement something on it when he finds out about it, I am concerned to know who there has the job of making sure that the minister doesn't know what some of the problems are.

I am not going further into this particular vote because I hope that I will get some definitive answers on the policy questions. We sit back and we take it that we have to wait for Ottawa, but surely there is responsibility in each province to draw to the attention of Ottawa the needs of that province. On a very small basis, for instance, who is making the policy—and why—on family counselling when Metro is prepared and has paid staff in the family court to handle family counselling, and yet it isn't provided for, and so they are not able to do it? I understand that this is something else that they have been waiting on policy from your ministry.

I am not going to go over all these other things. I think the member for Sudbury East has pointed out some of the very large questions. No doubt they will be repeated in the vote, and I shall be carrying them on in another vote. But I would like answers on those policy questions. I'd like to know when we are going to stop having people get doctorates, having people highly paid to produce reports which go nowhere. And the poor remain exactly where they were, only that the money that they get today is not going as far as the money they go probably when the gentleman over here got \$10 a week. He probably did manage on it. I know I did as a lawyer. I started at \$10 a week

and I could do more on it than some of the things you can do today; but I don't find it too relevant to today's experience.

Mr. Martel: But he didn't realize that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, do you want to respond?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, these are all matters you were referring to under the first vote. Is that correct?

Mrs. Campbell: Your policies on day care. Your policies on these things—I'd like to now because that's where the policy is, if there is any.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, on day care, as the hon. member knows, we amended the Act. I think it was Bill 160 this year, the Day Nurseries Act. Up until that time, only municipalities, associations for retarded children and Indian bands were eligible for subsidies and grants. We amended the Act whereby such classes as, for instance, parent co-ops, associations for the physically disabled and other organizations will be eligible for both grants and subsidies.

I was hoping that our regulations would be in force, but we hope to have them some time soon. And this will be a great assistance, especially to parent co-ops. I don't know how many parent co-ops there are in this province, but there are hundreds and hundreds.

You mention the question of apprenticeship. We are concerned with this, but I really believe this relates more directly to the—it used to be under the Ministry of Labour and now it's under the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and—

Mrs. Campbell: I asked, Mr. Chairman, what the minister has done to liaise with them in this matter to draw to their attention these very things that are available—should be available. That's what I'm asking. I recognize they are not within your ministry, although I thought they would be within your purview of concern.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. Well, they definitely are, Mr. Chairman. I would say that there is very close liaison. For instance, you take the vocational rehabilitation programme—I am told that we have one of the best on the North American continent. Now mind you, there is certainly room for improvement; but we have one of the best vocational rehabilitation programme on the North American continent.

Mrs. Campbell: That has to be an error!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No! No, that's true.

Mrs. Campbell: What a terrible state the rest of the continent is in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Excuse me if I refer to the federal government—again. We have asked that this be on the agenda. At the present time we feel that there should be some federal assistance in this area and the federal minister, Mr. Lalonde, has indicated that he is willing to discuss this with the provinces. This is on the agenda again for this coming week. So in this area we feel that there should be federal assistance.

Mr. Martel: For what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For sheltered workshops. At the present time our capital grant is 25 per cent. I opened one in the riding of the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. McIlveen). It is a very progressive area and also has a lot of industry, so they were able to donate—this was not a workshop, rather it was a group home for retarded persons. The municipality was able to raise the 75 per cent itself, but there are many communities in this province whereby it is not possible for the local municipality to raise 75 per cent of the cost of a group home or a sheltered workshop for the handicapped. Those of you who are familiar with the Amity organization in Hamilton—

Mrs. Campbell: And Marina Lodge.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right, Marina Lodge.

Mrs. Campbell: It's been waiting for five years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And we need more of them and to help the existing ones. So this is an area that again we feel that there should be more assistance.

Mr. Martel: Doesn't that come under supportive services under the Canada Assistance Plan now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not for capital grants for group homes or sheltered workshops. The whole question of the mentally retarded being rehabilitated in their own communities is also an area we feel we need more assistance.

I'm sorry. What were some of the other matters, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I raised a number of them. I don't think we are going to get any

answers. The answers I'm getting are—I asked you about the Protestant homes project.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The Marina one?

Mrs. Campbell: No, No. On day care. I'm asking you about using a more flexible approach to it. You are still talking about the institutional approach to things.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. No. Under our new regulations—

Mrs. Campbell: You do have family—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —we will have flexibility. We amended a lot of our legislation, speaking about flexibility. We amended the Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act; we amended the Retarded Persons Act to give it the flexibility whereby we can either rent a building, a motel or a hotel. All our legislation is—

Mrs. Campbell: Geared to an institutional line of care.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no, to a community—we are getting into the community concept. We do believe that the community concept is the right approach and that is why legislation and regulations are being amended accordingly. We are making progress; may be not as fast as you would like to see.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like the minister to comment on why or what the policy is of this government with reference to that particular project in East York, which took place some years ago and was cut off?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What is the name of that one, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Protestant children's home project.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is the youth under charitable—

Mrs. Campbell: It was a special project for family care for the child where a mother could take a child to a neighbour and have the neighbour look after the child so that the child and the mother didn't have to trek all over the place to get to an institution that was so far away. And that was not picked up. I was informed from the ministry at that time that the mothers who undertook the care would have to put in all of the equipment that you put in an institution. I couldn't understand it and still don't why

the child isn't just as well off across the street as it is in its own home. But there has been no pursuit of that project.

That's what I'm talking about in the difference between an institutionalized setting and a more flexible setting in the area where the child lives, which creates less strain on both the mother—or the mother and father—and on the child. What is your policy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as again, Mr. Chairman, our policy is that we do believe that people can be rehabilitated and looked after best in their own community. We are getting away from institutions and looking after the aged, as much as possible, in their own homes. We are providing homemaker services, meals-on-wheels, and so forth. And for the handicapped also. Those are the areas. Providing the services to the people in their own homes is best for them socially, for their self-fulfilment and also economically. Is this a retarded case?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I don't think I'm talking about meals-on-wheels for children. I'm talking about a flexibility in the delivery of service in the daycare field without having the child in a daycare centre.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Was this a normal child?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A normal child.

Mrs. Campbell: A perfectly normal child of a perfectly normal working mother or parents or whatever.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'd like to have the specifics on this case, Mr. Chairman. I know that the members will say it's not enough, but I think we have at the present time in Ontario about 42,500 daycare centres. Now, mind you, the demand is much larger than that, but that's why we have amended our Act. Our regulations will be in force I hope, within the next month in order to provide this flexibility—parent co-ops, maybe a daycare nursery in a university or in a high school.

Mrs. Campbell: But never in the home?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, certainly in a home if the home is suitable. I think you will agree, nevertheless, that whether in a home, in a school or in a church, that it should meet health standards and also fire regulations.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I'm not—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, again, there are two major items covering children and youth in detail in these estimates.

Mrs. Campbell: I am aware of that, but it has been raised and you have permitted it. That's why I say I was confused about this—

Mr. Chairman: I know I permitted it to be raised but you are talking about broad policy. I think the minister has dealt with it at some length.

Mrs. Campbell: I am talking about policy. The other policy, of course, that I did make reference to was this whole question of preferring two children to live in common law rather than get married. Is there some policy in your ministry that you would rather they didn't get married?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are all for marriage, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: You are?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Then why in the world would your ministry make it so so difficult for two who happen to get married?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Make it difficult?

Mrs. Campbell: They can't get any assistance. They could get it if they lived common law but they can't get it because they got married.

Mr. Laughren: Better resign!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean it is more advantageous to them economically to live—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, to live common law with your assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With our assistance but we did not give it our blessing, I'm sure.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I am afraid that I have to advise people in my riding, when parents feel it is better for two children to be married, that they should live common law. I have advised them that if they wish assistance, they had better reconsider it under your present ministry's policy.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not—

Mrs. Campbell: Would you look into it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, look into it—Mr. Chairman, in all fairness, could you be a little more specific?

Mrs. Campbell: I will give you the specifics. I am just asking you if you have a policy on the matter because it would appear—

Mr. Martel: They have got policy!

Mrs. Campbell: —you have by negative approach.

Mr. Martel: Policy coming out of his ears!

Mr. Laughren: Better have a policy on this one!

Mrs. Campbell: I would hope! Of course, the other one is the question that I would like to know how much of this salary goes to people who are thinking about policy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How much salary goes to—

Mrs. Campbell: How much of the salary item in vote 2501, item 1, goes to people who are thinking in terms of policy and how much just to administration? How many out of that salary group are actually paid to protect the minister from finding out the facts?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is a good question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Parrott: Take it as notice.

Mrs. Campbell: I am not being facetious.

Mr. Martel: One of the recommendations in the report was about duplication of services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In answering Mrs. Campbell's question, I would say that we have very competent staff compared to any province in Canada.

Mr. Martel: Too bad you wouldn't give them some latitude to move.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to page 54, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: No. I am just looking at the summary right here.

Mr. Eberlee: I think if you turn the page, you will see on the next page, there is a table showing—

Mrs. Campbell: Administrative; technical; supervisory and clerical; is that what you

are talking about? Where are the thinkers in this group?

Mr. Eberlee: Hopefully they are there.

Mr. Martel: The clerical staff.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I am not trying to be rude. I am trying to find out what group in there is really dealing with policy; is concerned about policy. I wonder how many are simply administrators of programmes or administrators generally who really are not involved in anything creative. I think it is a fair question; it is right on the item.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have the deputy; assistant deputy; we have four executive directors.

Mrs. Campbell: What do they do? I would like a rundown.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They administer their own divisions.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. They administer. Where are the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say we have about 10 persons—pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: —people who are concerned about policy. You only show seven here for main office.

Mr. Eberlee: There would be, I think, roughly 10 people—

Mrs. Campbell: Ten people?

Mr. Eberlee: —in that group of seven, and five who would be engaged from time to time—to a greater degree at times than others—

Mr. Martel: Like the Ministry of Education!

Mr. Eberlee: —in formulating advice and recommendations to the minister that would fall into the category of policy. Part of that group deals with complaint situations, difficult cases and so on, raised by the members. I am not sure just how many of those people fall into that category. Then, in addition, there are the executive directors who appear in the various votes, who form the senior management committee of the ministry and make recommendations to the ministry of a policy nature.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. All right. I have to make a statement, Mr. Chairman, that somebody in this ministry, together with some-

body in the Attorney General's ministry, was deeply responsible for my coming to the conclusion that you could not work through the system and that the only way that you could was to get out and fight in the Legislature if possible.

You know the situation, Mr. Minister, and I am not trying to be facetious. There are people in the community, Mr. Chairman, who do have some input to put into what is happening, and when the matters were drawn to the attention of the minister he acted, and what a pity that that couldn't happen earlier on, that he should be screened from that very information which he admitted was very serious when he got it. I'd like an answer as to whether that will happen again or whether the minister is now going to have brought to his attention those things which are of a serious nature which are happening in this province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think, Mr. Chairman, that most minister like to look at their mail and also—

Mr. Martel: Do they read it? Besides looking at it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we get an average of about 3,000 letters a day under the Family Allowance Act, which gives you an idea of the type of mail that we get.

Mrs. Campbell: You should get more.

Mr. Martel: There is something sick somewhere in the state of Denmark.

Mr. Laughren: If you get that much mail, something has to be wrong.

Mrs. Campbell: Private members, Mr. Chairman, get a great deal of mail but not the capacity and staff to handle it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Many times we are away. I will be away this week for two days. But sometimes it is not unusual to be away for maybe a whole week and correspondence comes in while the minister is away. Then it is directed to either the deputy or the assistant deputy or to one of the executive directors, and it is not unusual that the minister doesn't always see letters that are addressed to him.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I just wondered, for instance, when you send a letter of inquiry and you send along material with it and somebody, on behalf of the minister, writes saying, "The fault lies with the legislation"—and whose legislation, you

have to ask—I am just wondering if that person perhaps is really not giving a proper image or whether perhaps it's the image the ministry wants to have?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, in that particular case, the Attorney General's ministry is very much involved with the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, I believe. Of course, our ministry is very much—

Mrs. Campbell: It was your policy—that's one policy you did have—that you were going to make sure that people were going to be in that court whether there was a case or not, so that they could continue on welfare. That was your policy, and I want to know if it has changed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you know—

Mrs. Campbell: You set up a committee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —a committee has been established and we hope to have something soon. There are various things that are being considered.

Mrs. Campbell: What is soon? May I know?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would hope sometime within the next month.

Mrs. Campbell: You mean it might be in time for Christmas, too?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: I won't ask any more questions on this item.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren. Do you want to speak?

Mr. Parrott: Isn't it our turn?

Mr. Chairman: I will have to give you the next turn.

Mr. Parrott: This party gets a turn, does it?

Mr. Chairman: You get a turn after Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Parrott: I see.

Mr. Chairman: It is not in order of party. You missed your turn.

Mrs. Campbell: I missed mine.

Mr. Chairman: Yes. Mr. Laughren, you have the floor.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. I have had great difficulty restraining myself, Mr. Chairman, in these estimates. I find these particular estimates a very demeaning experience—more demeaning even than the Ministry of Transportation and Communications where the Tory backbenchers come down and lick the boots of the minister and the deputy minister to get a new road for their riding that will appeal to the upper and middle class voters they represent. But in these particular estimates, if it is demeaning for me to sit here and listen to this debate, it is indicative of how demeaning it must be to be a recipient of your grandiose policies.

It is not only demeaning to sit here. It is also very illuminating, because as the debate gets heated up a little bit, it is absolutely remarkable how attitudes come out. Mr. Minister, you expressed an attitude very clearly about an hour ago about welfare people or people who are the working poor and think it is too cold to go to work and that is how they end up on welfare. That speaks volumes.

I suspect that as we discuss the various votes, including the main office one that we are on now, you must feel very frustrated. Because unlike the member for St. George, I don't think that anybody hides anything from you. I think you are very aware of all the problems that people are faced with. And it must be very, very frustrating to know this—to know it is inadequate and know that you cannot convince the Policy and Priorities Board of the cabinet to do anything about it.

But what I do find very reprehensible—and I can't think of a better place to talk about it than under the main office vote, Mr. Chairman—is the hiding behind the minimum wage. I really thought that when they created the provincial secretariats we were going to see some co-ordination of the social development field. But very cleverly the Ministry of Labour was left out and the Ministry of Correctional Services was left out of the Social Development field, which means that you have no control, and the Provincial Secretary has no control, over, for example, the minimum wage, because that belongs to the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon). So you have been very neatly sidestepped—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Welch is, as you know, a member of the Policy and Priorities Board and the whole question of the minimum wage is a really important policy matter. There is liaison between the Ministry of Labour and our minis-

try, and the minimum wage does have quite a bearing on our programmes.

Mr. Laughren: But you brag about the wealth of this province. We all do. I think all of us are proud of the wealth of this province, but—

Mr. Martel: Despite the government.

Mr. Laughren: —to have the minimum wage of \$1.80 is blasphemous.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That was raised not very long ago—

Mr. Laughren: To \$1.80.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and I think the minister indicated in his statement that this was not the end-all, that there would be adjustments again in the future.

Mr. Laughren: Well, the future is always there and that is something else you can hide behind. But when you talk about the minimum wage, you throw in a euphemism when you call it the working poor. Really what you are talking about is the unorganized. You are talking about the unorganized workers when you talk about the working poor and when you talk about the—

Mr. Martel: Like the odontologists.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, now they are very well organized. The professionals in this province are very well organized. But you are the minister who is closest to the problems of these unorganized workers—who, through no coincidence, are very often women—and you have the most opportunity to effect policies affecting them. And until you come to grips with the problem of the unorganized workers, I don't see how you have any hope of doing anything but putting off the problems and putting off the opposition for another year, which you do very successfully because you have a certain Gallic charm. But you are not fooling the people out there and when you let slip comments like, "The working poor won't go to work because it is too cold," the real you surfaces—the real Tory surfaces when you talk like that.

Mrs. Campbell: Even the welfare people thought it was too cold.

Mr. Laughren: No, he was saying that if you raised the welfare rate to the level of the working poor, the minimum wage, then those people on the minimum wage would say it was too cold to go to work and would stay home. That is a Tory attitude the minister

must fight and that he must try to convince his cabinet colleagues to fight as well.

I'm not totally naïve in this respect, and I don't think the minister is. I'm aware that this society we live in requires a certain surplus to be generated, and that the people who generate that surplus are the people who don't receive the average wage in our society—the unorganized, the working poor or the women by and large.

If he were really serious about welfare and his role as Minister of Community and Social Services, it seems to me that he would not be placing his emphasis on controlling the cost of welfare but rather removing it. I sure as hell don't see any sign of that.

The minister talks of being proud of his vocational programmes in the province as compared with other jurisdictions in North America, but that probably says more about those other jurisdictions than it says about this one, because ours are really nothing for the minister to beat his chest about.

I think too that the entire problem of the Workmen's Compensation Board is partly this minister's problem, because the workmen's compensation claimants who only get 50 per cent benefits, even though they have no job and are disabled because of an injury, end up on his ministry's doorstep. How the minister can sit there and not be trumpeting the cause of a comprehensive social insurance scheme—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's what we are doing.

Mr. Laughren: You are not trumpeting a social insurance scheme at all. When have I ever heard the minister announce that the policies of his ministry or of the government would be to abolish the Workmen's Compensation Board and to establish a scheme that would pay people who are disabled regardless of where they were disabled?

What we've got now is a series of bureaucracies that deal with similar problems; until we abolish the Workmen's Compensation Board, we are going to continue to be faced with them.

The employer has an axe to grind now in keeping compensation costs down, because he is assessed according to the injuries. The insurance companies have an axe to grind in keeping the claims down that they pay out. Everybody has a vested interest in the present system to keep the injured person from receiving what is due to him—both the Workmen's Compensation Board and the insurance companies.

Until we remove the Workmen's Compensation Board from the scene as well as the private insurance companies that are ripping off the disabled persons who get hurt on the highways or in the home, then the minister is going to continue to have these people on his doorstep. And they don't belong on his doorstep. They don't belong with the Ministry of Community and Social Services. They should be under the wing of a social insurance scheme that would look after them, because they are disabled and because they happened to be following the kind of work ethic that we espouse in North America.

Yet the government of Ontario will not deal with them. When they bring in a compensation report, in which this minister should have had more say than the Minister of Labour, as I say, they suffer from tunnel vision and look only at that Workmen's Compensation Board with its existing structure rather than at the idea of replacing it entirely. That is really this minister's bailiwick.

There is a sense of excitement in the Province of Quebec when one talks about community and social services. There is no sense of excitement in the Province of Ontario. Surely we should be leading the way, not the Province of Quebec or the Province of British Columbia. We have the resources to be probably the leading jurisdiction in the world. Yet here we are still living in another age, when anybody who gets injured, or anyone who becomes unemployed, or the mother who is left to cope by herself with children has to rely on a welfare officer in the community in which she lives.

I have yet to hear you talk about a guaranteed income scheme for people in the province. I understand there are discussions going on and I believe there is a pilot project, is there not, on that?

Mr. Martel: No, it didn't get off the ground.

Mr. Laughren: I would like to know what progress has been made on that, if I could.

When you talk about daycare funds—and I believe you said it costs you \$25 million for your share of the day nurseries?

Mr. Martel: Extended care.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, I thought you were talking about day nurseries then. Until you start seeing child care centres as a preventive programme, then we are going to continue to have mothers living in the kind of condi-

tions they live in now. That would of course have cyclical aspects to it too, and I am sure you are aware of that.

If there is one way of removing people from welfare, it is to institute a programme of daycare centres so that these people have a chance to improve themselves, so that the children get into a more enriched environment, rather than clamping the lid on the cost.

I don't want to stray in detail into that because I know it is a separate vote, Mr. Chairman. But I do think that is the kind of policies that we in Ontario are looking to you to provide. We don't see those exciting things happening—not one exciting thing we would like to see, such as a universal daycare programme, a comprehensive social insurance programme for the province, or a guaranteed annual income for the province. Give us something to get excited about in the area of social services. That is what we want and this is what this province has the capacity to do. You are not giving it to us and we are very frustrated.

It is not fair to have all these debates centre around the people who are very, very disadvantaged—in other words, the people on welfare. I think that is a distortion of the role of your ministry.

I really think it is sad that it has reached the stage where the opposition centres in on the very, very obvious and high profile neglects in the province which just happen to be the people on welfare or GWA or family benefits. That's too bad because that is taking something away from the debates of this ministry. It is too bad that the leadoff for the New Democratic Party, the member for Sudbury East, feels that he has to centre on that. I agree with him. He does so because those are the people who are most desperately in need. Yet that is not utilizing the potential of the opposition either. It should be providing you with new ideas and constructively criticizing you and your policies.

I would hope in the year to come that, if nothing else, you give us one exciting programme so that the people of Ontario can say there's an area in the field of social services where we are truly the leading jurisdiction. Surely in the past, since my involvement in politics, I have never seen any area in which I have been able to say to people in other provinces, or relatives in other provinces when I go to visit them, there is an area where we are leaders. We invariably are apologizing for our program-

mes and you invariably are apologizing for your programmes.

I could see the embarrassment on your face in the Legislature, Mr. Minister, when that programme was announced about the \$50 benefit to the elderly people in the month of December. I could see you were being tackled by the opposition on the five per cent increase in benefits that was instituted—when? Sept. 1? That was an embarrassing thing for you to have to go through. I don't feel sorry for you because you are a true Tory at heart and you deserve it. But nevertheless, surely you could make your job much more palatable and you could make the people of Ontario feel that there was an area where we didn't take second place to Quebec, or to British Columbia, in one of those areas I've outlined. I would very much like some comments from you as to whether or not we can look forward to this.

My second major question is what are you going to do to dispel the archaic and bigoted myths that are being perpetuated now by your ministry, and by you by your comment earlier, about the working poor or the unorganized worker or those people on welfare? I think that is, or should be at least, one of the most important aspects of your job, dispelling those bigoted myths that we hear about people on welfare. I might say, that we hear a disproportionate amount of those myths from the backbenchers of your party, more so than from the public out there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member was away for the first part of the estimates. In my remarks I mentioned that our welfare rolls at the present time were the lowest they've been in three years. I also mentioned the work that's going on in trying to rehabilitate those people to get them back into the work stream.

With reference to the discretion of the Workmen's Compensation Board being done away with and so forth, a lot of progress is being done that maybe you're not aware of. There is a committee which includes our deputy minister who is the former deputy Minister of Labour so that Labour's people are on it, as well as our people and representatives from Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. They're working on this whole question of income security. The deputy minister and Dr. Wright, the deputy Provincial Secretary of the Social Development policy field, are our two representatives on the federal-provincial commit-

tee. They meet periodically with Dr. Johnson and his people in Ottawa. So, there is something being done and it will be done.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Give us a progress report.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I could ask the deputy to do so. What I tried to say a little while ago was that what we are trying to do is to help the short-term people. When I use the example, the average person on general welfare is only there for an average of about three months.

Mr. Martel: You said 58,000 aren't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The average on general welfare is about three months. Special assistance is at the discretion of the municipalities, and I'm not saying that we shouldn't share in it. This is one of the items in our multi-year forecast. I'm hoping that the day will come when we will share. At the present time, we only share in supplementary assistance.

But what I was trying to say is that I'm not too sure that a person who is on general welfare assistance on the average again, as I said earlier, for only three months, whether that person should be getting the full benefits, say, 100 per cent of certain items that the working poor are having a very difficult time to pay for themselves. Each case, I think, has to be looked at, and that's why it's under the discretion of the local municipalities.

I think that there's no doubt that there are certain areas—The fact that \$13 million is being paid this year under special assistance shows that the great majority of municipalities are providing special assistance. They're providing prescribed drugs and they are providing dentures. They are providing these to the welfare recipient.

Mr. Laughren: But don't you see what I am terribly frustrated about is that you refuse to treat the whole problem of social services in a conceptual way? You continually go back to those people on welfare, instead of looking at the policies of the ministry and saying this is what we are going to do; this is what we are going to change, and this is going to have very, very long-run ramifications for the disadvantaged and for the unorganized in the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is our policy. Our policy is to help the disadvantaged.

Mr. Laughren: But how is that going to change it in a cyclical sense? How is that going to change it for the children of the children of the children of the people who are on welfare, or at least, if they're not on welfare, they are continually from one generation to another in that lower strata of the socio-economic scale?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are more counsellors today. The welfare rolls are the lowest they've ever been. There are many things that are being done, work activity projects and so forth. Instead of speaking, as I said earlier, about guaranteed annual incomes what we should be really striving for is guaranteed employment. For the great majority of people—and this has been proven—people are working, where there are employment opportunities.

Mr. Chairman: It is now 10:30 o'clock. The committee will adjourn until after the question period next Monday afternoon.

Mr. Martel: Before we adjourn, might I ask the minister when he intends to reply to my rather lengthy discourse when we started from—oh, 8 o'clock until 9:30 o'clock? I'm still waiting for the reply to the whole range of questions I raised on main office. You haven't replied at all and I'm not going to let you off the hook.

Mr. Ruston: Are we adjourned, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Adjourned.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources

Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1973

The committee met at 3:05 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. W. J. Nuttall in the chair.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Chairman: Are there any substitutions on our committee today?

Mr. Newman for Mr. Good.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Good will be in later.

Mr. Chairman: Is Mr. Spence substituting for anybody?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): I am just sitting in.

Mr. Chairman: You are not substituting?

Mr. Spence: No, I'm not a substitute.

Mr. Chairman: A substitute for the substitute?

I'll think we'll start our estimates committee on the Ministry of Natural Resources by calling on the minister, maybe, for a bit of a summary.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Prior to making my introductory remarks, I would just like to introduce to the members of the committee three of the members of my staff who are at the head table here with me; Mr. Walter Macnee is the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Natural Resources; to his left is Mr. Dennis Tieman who is acting for Mr. MacBean, the executive director of the finance and administration division; and to his left is Mr. Maurice Churchill, who is the budget programmer. He has worked very closely in the preparation of the budget review.

During the course of these estimates and during the various votes, of course, we will be bringing the other officials who are at the back of the room to the table as we deal with their specific areas of interest and con-

cern. I'll introduce them to you at that particular time.

Gentlemen, in my opening remarks, of course, I thought it would be appropriate to review briefly for the members of the committee some of the major changes in structure and the changes in programmes operated by the ministry since its inception 18 months ago.

Our commitment to the public was to decentralize as much of the decision-making process of the ministry as we could to improve the quality of service we'd be able to provide and to make that service more adaptable to the needs of each of the areas of this province.

To do this we have appointed an assistant deputy minister for northern Ontario; and that's Mr. Ringham at the back of the room there—I am sure many of you are aware of him—who is stationed at Thunder Bay to supervise all field programmes operating in the north. Another has been appointed having the same responsibility for southern Ontario and located in Toronto; that is Mr. Bill Foster, who is also seated at the back.

The number of regional offices has been increased from three to eight and the number of district offices has been increased from 21 to 49.

For policy matters, two assistant deputy ministers have been appointed; one to be concerned with resources policy, particularly in the mining and forest areas—and that is Mr. Art Herridge; the other to be responsible for policy in the areas of lands and waters—that is Mr. Walter Giles. I regret that he is not with us today but before the estimates are concluded I am sure that you will have the opportunity of meeting him.

Several new programmes have been introduced by the ministry affecting the forest and aggregate industries.

The first of these is a new programme of silviculture. Our long-term estimates require an assured production of 910 million cubic ft of lumber by the year 2020. Our new programme is designed to come into full operation over the next 10 years, to permit the phasing in of new staff, to expand certain facilities and to increase the yield of seed

crops. When the target is reached, some 305,000 acres a year will require artificial regeneration, tending to be increased by an additional 215,000 acres annually. Additional costs will be partly sustained by increases in stumpage dues, which are currently under review within the ministry.

Last year my ministry began an experimental programme of planting hybrid cottonwoods on 75 acres of land at Kemptville, and this year another 115 acres will be planted. To date, our tests of these hybrids indicate that they may be suitable for both mechanical and chemical pulping when utilized in approximately 10 years.

I think, gentlemen, this is a breakthrough of real significance. If fully successful, of course, this development may alleviate the need for wood for several wood industries, including the veneer industry in several parts of the province.

Another new programme is in response to the need for more adequate rationalization of the need for wood by competitive wood users. Traditionally, Ontario has offered pulp and paper companies substantial timber limits, first, as an inducement to locate in this province, and more recently as a continuing guarantee of future wood supplies.

The need for this guarantee does not appear to be as great today as it once was. Accordingly, I have directed my officials to re-examine our entire policy in this regard with a view to satisfying the need of, let us say the lumber industry, for increased wood supply as well as that of the pulp and paper industry.

The trend today on the part of some companies to integrate their pulp and paper operations with a sawmill operation is a development in which the government has a strong interest. We are interested in ensuring that vast tracts of timber reserves are not left under-utilized, and we are also interested in improving our overall forest management policy to include the utilization of presently unused species.

As a first step, we were able to provide adequate forest resources to a new sawmill operation in that great northern community of Hudson. I am sure you are all well aware of that particular thriving metropolis—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Especially since you are down here.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, this was accomplished by removing unused tracts from limits granted some years previous to the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co. of Thunder Bay, while retaining for that company a first

right of refusal on all chip production. The arrangement has been accepted by both companies. It may be a model that we will be able to adopt for other companies as well, but it is important to take fully into account the individual circumstances that affect each operation.

A second aspect of the government's interest was reflected just two weeks ago in the official opening at Timmins, of a new \$5-million waferboard industry which utilizes previously unused wood species.

Another development of my ministry, which was well under way before my becoming minister but which I feel all members will be proud of, is the development of a prototype new planting machine which has been tested this past year with some success. This machine will plant over a wider range of site conditions than any other machine currently available, and a patent has been filed by my ministry to ensure that its production will remain in Canada.

As all members know, this year has seen an upturn in the profitability of the Ontario pulp and paper industry and the sawmill industry as well. The economic health of the industry has been of great concern amongst those of our citizens who depend upon it for their livelihood.

The improved profitability of the industry is, however, more the result of international monetary fluctuations and a slight increase in demand than it is due to long-term major increases in profits, which will be directly reflected in programmes to modernize equipment and to proceed with environmental control equipment installations.

Perhaps the most spectacular development in the woods industry this past year has been the greatly increased profitability of the lumber market. Our preliminary indications are that lumber production this past year easily exceeded one billion board feet, a level not attained in Ontario since the year 1918. Pulp chip production increased by 17 per cent over the previous year's production to just over 1.1 million bone-dry tons, which is also a production record for Ontario.

Expansion in the sawmill industry has been extremely rapid and we estimate that when all the figures are in, Ontario's increased annual capacity will exceed 285 million board feet and new job availability of approximately 1,300. Since these jobs are being primarily created in northern Ontario this point will, I know, be of special interest of course to those members from that area.

Our long-term projections for the lumber industry show a continuing upward demand, which is of course an added inducement to my ministry to improve its forest management programmes, to which I have already referred.

One of our major competitors is the sawmill industry in British Columbia. I was interested, during a recent visit to that province, to learn that the industry there, in co-operation with the federal government and that provincial government, is seeking to expand their export opportunities in Japan and in Europe, which could have one side effect of making available to Ontario producers new market opportunities in eastern Canada, and to a lesser extent the United States.

My ministry's officials have been instructed to carry out an in-depth review of the supply futures of the sawmill industry, particularly in northern Ontario, to ensure that no significant usable wood products are tied up in licenses to the detriment of existing or new industries, and it is my hope that I will be able in the not too distant future to move quickly to stabilize supply sources for all wood-using industries.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Does this mean volume agreements?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I didn't say that.

On a different subject, Mr. Chairman, I am sure the members are aware that when the government introduced the Pits and Quarries Control Act in 1971, it undertook the rehabilitation of exhausted pits on Crown land in northern Ontario as well. The cost of this programme has been sustained by increases in dues from operators of from 10 cents to 15 cents per ton.

This past year 28 pits were rehabilitated. The programme has been conducted initially as a head office responsibility, which will now be turned over to the expanded regional offices throughout northern Ontario. For the information of members I should point out that four of these pits were rehabilitated in the Schreiber area. I am sure the member for Thunder Bay is very much aware of that.

Mr. Stokes: I urged it, why wouldn't I be?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we give you credit for that.

Four pits were rehabilitated in the Kenora area, 11 in the Wawa-White River area, six in the Marathon area and three in the Kirkland Lake area.

The rehabilitation of gravel pits in southern Ontario is of course the responsibility of the sand and gravel industry, and I will be very happy to provide you with any information you may wish to have about this during the course of our consideration of my ministry's estimates.

One interesting development that has been proposed to me by the industry, which I know will be of interest to the members of this committee, is the selection of a highly visible obnoxious pit that will be rehabilitated without cost to the public as a show-piece of what is expected of the industry. I hope soon to announce the site selected and the details of that programme.

I know that members of this committee will be interested to know that my ministry is currently conducting an exhaustive study of gravel potential of all of southern Ontario and estimating the future needs of the province for this resource. Our hope is that we will be able to more fully implement the intent of the Pits and Quarries Control Act and its regulations by developing a long-term policy for this industry that will also reflect the interests and the needs of our citizens for access to recreational lands near metropolitan areas, and as well the need for residential land.

This study is being conducted in co-operation with our planning agencies of the government with a view to providing a sound land-use management policy for southern Ontario.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You don't believe that, do you?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh yes!

At present, a total of 121 townships have been designated under this Act. It is planned to designate the remainder of the province in the very near future in order that all existing pits and quarries will be brought under the provisions of the Act.

It is not the intention that the Act be used as an instrument to close existing operations. Rather it is an Act that, when enforced, will accelerate rehabilitation and minimize environmental impact, while still permitting the ongoing requirements for sand and stone within the province to be met. With the designation of the entire province, it is intended that the Act will be enforced.

In certain areas there are pits or quarries being operated on property that is not presently zoned extractive. In administering the Act these operators, just as everyone else, must conform to the law in effect in Ontario.

However, we recognize the principle that municipal zoning bylaws do not apply to operations which exist prior to the enactment of the bylaw.

Moreover, it is felt that the responsibility for the enforcement of bylaws rests with the municipalities. However, operators are required to submit factual evidence and affidavits to support their contention that operations did exist prior to the enactment of the municipal bylaws.

With respect to new operations, it is intended that they will be subjected to a thorough examination prior to their being licensed under the Act.

Early in 1974, the results of a comprehensive study of the aggregate situation in southern Ontario will be available. This study is being carried out for the province by Proctor and Redfern Ltd. in an attempt to get definitive information on existing supplies, projected demands, alternative sources of supply and the costs of these alternative sources and, of course, the environment protection constraints that may be applied.

I have also sought in the past year to improve the quality of service to the mining public by strengthening our geological and exploration programmes and by expanding our service to include all district offices in the province in areas of interest in the minerals industry.

I would, however, be less than candid if I did not indicate my concern at the noticeable decline this past year in exploration and development work, and in the sales from Canadian metal mines, even though I predicted last year that this would be the case.

I realize too that some members feel that the annual taxation benefit to the government of Ontario of something in excess of \$80 million is insufficient and that the government is unduly concerned with the need to maintain the minerals industry in Ontario in a highly competitive world minerals market.

I was pleased, however, as I am sure all the members were, with the announcement resulting from a meeting last spring of the first ministers, that a conference would be held this fall or winter to deal with the national objectives than with federal-provincial fiscal and monetary policy. In particular, such a meeting would provide an opportunity for a more complete public discussion on the need for such matters as a national minerals policy objective and a national industrial strategy.

Only as we discuss these matters on a national basis, I believe, will we be able to

determine what new initiatives a province could reasonably be expected to undertake to further enhance the taxation position of its citizens without inflicting damage on the province's minerals industry, and by extension, damage to the taxation position of a province.

In addition to my concern at the reduction of the number of claims recorded last year, my officials have been watching most closely the developing stance of other jurisdictions with respect to the minerals industry. We have co-operated with other provinces and the government of Canada in the preparation of a set of possible mineral policy objectives, but we have insisted that the public now be brought directly into the process of further consideration of this matter, and that this public include more than just the minerals industry. In other words, the government of Ontario will insist upon the most complete form of public participation in such an important matter as this one before future courses of action are determined.

I believe, and I say this sincerely, that Canada does need a national minerals policy. This policy should propose a number of objectives for all provincial jurisdictions which would alienate a clear federal responsibility, while at the same time protecting the provincial interest in determining where exploration and development dollars would be concentrated.

The policy should also propose that where integration would best suit the needs of Canada as a whole, it would not be effected without the necessary safeguards required by the various provincial governments to protect their own province's needs as they see them and for which they have responsibility.

In essence then, our position is that before we agree to fundamental changes in the framework of a multi-billion-dollar industry such as the mining industry, we must exercise the greatest caution to ensure that we know precisely what we are doing and where we are going. For example, one of the most fundamental problems in dealing with this industry is the great uncertainty that exists in knowing, or believing that one knows, what the mineral resources of a province may be.

And secondly, of course, the key to the entire matter is in knowing, or thinking that one knows, that there is a commercially-viable ore body that can be brought into production at a cost that is reasonable.

Traditionally, Canadian provinces have adopted the position—

Mr. Stokes: It is important that it will provide economic benefit.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, it will do that too.

Traditionally, Canadian provinces have adopted the position that exploration and development costs were properly the responsibility of the private sector alone. Whether this remains the stance that all governments will continue to adopt in the future is, of course, uncertain at this time.

I have asked my officials to greatly improve our own research facilities and to examine in depth a number of propositions that have been put forward in the Legislature and by private citizens as well. It has, for example, been suggested that our minerals exploration assistance programme, that has operated for the past two years to assist the surface exploration in the old gold mining camps of this province, be greatly expanded. If this is to be the case, we will want to determine what stance Ontario should assume toward new mining developments that would result from a province-wide, all-minerals exploration assistance programme.

Last year the exploration industry spent approximately \$30 million in this province. Some companies have indicated their interest in increasing exploration work in Ontario, with corresponding reductions in work that might have been carried out in the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, because of political uncertainties in those provinces.

At the same time, one of our problems in Ontario in this past year has been an over-supply of certain minerals.

Mr. Stokes: What is your excuse for Ontario's exploration being down?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Theirs is down more than ours, much more.

Mr. Stokes: I don't hear them complaining.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They are. I met last week in Victoria with all the mines ministers, and they are the ones that are complaining the worst. I wish you had been with me when we met with the Minister of Mines for BC.

Mr. Stokes: You didn't invite me.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): They will rectify it though.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The tears were just—

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): The obvious thing is to do away with both of them.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Hear, hear!

At the same time, one of our problems in Ontario this past year has been an over-supply of certain minerals not required by world markets at prices at which we could afford to sell. The global characteristics of the minerals industry, then, do place heavy demands upon us in Ontario; and it is to operate more effectively within a world market that I have asked that our research and economic analysis capacity be greatly enhanced.

Mr. Ferrier: Could I interrupt to ask you what those minerals are that we have in over-supply?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, nickel is a good example.

Mr. Ferrier: Nickel?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, nickel. Copper is another.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Copper is in short supply, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, no, no, it isn't. We have the—

Mr. Stokes: Why is the price going up?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The demand is there, there is no doubt about it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The price is going up on everything.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right. It's an inflationary factor; and nickel is of concern.

Mr. Ferrier: But nickel is the major one?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's the major one, yes.

Of equal concern to me, as minister, is that we in the Ontario government have the research capability of determining what our future stance with respect to multi-national corporations should be. It is clear that these corporations are here to stay and that they have a great capacity to benefit our citizens through the introduction of new technology.

I am aware of the concern among some of our citizens that the further development of the multi-national corporations in Ontario will result in a loss of sovereignty. This is another area which I feel also is properly a concern of the government of Canada and

other provincial jurisdictions, as it is, of course, of concern to all the members of this Legislature.

Mr. Stokes: What about Texasgulf?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not any more!

I believe all members will agree that it is not possible for Ontario, or any other single province, to attempt a "go-it-alone" policy in a complex world of international trading blocs and monetary fluctuations; a world which grows smaller and smaller as transportation and communications potential improve, and politically more complex as competition for exploration and development capital becomes more intense and the need for assured markets becomes more demanding.

As you know, the government is currently reassessing its taxation policy towards this industry in view of all these matters.

During the year the ministry has initiated a number of other new programmes which I would like to draw to your attention at this time. This past summer four junior ranger camps for girls were operated by the ministry for the first time. The camps contained 24 girls each, and we are now looking at plans to expand this programme next summer.

Next summer, as well, it is my plan to operate a junior ranger programme, or something similar, for Indians on a reservation in northern Ontario on an experimental basis. Should the programme be as successful as I believe it will be, it would be my hope that a junior ranger programme designed to meet the needs of Indian people might become a permanent feature of our programmes.

To assist the commercial fishing industry in northwest Ontario, a freight equalization programme for coarse fish and lower grades of whitefish has been introduced. This programme, plus the removal of the southwestern portion of northwestern Ontario from the area of jurisdiction of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp., has greatly improved the vitality of this particular industry.

And for the first time this year—I think this was brought up in the estimates last year—residents of Ontario have enjoyed a one-week advanced moose hunting season in designated areas of northern Ontario. Also for the first time, senior citizens of Ontario have been permitted free access to our provincial parks, and educational groups have been granted fee reductions to assist the young people of this province to further benefit from our parks programme.

Action to curb rowdyism in provincial parks was also accelerated this year with the co-

operation of the Ontario Provincial Police, and the results appear to have been encouraging. I do not believe I need labour this point except to assure members of this committee that this ministry will not permit vandalism or rowdyism to become a feature of our parks next year. We will exercise great vigilance next year as we have in this past year.

Our parks are one of the ministry's most important responsibilities. This year the ministry received and acted upon recommendations of the Quetico and the Algonquin Park advisory committees, and we will be moving ahead with several new programmes in the parks area in the very near future.

More than 11 million people used our parks this past summer. New parks are in the planning stages, including one to be built at MacGregor Point to expand the park facilities of the Lake Huron shoreline.

This past summer was one of the lightest forest fire seasons in our history. Normally we experience in the area about 1,500 fires which burn at least 100,000 acres. This year there were only 1,100 fires and the burn was confined to 9,000 acres.

Four Tracker aircraft joined our fleet this year; two were stationed at Dryden and another two were stationed at Sudbury. In addition, two other Tracker aircraft were held in reserve for use wherever the need arose. The design of these aircraft for use as fire-fighting equipment by the ministry was accomplished solely by the ministry's own staff and the extensive alterations that had to be done to the machines were carried out at our plant facility in Sault Ste. Marie.

The use of Crown land has also continued to be an important consideration during this past year. As members know, the former district foresters' advisory committee system, which had provided a vehicle for citizen participation in this important planning process, ceased this past year because of our reorganization. I hope shortly to be able to announce a replacement programme to enhance the contribution of those advisory committees and to strengthen the contribution of citizens' groups throughout the entire province.

Finally, gentlemen, I would like to comment on fears expressed last year that the transfer of the conservation authorities branch from the Ministry of the Environment to the Ministry of Natural Resources could prove to be a contradiction in the programme emphasis of the ministry. I am happy to be able to reiterate what I said at that time: The conservation authorities would strengthen our conservation programmes which are part and

parcel of the ministry's work in the field of wildlife management, fisheries, forestry and parks.

This has proved to be the case and the conservation authorities branch is very much an integral part of the life of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister, for your summary and preliminary report. Before we start on the individual votes in the estimates, it is customary that we ask the critics if they have any preliminary statements or remarks to make. I call on Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to speak on behalf of my Liberal colleagues in regard to the estimates of the Minister of Natural Resources. Being from one of the most southerly ridings in Ontario, I will talk on issues concerning the problems of Ontario, perhaps as a southerner sees them.

I have travelled in northern Ontario in the past on a number of occasions. In the past month of September I came across a little town in the northern part of the province and I was approached by a group of concerned young citizens about some of the problems that exist in northern Ontario. When I was approached I was also solicited for a fee of \$2 to become a member in a movement to form a separate province in northern Ontario! I was a little bit alarmed by it, but I didn't tell them who I was. I listened to some of their complaints and some of the issues that were being discussed.

A number of them were discussed, and I thought perhaps I might want to deal with some of those issues, although I don't quite agree with the principle behind this, that there should be a separate northern province, seceded from Ontario, to make two provinces. I think we've got enough problems now. The minister outlined in his leadoff speech—or I think he indicated—that there is enough of this balkanization now throughout Canada. Let's sit down and discuss some of the issues that are most important to Canadians all across Canada. I have to agree with him. He was a little bit vague in what he was getting at but I presume he was talking about energy—this deals with the oil and gas wells—and this is something which was not discussed in his opening remarks. I thought perhaps that I might get into that later on.

One of the issues discussed up there was a complaint about the lack of housing facilities in northern Ontario. I don't know whether or not this comes under this minis-

try, but after all it is a large one and it deals with land management, land resources and all energy in northern Ontario. I looked around at the different communities and this is the opinion of the people, that there is a lack of housing development in the area.

I can tell you this much: A son of mine was transferred from the International Nickel Co. at Port Colborne to the Sudbury area and located in a town housing home in the Sudbury basin. He tells me that the rent he has to pay—you know he is paying about \$3,000 a year rent.

I know that just lately the International Nickel Co. was advertising in the local papers in my area for personnel to go up there seeking employment. I'll tell you this much: If they have to pay \$3,000 a year they are not going to get too many people heading for northern Ontario to look for employment. Perhaps this is one of the reasons there is this problem of employment.

The other matter they brought to my attention was the lack of employment in northern Ontario. I think he said there were about 117,000 unemployed persons in northern Ontario. I said: "That is quite a problem but how many are there in southern Ontario?" There are just as many. But he did bring out a good point.

The point perhaps I want to discuss with the minister is concerning our natural resources and foreign control. Whether we should allow export of our ore, as unfinished product, to the United States is questionable at this time. I think the minister should be taking action, perhaps to initiate a programme of bringing in some export charges to be levied against any resources that are exported to the United States or other countries for finishing.

The reason I think more about this is that we have seen the two-price system for oil that was brought about by the federal government. Of course, the 40 per cent surcharge on exports would go to the federal government and be shared by the provinces. This will bring in about \$7.5 million, I believe, to the Province of Alberta, but also about \$7.5 million a month to the federal government, which could be used for exploration purposes and so forth. I think it would be a gain to all people across Canada.

I think it is also a way to create jobs in Canada, if we add an export charge to all iron ores and materials being shipped to other countries. I think we have to protect employment here in Ontario and Canada. Doing this, it may encourage industry in the United States to say: "If we are going to have to pay this

surcharge, export tax or whatever you want to call it, on tonnage of ore going to the United States, let's establish a secondary industry in the Province of Ontario and do the finishing there." This would create the jobs which are required here in Ontario.

I don't know what the minister's decision would be on that, but I suggest the door is open. I think he should be pursuing this matter of export charges and then we'd have, perhaps, control over our economy, control over our natural resources, so that we don't have to depend upon outside multi-national corporations moving in and taking complete control of our economy in Ontario.

I believe this is one of the concerns of that group in northern Ontario and I think it has merit. Perhaps we should be looking for a tax on exports to the United States; it would give the companies further incentive, as I said, to develop the ore completely in Ontario.

We know that Japan is moving into the area, not only in Ontario but in British Columbia, and this is what they are looking for—the raw material that they can take back and manufacture into finished products in Japan. Of course, at the present time, Japan hasn't a sufficient labour force, but here in Ontario we have the labour force but we don't seem to be moving in that direction.

The other matter of concern to this group was the lack of medical care in the north of the province, the lack of sufficient medical and dental care for the different outlying communities of northern Ontario. If you travel that section there are miles between one community and another. I presume there is a shortage of doctors and sufficient medical care in the north of the province.

Until the government comes in with some type of planning programme for northern Ontario I don't think you are going to have too many people from southern Ontario who will want to locate in that area. I think it has good potential; the resources are there. The minister did talk about the matter of research, and again I find that there is a lack of research in the area on many matters, in particular in the matter of researching the resources that remain.

The one issue I think that he skirted around was the energy required to operate our industry in the Province of Ontario. I am thinking in particular of the report concerning the lignite deposits in the Moosonee area and the James Bay area. We are in a critical stage right now, so the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough) tells us, in a crisis of energy in Ontario. Here we have something that, per-

haps, has good potential, that would supply the needs of thermal generating stations in Ontario. I do have a picture of it, and I think everybody's received a picture. I understand the government has financed a deal, a joint venture with a company up there to explore the potential of the natural and energy resources that lie there.

I understand by reading the report that there are other products involved in this. Apparently it is part and parcel of the ore and energy body that lies there. In one particular place there is zinc in with this lignite. There is also lead and other precious minerals.

I suppose if the proper research was done it would be a wealthy proposition for the Province of Ontario to venture into that field up there, in mining of the coal or lignite resources for the energy needs of the province. It would also be a paying proposition with the precious metals that could be reclaimed in this operation. I understand there will be another report sometime later in the fall, perhaps in November, that will probably give us more detail on it.

These are some of the problems, I think, that are facing the people of the Province of Ontario. I feel the minister has been lax in any planning in this area, or getting co-operation from other departments in planning. I mentioned particularly about housing. I find a long delay in getting approval for housing construction in northern Ontario, where they have only a period of about two or three months that they can get in and really do the building in that area. This was one of the problems that is facing them.

There is too much bureaucratic control here at Queen's Park. The minister states that he has decentralized some of his offices in Toronto; but I understand again that people are not too happy in that area, although the decentralization was supposed to follow on the principle of this report. I think it was brought out in November 1972, addressed to the members of the Legislature, dealing with the decentralization policies. I'm sure that the member for Nipissing will be speaking on this.

What I understand is that you are getting further and further away from local autonomy. It is almost geared to the system that we have in the Niagara regional government. You can move it from Queen's Park, but you still set up the bureaucracy in the regional level. The red tape to get through is just as tough to get through at that level as it is here at Queen's Park. I suggest to the minister that it is complete failure on this point.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Are you serious in what you are saying?

Mr. Haggerty: I am serious about what I am saying.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Really you've got to be way off base on that one.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, it is interesting. The minister was down in my area last night. I certainly enjoyed the evening with him. He did take a little bit of my punch away on what I was going to say today about parks in that area. I must commend the minister for it, for the step forward he has taken in providing a provincial park in the Effingham shore hills near the town of Pelham and the town of Thorold. I guess it is—

Mr. Stokes: You are saying there is nobody locally competent to make a decision.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. The point that we did bring up was that he appointed an advisory committee. I find that these advisory committees have been very successful with the minister in the past. He removed much of this when he appointed the regional offices in northern Ontario. He is not communicating with the people. By appointing an advisory committee, such as he has done on this particular park in the Niagara region, he is going to get the feeling and the input of what local residents and local citizens want done and what is required.

I said to the minister, and perhaps it was an oversight by the minister, he didn't appoint somebody from the grass roots. The choices he made were excellent, but maybe they are too technical. He did miss the point of appointing somebody from the grass roots. I thought particularly that he should have somebody from the labour movement; not particularly a strong union organizer or something like that, but somebody from the labour movement who is from the grass roots. I think they have quite an input.

This is what the people are saying in northern Ontario, though you have decentralized some of your office facilities here and set up a northern deputy minister, it is not far enough.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: When were you last in northern Ontario?

Mr. Haggerty: In September!

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Was the member for Thunder Bay talking to him beforehand?

Mr. Haggerty: Maybe he knows.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Sorry for interrupting.

Mr. Haggerty: That's quite all right. There is this lack of interest shown. The people feel as if they have been left out. You talk about local participation; perhaps it is not coming through.

I understand at one time you used to have a person appointed, a district manager, who could make quite a few of the decisions himself. I understand that position has been removed now. It goes to the regional office and they hum and haw and dicker on it, and the first thing you know they can't make a decision until it comes back to Queen's Park. So you still have this bureaucratic procedure here that is established throughout your system.

Mr. Stokes: They just established the district managers, they didn't do away with them.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am confused, too.

Mr. Haggerty: The point was before a district manager could make some of those decisions.

Mr. Stokes: They didn't have them before.

Mr. Haggerty: Maybe it is not a district manager, maybe it is—

Mr. Stokes: It was a district forester.

Mr. Haggerty: All right, that is the word I'm looking for, district foresters. But I think we understand pretty well what I'm trying to convey to the minister.

There are other problems. The minister mentioned the Pits and Quarries Act in the Province of Ontario. I was delighted to see that he did move to apply it in some areas across the Province of Ontario. I think it must be a must that he does apply this Act to all municipalities in the Province of Ontario.

I was interested when he applied it to the former county of Welland. I think he included the township of Bertie, the township of Humberstone, the township of Willoughby and the township of Crowland. Lo and behold, he missed the township of Wainfleet! And for the likes of it, I couldn't figure it out.

I have it figured out now. I believe there is a little bit of Tory tokenism in this particular area that this wasn't included in the regulations that applied on August 15 of this year.

An hon. member: That never happened.

Mr. Haggerty: It happened in this instance. I think that the minister should be moving.

Mr. F. S. Miller (Muskoka): Tories don't give tokens and never have.

Mr. Haggerty: He has put the ban on some of the areas in the Niagara Escarpment for pit and quarry operations. It has caused a great movement of operators into other territories. Where he suggested that he leaves it up to local municipalities to bring in a local bylaw, this isn't enough direction from the minister. I suggest before he allows any further pit operators to move into new areas and to develop new pits that municipalities must be compelled to have a bylaw there to protect the local residents in the area.

The particular reason I am concerned about this area is I know of one particular firm in the Niagara peninsula, Walker Bros., which has moved into other areas around, buying up small pits and quarry operations that have been abandoned for years. Under this section they can come into full swing in 10 years from now and say: "Well, we are within the laws of the Province of Ontario."

I think the minister is a little too lax. I would like to see him proceed with much more speed in this to apply it across the Province of Ontario.

The other matter he discussed here was the problem of Algonquin Park. He skirted around this too; he didn't discuss anything about Algonquin Park. I understand there is quite a problem there, and much of it is to be blamed perhaps not on this minister, but on government policy, because they didn't bring in a master plan when they should have brought it in. We have been dickering on this for what—for some six or seven years.

You've brought in a scheme now—I shouldn't call it a scheme, but a programme. In fact you put Mr. Roberts, the former Premier of this province, in a rather embarrassing position by appointing him on this advisory committee, I guess you would call it, or advisory board to Algonquin Park. There is a question of conflict of interest. I am not too aware of it, but I understand that there is a possibility it could arise. I suggest the ministry should give further consideration in this matter of Algonquin Park.

The member for Nipissing perhaps will be speaking in more detail than this. He's been a member of that advisory board and he knows what the problem is. I think one of them is the possibility of phasing out of the

lumbering operations in that area. It is of concern what are you going to do with the 3,000 or so employees that are working or are employed in the lumbering industry in the park. As I said, through the lack of planning no consideration has been given to the employees in that area. Whether you are going to cut out all logging operations or not, I don't know. I understand that you intend to use it as a multi-use park. Perhaps this might be agreeable to some, but there are some who have not agreed to it.

There is another matter I would like to discuss with the minister. He skirted around the issue of energy in the Province of Ontario. He discussed nothing about the gas industry or the oil industry in the Province of Ontario. The information that was passed on to me is that there were a number of gas wells drilled in the past couple of years that perhaps are gas-producing wells and have been capped, for what reason I don't know. Maybe it is for the interests of the big oil kings again, so that when the price is right, they'll uncapped them and come in with full production. Again, I say, this is a lack of planning on the minister's part.

In my area, which was perhaps one of the first gas-producing areas in Ontario, small gas producers made a living there for a number of years. But in the past decade this department's staff has discouraged small operators from drilling for any more gas in the area. In many instances they have been told to close up their wells, plug them off—they have been completely phased out, yet they were producing gas.

This was before Consumers' Gas took over the biggest part of the gas franchise in the Province of Ontario. This is when the small producers supplied gas to Provincial Gas. They used to take the gas out of the area wells, pump it back down into a reserve area for gas storage, then pump it back out in the winter time. And, in that way, we had a sufficient gas supply.

I just wonder if this gas or energy shortage hasn't been created by this government. We had never heard of a gas energy shortage until last spring. Do you remember when the Minister of Revenue (Mr. White) came into the House and said we are going to apply a seven per cent sales tax on energy in the Province of Ontario?

Mr. B. Newman: That was with the consent of the cabinet, remember?

Mr. Haggerty: This really got the Prime Minister of Alberta's dander up, didn't it? This is what really got him riled up about

oil prices in Canada. He said: "If you can apply a tax on energy in the Province of Ontario, something that's coming from our province, then surely we are entitled to more revenue from what we produce and export to Ontario." Perhaps he is right, but we never heard of this energy crisis until that time.

Then the member for Chatham-Kent was appointed Minister of Energy, and I was interested to read one of his speeches in which he appeared to endorse the Acres proposal to build nuclear plants for the purpose of exporting electricity to the markets of the United States. In other words, he is saying we will spend \$600 million to build a plant here in Ontario, then go to the United States and borrow the money there at high interest rates, and export power to them for a profit. And I think he suggested they are now earning about \$5 million a year by exporting energy to the United States.

If we are exporting energy to the United States, then surely there isn't a shortage in the Province of Ontario. But when you are exporting energy and our raw resources from northern Ontario to the United States, you are creating and guaranteeing them jobs over there if you have the energy to get into the secondary industry in the United States. I say it is wrong thinking on the part of this government to move in that direction.

He has also suggested that private developers should get into some form of producing electricity in Ontario, and again this of course perhaps would be backed up by the Province of Ontario at the expense of taxpayers so that a certain few could make quite a killing from this energy crisis for some time. However, the minister has skirted around that.

Now I would like to get into more detail on gas drilling in Ontario. I know they are drilling out in Lake Erie and have hit oil out there. But the wells have been plugged up, for what reason I don't know. They say it may destroy the environment. Well, I don't think oil will destroy the environment in the area any more than the gas they bring across the land now for distribution in Ontario. In particular, I understand they have been drilling up in the Huron and Bruce area and have hit some good wells, but for some reason or another they have just plugged them off.

I hope the minister will go into more detail on this later and clear the air on whether there is such a thing as an energy crisis in Ontario or if we are just gearing it for large corporations to gouge the public. Similarly, I read an article the other day—it had just come to my desk—about the shortage of fer-

tilizer, again, of course, as a result of such advertising or press releases, the farmers will go out and buy all the fertilizer this winter and, sure as anything, this is going to create a shortage. I don't believe that. I can't buy that. I believe there's enough research being done so the needs for fertilizers in Ontario can be supplied; one source in particular is ammonia. I am told one of the waste products or byproducts of ammonia is fertilizer.

These are the things I hope the minister will get into in more detail. They are some of the issues I think the people of northern Ontario are concerned about, and I am concerned about too. As I said, although I listened to this group in northern Ontario and I believe they brought out some good points, I don't quite agree with the separation to create a northern province. I can't accept that, but I think there's a problem there and the minister and his department should be looking into it. With those comments, Mr. Minister, I will close.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Haggerty. Mr. Ferrier, are you substituting for—

Mr. Ferrier: I am not substituting for anyone, Mr. Chairman. I am going to give my own speech. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that it's—

Mr. Chairman: You are not on our list.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I am the lead-off critic, so I think maybe I should be permitted to speak for the party at this point.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Glad to have you aboard, Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: I didn't think that a fellow member of the drainage committee would give me a rough time. I thought I was going to have a real good time in here with you in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: My apologies.

Mr. Ferrier: The first thing I was going to mention was a problem that has come up in those drainage committee hearings, and I am glad to see the member for Kent and the member for Lanark (Mr. Wiseman) are here; they will back me up on this.

One of the things we have discovered is that a lot of the agricultural drains, particularly in eastern Ontario but in other parts of the province too, around North Bay, have been rendered non-functional by the operation of that little beaver. In a number of these areas it was your ministry which decided the

beaver was a good thing to sort of move around the province and put in these areas.

Some of the farmers are pretty frustrated by the co-operation they have been getting from your ministry in getting rid of the beavers that are blocking up the drains. I think there should be a greater effort at co-operation to try to clear out some of these beavers so that agricultural drains would function more satisfactorily and a lot of flooded areas would be returned to agricultural production. I do recognize, though that the chairman did have a problem, but he was able to get the minister's ear and was able to satisfy that particular problem with the beavers.

Mr. Stokes: What about that variety that flies around?

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Tell him what the chairman said.

Mr. Ferrier: The chairman of the land drainage committee, the member for Lambton (Mr. Henderson), felt that the best solution for the control of the beaver would be for somebody to invent a pill. I don't know whether the chairman of this committee, being a veterinarian, thinks he might do some research to see if he could come up with something and market it; it might solve the problem.

Mr. Chairman: I've got the job. I am working on that.

Mr. B. Newman: Who would feed it to the beavers?

Mr. Stokes: Who is going to tell them whether to take it before or after?

Mr. Chairman: It is a seasonal thing.

Mr. Spence: It will be announced later.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, there is one problem that has just arisen in my riding, and I think it also concerns the riding of my colleague from Thunder Bay, as a result of the announcement yesterday that the Department of National Defence were closing down the radar bases at Ramore, Armstrong and, I believe, at Foymount, which is supposed to be in the Ottawa area. It's going to mean about 107 jobs down the drain in the east part of my riding, in the Matheson-Ramore area. Although these people do have the option of going to other defence bases to find work, it's going to cut down the number of people that would be employed. I think quite a number of them will opt not to leave the area.

I've written to the Minister of National Defence about this and sent a letter to you, but the reason I bring it up here is this is an area where there is a fair degree of forest. I would hope that when you are talking about utilizing as much of the sawmill capacity as there is in the province, that your officials would take a pretty good look at what might be done to establish another industry in that area to take up the slack and the loss of jobs that is going to be created by this very unexpected federal government decision to close that radar base.

Mr. Stokes: Precipitate action!

Mr. Ferrier: No, I don't think there was any consultation with anybody. The municipal council had just authorized and is carrying out a \$10,000 road upgrading programme to the air base. If it's closed, why that's down the drain.

So I hope that you and your officials will co-operate with perhaps the Ministry of Industry and Tourism and anyone else to try to stabilize the economy of an area now very much in jeopardy through the federal government's action.

Another problem that has come up in my riding, and it was brought to you at the hearing in Timmins of the resources development committee, was the sale of Feldman's lumber operations to Mallettes. Now, you said to the worker's representative that appeared at that meeting that you didn't think there was going to be any loss of jobs. Already Feldman's are giving the required length of time in notice to employees of Feldman—and they are out on their ears. It appears that the reason for the acquisition by Mallett was to get the timber limits.

I understood that you had made some effort to guarantee the jobs of those people in the sawmill operation and apparently this isn't taking place. I think this is rather unfortunate, that up to 200 jobs could be lost by the closing down of this mill.

I think it's important that your officials do some further negotiating on this score to get the facts and to do something to see that those men who have worked a great number of years are taken in on the new operation and they are not pushed out.

As you know, the economy of Timmins is stabilized considerably with the construction of the zinc refinery at Texasgulf, and the increase in the price of gold has certainly helped the area a great deal. However, there are those who do not wish to work in mining and have opportunities in the wood products

industry, and they have spent perhaps a great deal of their lives in it. I would hate to see those people out on their ear, as apparently is taking place there at the Feldman mill.

Another concern that came up, and it particularly affected people in my general area of the northeast, and about which I had correspondence with the minister, was this change of the date in the season for the black bear hunt. Now, there were at least three tourist operators or outfitters in the northeast who contacted me and told me practically the same story.

Mr. Stokes: There were 303 that didn't—that might have.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I am just relating the facts as were told to me. These men attempted to get information from your ministry officials, either at the local level or elsewhere, and couldn't get it. My understanding is that in the handbook on hunting and fishing regulations—one of your ministry officials told me—it was listed that the season would start Sept. 1. With this kind of information, these men proceeded to advertise in the various journals and papers and magazines, and they put out their brochures. One man said that he spent \$7,000 in his promotional campaign to advertise the bear hunt and get hunters into his area—and was very successful.

Well, behind the scenes the ministry had sent a questionnaire out to some of the NOTO people about what their reaction was, because apparently people in southern Ontario like to go to garbage dumps and watch the black bears foraging around. It seems like a very new kind of recreation, but apparently the ministry has gotten some letters about this.

So this survey went out to the NOTO people and those from Sudbury south said they didn't care if the season was changed or not, because I don't think any of them were outfitters. But all those from Sudbury north were opposed to the change—and yet the ministry went ahead and made this change.

Now, it came before the regulations committee of cabinet—which I think is made up of the parliamentary secretaries—and on June 22 they passed the change in the regulation to move the black bear season from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.

Letters went out July 19 from the district offices at Swastika and Cochrane to the three people that I know about. Now, this really knocked these fellows for a terrific

loop. They had to write back to the people who had booked with them for Sept. 1 and had made their holiday plans months ahead to come up on this hunting excursion.

The tourist operators tried to get these hunters to change their holidays so it could coincide with the new season on Sept. 15, but a lot of them couldn't change their holidays and as a result they didn't come. These operators have lost a lot of money.

I wrote to the minister and put the case that this wasn't adequate notice and this hurt these tourist operators and this northern Ontario industry considerably. When the people in the northeast in particular were against the change, surely for this fall season you could have made some kind of change to bring it back to Sept. 1. I have no objections to what you do now, with the amount of notice that is now available for next season. But, I think the way that this was handled, and the way it hurt the tourist operators in my particular part of the province, was very poor indeed.

I think that when you are going to make changes like that—unless it's an emergency—you should give adequate notice and not hurt people in the way that you have in this instance.

In the last number of weeks we have had our attention focused on the whole situation at Texasgulf. We are very interested in what the Canadian Development Corp. is going to do, whether it will be successful in its bid to take over 35 per cent of the stock of Texasgulf or not.

Mr. Haggerty: It's in the courts of the United States, isn't it?

Mr. Ferrier: It's in the courts of the United States, and I think it will be November before a decision is reached, and perhaps beyond that.

Mr. Haggerty: They even make the decisions as to what we're to do over there.

Mr. Ferrier: Texasgulf, as part of their corporate strategy, are announcing that they're finding better and better grades of ore in their drilling programme. I suppose it is a good strategy. Most of the people in my area knew that this ore was there, because it had leaked out, but it was better to save it so that it would drive the price of the stock up and perhaps if the open market price goes up over \$29, people might reverse their decision to sell to Texasgulf and keep the Canadian Development Corp. out.

I am not going to make very many comments on that aspect of the situation. What I would like to raise here is that apparently much of this very rich ore, coupled with what is already there and has been known, is a copper ore. And there are feasibility studies now under way by Texasgulf as to the construction of a copper smelter or a copper refinery. They may decide to do their own refining and smelting.

Apparently each ore has a different composition and if it's refined by a particular process, they will get more out of the ore and the various other things that are mixed in with it if the operation is designed specifically for that ore.

I think there is a good likelihood that Texasgulf will go ahead with the construction of their own refinery. And, of course, it is my position, as it was on the zinc refinery, that this other complex should be built near the mine site, near the source of the ore.

So, I hope that you are keeping a pretty close watch on this situation as another avenue of strengthening the economy of the northeast. I believe a study was made not too long ago as to the feasibility of a refinery in northwestern Ontario, but the known ore bodies and the production there didn't warrant it. With the rich grade of ore that Texasgulf has, perhaps it would be warranted in our area.

Something else I have raised, which I think should be studied much more fully, would be to link up Timmins with the west line of the CNR at Foleyet or somewhere in that area. In this way, if there are small mines that want to get their zinc, or hopefully their copper, processed, there would be direct rail facilities to make it more feasible to bring their ores into the refining complex that has developed and which I think is going to expand and develop much more thoroughly in northeastern Ontario.

Another aspect of mining that I've been very concerned about, and I have raised this with the ministry year after year, is the whole question of silicosis in miners.

I was informed by the minister's executive assistant that the report by Dr. Patterson had now been completed, was being typed up and in due course I would be getting a copy of it.

I was speaking to quite a prominent doctor earlier this week, and if I heard him correctly—I asked him a second time—there is a law, sponsored by I believe it is the Senator Taft in the United States, which says that if a man works in the dust exposure of mining

for 10 years and develops a serious lung complaint, his exposure in mining has got to be one of the contributing factors and some form of compensation is warranted.

I don't know what you are doing with Dr. Patterson's report or what decisions you are likely to make, but as a result of what was communicated to me about what's going on in the United States now, I feel we should get information on this and try to help out disabled miners with crippling lung conditions.

If you lived in a gold mining area, you'd see the way some of these poor old fellows gasp for breath; they walk a block and have to wait until their wind comes back. One man tells me he has been sleeping for two years in a chair; he can't sleep in bed.

I think something more realistic has got to be done to compensate them for their disabilities. In many cases they are not 65, and they say silicosis doesn't show up on x-rays, although after they die the autopsy certainly shows they have it. I think you have got to expand the basis for assisting miners who have crippling lung conditions and do justice to them. I hope this report of Dr. Patterson's gives some support for improvement on this situation.

I was one of the members privileged to sit on the minister's advisory committee on Algonquin Park. Although I only sat on it for a year, and while the committee performed some very useful functions and made some good recommendations, the committee was unaware a lot of the time as to what the minister really wanted it to tackle and I think it floundered at times.

Finally, when the minister announced the government's decision as to what they were going to do, they more or less jumped ahead without the advisory committee really making their recommendations. A number of us felt we were just sort of a holding operation and that some of our input wasn't given very much consideration. We had hoped that perhaps we would have an opportunity to deal with the issue of logging, but this was not delegated to us.

The report that has come in continues logging in the park under a Crown corporation. I think the government's decision should have been to phase out logging and, at the same time, with Canada Manpower and other agencies, to develop a retraining programme for those workers who are now dependent upon logging in the park to provide some alternative employment in connection with recreation or whatever else there might be over the

long run. I was disappointed that this position wasn't taken.

The advisory committee recommended that the private camps be removed from the park. The government did not accept that recommendation and not only keeps the private camps in the park but supposedly is going to develop another one for disadvantaged children. I don't know what it is. I am not so sure that this is the best idea to follow.

The energy crisis was referred to by the hon. member for Welland South, and he did mention the lignite deposits at Onakawana and showed us a picture of them. Some of us had the opportunity, when the members' tour was there a year ago, to go on a helicopter tour of the area and to talk with some of the people working there.

In view of the energy crisis, I think it's very important that this lignite deposit at Onakawana be proceeded with and developed as quickly as possible. The thing that really astounds this party is the fact that the government has given a lease to a private mining operation, Manalta Coal Co., to go ahead with the feasibility studies and, apparently, the mining of this lignite, if it becomes a feasible proposition. I am not sure whether they are going to sell the coal or sell the power to Ontario Hydro.

As far as I am concerned, this whole thing should be under the operation of a Crown corporation. It should be developed by the public, either by Ontario Hydro or by a Crown corporation of this government, and there should be no private company involved in this.

This was the major promise that the Premier (Mr. Davis) made to the northeast during the last election—that he was going to develop the lignite deposits. Now I think he'd better keep his promise and he'd better develop those lignite deposits by the time the next election rolls around. I don't think he can use it more than two or three times.

They have known of those lignite deposits for 40 years, as I understand it, and it has been brought up periodically in elections as sort of a carrot to wave before the people. I think that the carrot will get kind of shrivelled and it will not be a very appetizing one if—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I suspect you are getting a little nervous.

Mr. Ferrier: I am not nervous.

Mr. B. Newman: It might be good for another try, eh?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Pardon?

Mr. B. Newman: It might be good for another try.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Another election?

Mr. Ferrier: I am very confident about my future in that area, but—

Mr. Miller: What about in the church?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The what?

Mr. Ferrier: I am not worrying about the church either.

Mr. Haggerty: The church is going to let him go.

Mr. Ferrier: I would like to know, too, about developing the northeast. Perhaps the minister will comment on this a little later on. What is being done about exploration for diamonds in the Cochrane area in the northeast? I understand that periodically some work is done in this field. The geology is apparently favourable for the finding of diamonds and I would like to know if this is being promoted in any way.

We did have a little bit of fun earlier with the location of the regional offices at the various places. Some of us, at one point, were quite annoyed because we didn't think Cochrane was the right place to locate the office for our area. As the ministry made further studies and looked into the whole situation, there seemed to be some wisdom developing among your people and you decided that you'd split up some of these offices so that some of the personnel would be located in Timmins. I believe that at the Sault Ste. Marie office some of the people were responsible for certain aspects of mine safety and that might now be at Sudbury. I must say that you did come to your senses and—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You made the wrong assumption at the start; that was the whole trouble.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, you led us to believe that this was what was going on. If you give us false impressions, it is not unreasonable for us to draw false assumptions.

Mr. Stokes: Even your field staff, you know, sort of jumped the gun. The word must have got out somehow.

Mr. Ferrier: Now—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There was no intent to mislead.

Mr. Stokes: You know, some of them had jobs in Sudbury and homes in Sault Ste. Marie, and vice versa.

Mr. Ferrier: Another thing that I—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They were assuming wrong too.

Mr. Ferrier: Another thing that I would—

Mr. Stokes: They must have had some basis.

Mr. Ferrier: I guess it's not only a woman's prerogative to change her mind; maybe some of the officials in Natural Resources could do that, too, when they see the wisdom of it.

Another project that would open up the northeast—and I think that it comes under your purview, being one of the senior members, if not the chairman, of the NORT committee—is this road from Smooth Rock Falls through to Timmins.

Is that not under the NORT committee? Are you handling that through Transportation and Communications?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we have written you to the effect that this is a road connecting two major highways and the NORT committee has ruled that this is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Mr. Ferrier: They have got more money—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's not an access road per se.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, they have got more money than the NORT committee, so—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Much more.

Mr. Ferrier: —that would be a good place to put it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right!

Mr. Ferrier: In fact, when—

Mr. Stokes: Except that whenever you bring it to their attention, they deny any responsibility for it. We just said—

Mr. Ferrier: Well, when Premier Robarts opened the Sudbury road he had a lot of us up there on the platform and we had an opportunity to speak. I suggested to them that now they'd opened up the Sudbury-Timmins road, they could do very little better than to proceed to Highway 11 via Smooth Rock Falls. His response was: "Well, we may not

just open up the roads you want but we are going to build new roads in the north."

I know there is a new administration, but I am led to believe that even this new administration under the present Premier is more concerned about the north than any of the Conservative administrations in the last 30 years.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right!

Mr. Ferrier: I think that—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Whole new thrust!

Mr. Ferrier: I think you should be able to give just a little bit of a push to the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) and some of the rest of us will keep it up. Maybe we'll be driving through one of those paper barriers, like they do for the Shell advertisement when we open up the Smooth Rock Falls road. Let's hope that happens.

Mr. B. Newman: That is scheduled for 1975.

Mr. Ferrier: That's scheduled—oh, gosh!

Mr. B. Newman: As soon as we get the Tories out.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Your requests are duly noted.

Mr. Ferrier: Well—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Your requests are duly noted.

Mr. Stokes: They had one there for years, you know; you'd think it never happened.

Mr. Ferrier: You had one there for years and—

Mr. Stokes: That's why he is here now.

Mr. Ferrier: I think there is more being done there now than has been done for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's what we think, too.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, the only thing to do up there is vote Liberal.

Mr. Wiseman: Get down to western Ontario. You are in the north.

Mr. Ferrier: The federal member is a Liberal member. He said that—

Mr. Spence: That is a good point.

Mr. Ferrier: This is a good point! He said that you had to—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's probably his problem.

Mr. Ferrier: —get on the government side, because there were just so many cookies in the cookie jar and the favourite ones always got the most cookies. I noticed yesterday when they closed down the radar base in our area that they are taking some of the cookies back and I don't know whether or not it is such an advantage.

Mr. Stokes: The member was over in Europe, wasn't he?

Mr. Ferrier: He was over in London, England. I don't know what he was doing there.

Mr. Stokes: Yes?

Mr. Ferrier: Probably having a nice holiday. Can't blame a man for having a holiday.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right!

Mr. Stokes: While Rome burns.

Mr. Ferrier: Now, I think I'd still like to make the case that was made by my colleague from Sudbury East (Mr. Martel), who makes it much better than I do, but nonetheless I'll try to imitate him.

Mr. Haggerty: Where is he, by the way?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He is up at the nickel refinery.

Mr. Ferrier: He makes the point, and I agree with him, that the collection of the mining taxes is done by the Ministry of Natural Resources, and this is the only ministry that collects its own taxes. All other taxation revenues owed to the province are paid to the Ministry of Revenue.

The Smith committee in its report on taxation, which was a very thorough report, recommended that these taxation revenues from mining be collected by the Ministry of Revenue which they recommended be set up. Now this has not been done and I think that it should be done. I feel that too many people in your ministry are too partial to the mining industry and there's not a serious enough effort made to get a reasonable return from the mining companies of this province for the people of this province.

We have only gotten around two per cent of the gross money earned by the mines in taxation. Perhaps nickel is having problems, but zinc and copper are doing better than they have ever done. The stocks of all the

mining companies in Ontario, or wherever they might be, are reaching new highs and their profitability is increasing immensely. I think you've got to step out and tax these mining companies in a fair way.

I'm glad to see that even the Republic of Ireland has come to its senses and realized that it can't give away its resources with very little return. They are going to start taxing the mining companies.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And they are going to follow Ontario's plan.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I don't know. At least it will be something. Talking about a national policy on mining taxation, perhaps it is warranted. But I see that the Province of British Columbia is not waiting to take the lead. This is the same kind of blackmail, what the mining companies are doing in British Columbia, as Noranda did in Quebec, when René Levesque decided to take them on and try to get some more out of them. My understanding was they cut back their explorations there.

The government in Quebec responded by setting up SOQUEM, the mineral development agency. If private mining companies are going to use the blackmail method, then the government will have another agency to move in and do some exploration and development on its own. I believe that already British Columbia has moved in this direction. I know that the Province of Saskatchewan has moved in this direction as far as their oil is concerned. Whether it includes minerals or not I'm not aware.

But it seems to me that we, who are the owners, in a real sense, of the mineral wealth of the province, are not getting anything like an adequate return from this wealth. The social and economic benefits that should be accruing to us are not accruing at all. They are going to the mining companies.

An interesting thing is happening in the mining industry. As I understand it, there are fewer and fewer companies; the small companies are passing out of existence and are being taken over by the big companies. And most of the mines that are being developed are being developed by the majors. The junior companies apparently are tying in with the majors or being taken over by them. So the whole idea of the small entrepreneur—the small companies or the prospectors—being able to develop their own mines is something that is now pretty well a myth.

I reiterate the position that our party has taken. I think it's feasible and that it could

very well be implemented here in Ontario to get a fair return from the mining profits of this country. After all, the mining companies are allowed write-offs for depreciation, depletion, exploration costs and this kind of thing. I don't think some of the exploration even has to be done in the Province of Ontario. Correct me if I'm wrong, but with all these write-offs they are paying taxes on about 13 per cent of their income, whereas many other industries are paying 39 per cent and even higher. The pulp and paper industry, which was in trouble until recently—and the minister outlined the reasons why they are not in such difficulties now and are beginning to realize better sales and higher prices—never got this kind of concession that's gone to the mining companies.

I think that it's time we took a lead and taxed them accordingly. I know you have a minister's committee under the chairmanship of your parliamentary assistant that has gone around the world and to various places in Canada to look in to the policies of mining taxation and this kind of thing. I don't know when they are going to report but I hope that they take a little bit of a bold stand.

I would say that the move by the Canadian Development Corp. to buy 35 per cent of Texasgulf was a very imaginative piece of action on their behalf. You can't criticize them for being pedantic or dull or unexciting. They certainly are pretty forward looking and I would hope that we might get some kind of direction, something exciting from this province as far as mining taxation and a fair return for the people is concerned.

The other aspect of the natural resources or the mining part that my colleague from Sudbury East effectively talks about, is the removal from the ministry of all the mine safety sections and that all safety checks should be in the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry of Labour is responsible for inspections in all other aspects of the industrial life of the Province of Ontario, save in mining. It seems to me this section should be under that ministry and under its direction.

After that incident where your predecessor wrote a letter—or had a letter copied that was written by a senior person of Inco—which has been read into the record by the member for Sudbury East, one cannot help but have a suspicion that just perhaps they are a little bit partial to the mining interests. A lot of us would feel very much better if this whole section were in the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Haggerty: Wasn't that suggestion made by the task force on the Workmen's Compensation Board?

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, I think so.

One other aspect that is in the Mining Act, and I think that it again gives special privileges to the mining industry that no other industry has, is that certain jobs are management's prerogative to make promotions and appointments, even if there is a collective agreement and it's taken to arbitration. If there is a grievance that comes up, after hearing the evidence put forward by the mining companies which say it is management's prerogative to make these appointments as set down in the Mining Act, even though this is at variance with the Labour Relations Act the arbitration is always in favour of the mining companies. I don't think that's right. I think the Mining Act should be brought into line with the Labour Relations Act.

Well, I think I have covered a number of subjects and we will have more to deal with as time goes on. We have got a lot before us so I think I will leave it at that and we will get into items under the particular votes.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Ferrier. Mr. Rollins, have you a general question? We don't want to get the discussion going until we start the items, but you did indicate to me that you had a general question.

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Mr. Chairman, I did have some observations on some of the remarks that were made in general discussion that I would like to have an opportunity to express my views on as a member. If this is not the time, I will wait until the time comes.

Mr. Chairman: If it is general, proceed!

Mr. Rollins: Is this the time, now?

Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Cochrane South mentioned his concern about the federal government closing down its plants and pleading with the minister to bring in alternative industries. At the same time, in his general discussion, he brought in Algonquin Park as to the cutting of timber. I would like at this time to commend the minister and his advisers on the programme that he has announced in Algonquin Park for the sake of the people who are dependent for their livelihood not only on Algonquin Park but on other areas in the riding that I represent. There is an industry that represents something like 75 or 100 employees in Tweed who are dependent on the veneer logs going out of the general area of Algonquin Park

and the generosity of the people who have the cutting contract, because they didn't need to truck the logs that far and have that additional expense only to help keep industries of this nature going. This is something that I would hope that all members of this committee would realize is only practical, what has been done. As such I don't follow, or I don't agree with the member for Cochrane South in his mention of one area for a purpose and the concern of people, and then depriving other people in the opposite angle.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I mentioned that—

Mr. Rollins: I know what you mentioned. I sat here quite quietly and listened to you, but not very comfortably when this was mentioned.

Mr. Ferrier: I didn't expect that you would be.

Mr. Rollins: At the same time—

Mr. Stokes: On a point of order.

Mr. Rollins: At the same time, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Stokes: On a point of order. It is not really the place of a Conservative member to defend the minister against anything that is said by the lead-off critics of the two opposition parties.

Mr. Chairman: It is a general statement.

Mr. Stokes: I think during general discussion any member of the committee can disagree with any other member, but surely during the lead-offs it is the responsibility of the minister to respond to opening remarks.

Mr. B. Newman: This is a new approach.

Mr. Rollins: I just asked if it was permissible; if it is not, I will relinquish—

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I think it is right that he has his say, we don't want to deprive him of his say. Let him finish. That's democracy.

Mr. Rollins: I would also like to bring to the committee's attention, Mr. Chairman, the manner in handling the issuing of licences through the department. I would hope that in decentralizing the issuing of licences, this could be carried on in the regions and have the local issuers given the opportunity to deal through the regions rather than through central computers in Toronto. In my opinion, it has not worked out satisfactorily with rural people—

Mr. Stokes: What vote is this under?

Mr. Chairman: It is just general discussion, I hope.

Mr. Rollins: Yes. I would like to bring to the committee's attention this particular item so that they are truly decentralized.

Mr. Stokes: You will regret it. I have got it all right here.

An hon. member: He'll be all over the place.

Mr. Rollins: I would say this, that I want to congratulate the minister and his staff on the effort that they are putting forth in the reorganization of the regions and the manner in which they are re-establishing efficiency and putting it in the region's area, under local jurisdiction. It is working out in the area that I represent.

I have been concerned as a Conservative member that all I have listened to here for over an hour is about northern Ontario. I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I represent a riding in the heart of Ontario with recreation and wildlife. We don't get the benefits you get in northern Ontario, for example, for airports, which we feel we are entitled to. We hope we will be recognized in central and southern Ontario on the same basis as has been done in other parts farther north.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, there have been two silent Sams in the east. That's your problem.

Mr. Rollins: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Ferrier: I think you fellows in the east have been two silent Sams, that is what you fellows have been. You haven't talked enough about your problems.

Mr. Rollins: There is a difference between doing things in a positive way and doing them in a negative way and not doing anything to help or co-operate with the staff that are doing a positive job.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! Could we have some comments now on the preliminary statements?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: I thought those were the ministerial comments.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I thought I would comment on the remarks of both the lead-off speakers, just briefly.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, I see. There are two ministers here.

Mr. Ferrier: One that hopes he is.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In answer to the member for Welland South, I believe, if I recall from my exercise last night, the question of a separate province for northern Ontario to which he refers, I think he will agree with me, is a real joke in northern Ontario. I think if he looks around and sees the number of people that that individual from North Bay attracted at his meetings, he will gather from that that it is not a serious situation.

Mr. Haggerty: It must be embarrassing for the minister, though?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, it is not. In fact, it is so much of a joke that I related what I think is an equally ridiculous situation. If he wants to form a separate province, I told him to go one step further, that I think he is on the wrong track completely and he should form a separate country. The first thing he should do is mobilize an army, then declare war on the United States, lose the war and get all their lend-lease dollars to build him up like Japan and Germany. That is about as ridiculous as his comments.

I can assure the member for Welland South that there is no move in northern Ontario to form a separate province. There is none at all. I am sure the members from northern Ontario would support me on that.

Mr. Stokes: It is a manifestation of the frustration that is experienced by some people in the north.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: By some people.

Mr. Stokes: We don't think it is practical, but nevertheless there is a good deal of dissatisfaction.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: By some areas that may lack the forceful representation that they should have, I suppose.

Mr. R. S. Smith: He is a frustrated Tory.

An hon. member: You're not denying one of your own, are you Leo?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Stokes: He started with the energy tax, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: But still, the facts are the facts.

The member's comments concerning the increased control of export of concentrates is something that I think we are going to hear more about, as he has properly mentioned.

My parliamentary assistant, the member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Rhodes), has been studying and examining certain sections of the Mining Act, and it is my understanding that he will be making some comments, some recommendations, in that particular report.

I say to you it is not as easy as you make it out to be. As the member for Thunder Bay knows, the development of any iron-ore body in northern Ontario requires, as a minimum, 4,000,000 tons of iron ore pellets to get it off the ground, to make it viable, to make it economical; and we have several of those iron ore bodies in northern Ontario ready to go but we don't have the markets in Canada.

In fact, we have one right now that's on the verge of moving. They have gathered together orders for 2,000,000 tons. Where do the other 2,000,000 tons come from? They must look to other areas, and I think we have to accept the fact that there is an abundance of iron ore around the world. It is running out of our ears. We have got enough in Canada today at the present rate of consumption for the next 300 years, so I think you are going to get a strong recommendation, I would expect, and it is coming to me from other directions, that at least iron ore is one area that we should be examining very, very closely for removing from that restriction, to get those developments moving in northern Ontario, which the member for Thunder Bay and myself are very concerned to get moving; and this may be one of the steps that we may have to take.

I would also point out that under the regulations, the clarifications and the description given to certain types of minerals, we are running into further problems with regard to nickel because now the steel companies, through new science and technology, are able to use nickel matte, not the completely refined nickel.

Very recently we had 9,000,000 pounds of what the industry tells me was very poorly refined nickel from Greece. Here we are, you know, a major producer of nickel in Canada, and we find a country like Greece exporting nickel to Canada for use in the blast furnaces here.

So, there's something we have to look at, and I think we have to realize that in the minerals situation we are dealing on a world-wide basis. These operations have to compete on a world-wide basis and I am anxiously looking forward to the report of the committee, the mining committee.

I hope that they will have that report in my hand by the end of this year. We would give it very close scrutiny within the ministry and then I am hopeful that we would have it distributed to members of the Legislature and to everyone and invite their reaction to the recommendations.

I share your concern that we must have the ultimate development of our mineral resources for job opportunities, and of course the social and economic factors that go with it. This is something—

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Minister, this could also apply to the forest industry too, could it not? I said export licence or something like this. I mean at the present time the price of lumber has just skyrocketed, and as I understand it the market is set in the United States. It is getting to the point now that you can hardly afford to go out and buy lumber here that's grown and produced in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, here again, you know, we can't deny those industries the right to compete on the world-wide market. The demand—the supply and demand situation for lumber—has just escalated tremendously with the housing starts across the United States, and even in Japan and other foreign countries. It has placed new pressures on the resources here in Ontario and in Canada.

Regarding the possibility of a tax on exports, this is something, of course, that the Federal Government has to deal with, and in my opening remarks I mentioned that I strongly feel we have to have a national minerals policy objective so we know what the Federal Government is going to do when it intervenes and controls the export of these minerals or these commodities that are produced within the confines of the Province of Ontario. We have to have a consultative mechanism so that they can't throttle the development within this province, or any other province in Canada.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you think it's right, though, that the price of our forestry products—I am talking about lumber, particularly building products—should be established by Americans? After all, it is a product that is produced in Ontario. It is manufactured here and shipped over there in cases and the market is established there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, that's also true for agricultural products. It is true for any product that we export.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, this is right—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is on a world-wide situation.

Mr. Haggerty: —But it is the speculators who are in on it. They just buy and sell on a piece of paper and they create—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am just pointing out to you that these are some of the problems we are faced with.

Mr. Haggerty: I'd like the minister's comments on that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly we are aware of them. We are very much aware of them; and we are working very closely, as I said, with other provinces. We are setting up a consultative mechanism with the federal government so that we are more closely connected and more in tune with each other as to what is happening on a national basis.

Mr. Haggerty: Well that's an improvement, that is!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: On your comments regarding the lignite deposit, you are quite right in saying that at least the first part of the feasibility study is now in our hands. We are studying it within the government. Hydro is looking at it from their point of view, as to the cost-benefit ratio that could be derived.

I would point out to the members that Manalta of the Alberta Coal Co. is working very closely with the Ontario Government and has an exploratory licence for two years. At that time, of course, we enter into the next phase as to how that ore body or that energy will be developed or used. There are a number of ways of going and you have touched on some of them, but no decision has been reached at this time, so that we are very much aware—

Mr. Ferrier: If you were to cancel that exploratory licence at the end of this two-year period, would you have to pay them anything for the work that they had done?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that's right; they were under contract. The feasibility study was a three-way study, you will recall. It was announced in the Throne Speech: One-third is paid for by Ontario Hydro; a third by the Ontario government; and a third by Alberta Coal, this Manalta corporation. That exploratory licence involves a certain amount of risk on their part from here on in if it's feasible.

Mr. Ferrier: If you decided to go, say by a Crown corporation, they would have done their work, but that was the risk they took—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is the risk they took, yes.

Mr. Ferrier: No guarantee that you have given them that they will be involved throughout.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, There is no continuous contract, that's right.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There's not. It's a risk they have. Certainly it's obvious that with the amount of their expenditure, if there were mining expertise required then a company with the experience that that particular company has—it is an all Canadian company, operating in Saskatchewan and operating in Alberta; and on the great Canadian oil sands they are operating there also—that they have the expertise for this type of work and this is what their interests are.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Was not the purpose of entering into the agreement with them in the first place the fact that they had the expertise that you didn't have and couldn't get anywhere else?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's exactly right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So, in effect, even though they don't have an iron-clad agreement with you, since they have the expertise which you don't have you're tied to them.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I guess there is a moral obligation really.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, not as a moral obligation; it is just the fact that they have got what you have to buy.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have to buy! Nowhere else can we get this type of expertise, because you are dealing with a very large type open-pit mining operation, and it takes experts to do that. Maybe some day we will have the opportunity of taking members of the committee out to other areas in Canada to see the magnitude of the operation that is going on.

On the question of a policy with regard to precious metals—I think it was the member for Cochrane South who mentioned this—this is something that is before the ministry at the present time. There are reports and there are rumours, of course, and there are a few hopefuls in the field that think there are diamonds located in the lower James Bay area. One of the senior geologists within the former Department of Mines and Northern Affairs, prior to his retirement issued a re-

port—and he was very, very strong—with the feeling that with further exploration diamonds, perhaps not precious stones, but maybe industrial-type diamonds, would be located in that particular area.

We have not established a policy with regard to royalties as they pertain to diamond mines. As the chairman said, it may mean a trip to South Africa for the minister, but that remains to be seen!

Mr. Ferrier: Maybe he needs some advisers from the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The only other known commodity of value that has come to our attention in the Onakawana area is pottery clay, and the ministry and the Crown still retain the rights to that. It's totally within the right of the province.

Mr. Haggerty: What about copper?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There are no indications, at least to my knowledge, that there are copper showings and other things, outside of the possibility of diamonds, pottery clay, of course the lignite itself, and—

Mr. Haggerty: I believe it indicated copper in that first report—copper, zinc and lead.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I'm not aware of it. That may well be.

I think as we move ahead, of course, we'll see more exploration going on in that particular area. I would say to the members of the committee, regarding the Energy Board and questions dealing with energy, you are aware, of course, that with the setting up of the new Ministry of Energy this has now been transferred to Mr. McKeough's department, and, Mr. Chairman, with the concurrence of the members, Mr. McKeough has agreed to come in at the last part of vote 102, the last section, to debate the energy matters.

Mr. Haggerty: Would that be with oil and gas production?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that part.

Mr. B. Newman: I think an announcement should be made in the House to that effect.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He has made two suggestions to me, either he comes here at this committee meeting or when he does his own estimates of the Ministry of Energy in the House.

Mr. Haggerty: He is going to have his own estimates?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, whichever we would agree on. He left it up to us as to how we wanted to move on it. One way or another it didn't matter to him.

Mr. Haggerty: Is it this committee that has to make that decision?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We could, yes. We could indicate to him if we wanted him to come here. Myself, I think this would be the best way to do it.

Mr. Haggerty: All right, we'll have a caucus on it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Fine. The advisory committees which you spoke of, in keeping with our desire within the ministry to get as much public participation as possible, will be revived, as I mentioned in my opening remarks. I have asked my own advisory committee to give me a recommendation as to how best this could be handled. That report has been presented to me and the final draft is now being studied within our own staff. I'm hopeful that we will have a decision in the not too distant future to be able to bring the general public into matters that affect them at the local level.

I think that we have gone a tremendous step, and I'm a little shaken and disappointed to hear that you think we are going further away from the general public. It's not our intention to go in that direction. We want to bring the decision-making process closer to the people. This was the whole thrust behind our reorganization when we moved from three regions to eight regions, and from 21 districts to 49 districts.

In each one of these regions we have regional directors and under them we have district managers, and they have been given the responsibility to make those decisions. In fact the assistant deputy ministers, the one located in northern Ontario and the one in southern Ontario, can make decisions on the same level as the deputy minister. So we are spreading out our wings and are able to provide the general public with the service and the response that we think they are entitled to.

On the question of Algonquin Park, of course, I'll have to say to the member for Cochrane South, as the member for Hastings pointed out, we accepted some 28 of the 32 recommendations that were presented to us by the advisory committee. One of them dealt with logging, in the first report, so that there was, at least in my opinion, no need to rehash that again. But, out of the 32 recom-

mendations presented to the ministry, 28 were accepted in total, two were accepted partially and two were not accepted.

I think that's a tremendous batting average really. Then when you think that we accepted in total the Quetico advisory report—in total—you know, this ministry is responsive to those committees that are established to give advice; this is direction that we want and the way we would like to have it, to get that rapport.

Mr. Ferrier: None the less, I think that while you may not accept all the recommendations of a committee, the committee doesn't have to agree with your response and has the right to say differently.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Very much so!

Mr. Ferrier: This is all I was saying. I didn't agree when you made the decision on children's camps that you did. The committee took a different position. It was discussed when I wasn't a member there, but—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I gathered from your remarks you felt that your efforts on the committee were not productive.

Mr. Ferrier: There was a lot of time when it was not productive, because the guidelines from the ministry were so vague that the committee spent half the time deciding whether it should do this, consider it this way or what we were supposed to do; and it foundered. I think my friend from Nipissing will agree with that, that it did not get adequate direction from the ministry.

Granted, there were some problems that you couldn't do anything about, but I think that if you set up these advisory committees and want them to function to their own satisfaction in the sense that they are achieving something, you've got to give them more direction on it sometimes. The members of that committee—there were PhD's and doctors, some of the outstanding people in this province—had a sense of frustration. They were not your political enemies in most cases, and I think that you could have made that committee more satisfied with the work they were doing as they did it by giving them more direction and more guidance as to what they were supposed to do.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I think we disagree completely, because when you see that out of the 32 recommendations by the committee that were submitted to the government, 28 were accepted, I think that we did—

An hon. member: It speaks for itself.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It speaks for itself, this is true. The problem with beaver in your particular area is one that has to be dealt with through the private landowners, because it is a problem that affects private land. We, within the ministry, will provide the expertise and the advice as to how to control these types of animals, but in no way could we get into a programme of predator control, if you want to call it that, on private lands.

Mr. Ferrier: But you could be more co-operative, I think, with some of these farmers when they come to you for assistance. I think that the committee will make recommendations to you as it is, but I think that you could give more help, particularly in eastern Ontario and around the North Bay area and some of those parts, than presently is being given by some of your staff.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I would suggest that if you have a specific problem you contact the district office. They have the expertise to give you advice and help as far as they can go.

The question of notice of changes with regard to the bear season is something that was an embarrassment to myself. I'd have to admit that right off. I can't defend it, really. I have instructed the staff that this will not happen again.

But I want to say to you that one of the reasons for it was that we did try to obtain a consensus or a viewpoint from the industry and the delay in getting this back to us was the prime reason that the machinery did not function as well as it could have. I can say to you—and I realize this is not the answer to the problem that existed this year—it will not happen again, under no circumstances, because as you correctly point out, in the field of wildlife management surely we can plan longer than 24 hours or two weeks, whatever it was.

I'll have a report for you on the silicosis study. I don't have it handy. I was looking for it earlier. Dr. Patterson's report has been submitted to the ministry, but it has not been printed in its final form as yet. We will examine and study it first and then we will consider releasing it further.

I might say to the member for Cochrane South that the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter) and myself are meeting with a group of union officials—I think on Nov. 4 or 5—concerning health problems in the mining industry. It has been set up by the member for Sudbury East.

Regarding the regional office and the regional organization, I have to say that the assumption by some of the members that we would move lock, stock and barrel out of some of the communities was wrong.

It was certainly never our intention to remove this service from such areas as Timmins or Sudbury. These are mining areas. There were established divisions which were operating very efficiently and effectively in those areas. They remain there. I think when you look at the overall picture, between Cochrane and Timmins you will see that we have eight more on the staff in Timmins than we had before we went into reorganization.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, we are well satisfied now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am sure Cochrane is. So that we have looked after the situation very well. Above all, we maintain the service to the general public. As I said earlier, this is our main thrust.

The question of mineral taxes—as I said in my opening remarks—is under study within the government itself. I would just remark that the 20-year tax holiday that was granted in the country of Northern Ireland has now been removed—very abruptly, as the members are aware. I was very pleased to see a report that they were looking at the taxation policies of the Province of Ontario with regard to minerals and the forward thrust that this province has shown in the development of its mineral industry. So it comes as a great deal of encouragement to me. Australia has also made some very drastic moves in the field of mineral taxation, again copied after the Province of Ontario.

So I think that we can take some comfort in knowing that other nations of the world are looking to us for leadership in this particular field.

And as a final word, I share the concern expressed by the member for Hastings concerning licence issuers. I am sure many of you have read the Provincial Auditor's report in which he points out very clearly that in his opinion we have far too many licence issuers. In fact, some of them are not the most efficient types in reporting on a regular basis. I have asked the deputy minister to come up with some suggestions and alternatives as to how we could remedy the entire situation, because again this is a service we have to provide to the general public and we should do it in the most efficient way possible.

Mr. Chairman, that just about summarizes my remarks as to the lead-off statements.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Stokes: We can move ahead on the first vote.

Mr. Chairman: Good. I think if we can we should move ahead with the first vote if the committee is agreeable.

On vote 2101.

Mr. Stokes: First of all—

Mr. Chairman: Could we have Mr. Smith first? He indicated first and he wants to leave.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I sent him a note, Jack, saying I wanted to ask a question. I didn't know whether he had a list or not. Is that the way it is going to work?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, that's right; we are going to try to work it back and forth.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a few remarks to make on the reorganization within the ministry; and I understand my colleague made a few remarks in his opening statement.

On paper it looks great; you are moving some of the army out of here and into the field—and I suppose that is what we have all been asking for for a number of years. But on the other hand, when you get down to the district level, I think you have removed some of the power from the former district forester and you haven't given that to the new district managers. The decisions are made on a regional basis now more than they were before. You have eight regions and that is where most of the power of decision lies.

Previously, as far as I am concerned at least, there was much more power given to the district forester than is now in the hands of the district manager. As a result, you have not only drawn power from Queen's Park to the regions, but you have drawn power away from the district into the region—so obviously there is a real strengthening there.

But, for the average guy on the street, the average person who wants to deal with the ministry, he can't get answers out of the district any longer. And a lot of the people within the district just don't know where the line is drawn between what decisions they are to make and those they are not to make.

I think there has been a real breakdown as far as dealing with people is concerned. I don't care if you have people up in a tall

building across the street here, in the Whitney Block, or if you have people up in a tall building in Sudbury or in the Soo, it is the same thing to the guy in North Bay or the guy in Elliot Lake, or all the other smaller areas that are serviced by a district manager. It doesn't make one bit of difference to him, if he can't get an answer, whether the superior that is making the decision is in Sudbury, Toronto or in Sault Ste. Marie. I think that your new redistribution of power—and that's really what it has been within the ministry—has provided a disservice to people rather than an additional service to them.

I would like the minister to comment on where in the whole setup it is indicated what decisions are made by whom; and I would like you to tell your people that too, because they don't know. I have had people come to me who have gone into district offices and come out of there frustrated because the person in there has said to them: "I no longer have power to make that decision, I have to go to Sudbury". Or they say the Soo or some place else—and this is ridiculous.

This is what you people were trying to correct with the new reorganization. I believe, in effect, for the person on the street you have moved further away than you were before.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, that certainly is not the intent and I am surprised to hear this. As I said earlier, the whole thrust was to provide the public with a bigger front line, so to speak. We now have 49 district offices; we have eight regions; and above that, of course, we have the head office staff. We are spreading out and staff have the right in many areas—although not in total—to make those decisions that affect the average individual. I think if we can get a—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you saying the district manager has the same right of decision as the district forester formerly had?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I don't think so.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, that's the point I am trying to make; and that was the question—you have centralized them.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, but we have moved from three regions to eight regions so that we have a closer liaison.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, that's fine.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A closer contact, much closer.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, you have closer contact with your district managers maybe, but the people don't have closer contact with those to whom they have to go for a decision. It is farther away.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Give this reorganization another year, because after all, you must realize there's a lot of new staff and a lot of them have moved up into these new areas of responsibility.

As an example, we had three regional directors and now we have eight; and you go from 21 district foresters to 49 district managers. It is bound to take some time to get acclimatized and get the feel of things. A year from now your worries will be completely finished, I am sure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Can you assure me the district manager has as much power of decision as the district forester formerly had?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I don't think—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And if you can't do that then you have moved away from the people who want to find out what your policies are and where the decisions are made.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The deputy minister says that eventually they will have; yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They don't have now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, it is going to take a little time to get them adjusted. They have it now, but it takes them time to move into a new job and to take that responsibility and make those decisions. But the eventual goal is that they will have that responsibility.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, if they have that responsibility, why the eight regional setups? Why do you need all that superstructure up there if the decision-making is still going to remain with the district managers?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I think—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, you can't have it both ways.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In any type of structure you must have some form of reporting. You can't have everything coming down to Queen's Park—you would be the first one to complain.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So, if the assistant deputy minister from northern Ontario, located in Thunder Bay, can deal with the regional directors, it is a lot faster than dealing

directly with Toronto; and much more efficient.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It's much more efficient at that level, but what I'm talking about is the level where you are dealing with people. And that's what government should be primarily interested in and where it isn't as efficient. It isn't working as well, not nearly as well.

I mean I have phoned the district office myself and been told that that power is no longer here, it's over in Sudbury. And people have gone in there seeking answers to relatively simple questions and found the decision-making power is moved away. So I can't see where you've got closer to the people. In fact, you've got farther away.

It's the same with the advisory committees. The statement you made today in regard to the advisory committees is the same statement you made last February, and there has been no change from then until now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There have been no advisory committees.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, that's right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They haven't been established yet.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right. But the statement you made today, that a final decision is coming shortly, is the same statement you made last February. You haven't got anywhere on that. So in that regard, you are still farther away from the people, because you don't have advisory committees anymore. You obviously intend to set up some other structure; but it's not going to be advisory committees on the same basis as it was before, because that would be too costly at that enormous rate you were paying, \$60 a day—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —which was your first mistake. You should never have gone to \$60 a day on those advisory committees. But you did and that's what made it too costly—not the fact that you can't afford so many advisory committees. The fact is you are paying them too much. You could have advisory committees in every district if you went back to the former payment of \$20 per day, rather than \$60. I know there are a lot of those people who need that \$60, but let them issue licences. That's the way you pay off some of your other people, you know. You and I know about that.

But the whole process in the last year and a half, as far as I'm concerned, has moved

this ministry away from the people it is supposed to be trying to serve. I think this is particularly noticeable in northern Ontario. I don't think it's the same in southern Ontario because your ministry has not had the significance in the life of the people here as it has had there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We gave the utmost study possible to the reorganization. How do you bring together two related ministries—one dealing with the mining field and the other dealing with forests, recreation and parks? We looked at several alternatives and this is the most efficient that we could come up with. And I have every confidence that the public of this province will be served adequately, more than adequately, with the new operation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I should hope that you move more quickly in the next few months than you have in the last year and a half.

Mr. B. Newman: Hope springs eternal.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We live on hopes around here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Well, I want to get into the subject of the ministry administration. But since we have been talking about reorganization, I think really it's too early to say whether or not the reorganization is going to work and be an improvement over what we had before.

I want to say from my own personal experience the people who are responsible at the district and regional level have been just as responsive, or maybe a little bit more responsive, to any requests or any dealings that I have had with them. Now, it may be because I know most of the personnel personally and have been genuinely interested in what was going on within the ministry.

I want to say frankly to the minister that I haven't had any complaints yet. I think it is because people in small communities in the north are quite aware of the transitional problems that you are experiencing. I think that some of them aren't well housed. You really made the move before you were logistically prepared to do it. I know of one district office where they are operating 40 or 50 miles away from where they should be operating because you don't have adequate accommodation for them.

There is just one reservation that I do have about the reorganization. I agree whole-

heartedly with the member for Nipissing that your whole operation should be oriented towards the service of people. That's what it is all about.

Now, I do hope that when you take a look at this as your job progresses, you will remain sufficiently flexible and make changes wherever a change is warranted I don't want to be parochial enough to name specific places. I've spoken to your regional people about this and they have given me the rationale behind the changes, but I think you are going to have to become much more aware of where the potential is with regard to the orderly exploitation of resources in the province. Even though we do have areas of the province where there aren't many people, I think you are going to have to have personnel there to manage the resource adequately.

I'm not thinking of any one resource specifically, although I could mention lumber; I could mention mining; I could mention land-use or fish and wildlife. But it seems to be a trend to move your district people to the greatest centres of population.

Now this is fine from a service-to-people point of view. It's not fine with regard to resource management. They are two different things. The minister and I, coming from northern ridings, know where there is a tremendous potential to utilize hitherto unused resources. We see evidence, almost weekly, of people starting to take an interest and pushing back the frontiers by the orderly exploitation of resources.

You are going to have to have people in those areas, even though there aren't many people. We have very valuable resources that we should inventory and we have other resources that are being used.

I was very disappointed Mr. Minister, when you didn't even allude to the use of Crown land in your opening remarks. Now, this is a very touchy situation, I appreciate; as what might be valid for non-residents certainly won't be acceptable to residents because they feel this is a part of their heritage. I'm speaking of the aesthetic beauty and I'm thinking of fish and wildlife resources that they feel are theirs. They purchase a licence wherever one is required and they should have the unrestricted right to go out and enjoy that wilderness resource.

It doesn't satisfy the problem that your ministry is experiencing with regard to the proper enforcement of fish and game regulations. It doesn't satisfy the problem of people who are in a legitimate business associated

with fish and wildlife resources when they are in essence competing with the Crown.

The Crown allows people unrestricted access and unrestricted use to any place in the province where they can take a camper or a trailer. The minister and personnel in his ministry are just as aware as I am that you can go along any road that is able to be travelled and you will see any form of recreational vehicle in there exploiting our fish and game resources almost unhindered. You know how short you are of conservation officers who are protecting—supposedly protecting—what we refer to as one of our most valuable resources.

Now, it isn't a bottomless pit, and I think I'm quite safe in saying that if not us, other people will be sitting around these tables 10 years from now and asking what happened to a certain species of fish or wildlife because of uncontrolled exploitation without a sufficient return for the use of those resources in order to replenish them.

I was also disappointed that you didn't even mention hatcheries. I know that in the dialogue we had last year, you said at that time that silviculture and reforestation were given top priority, and you've alluded to them in your opening remarks.

This year, or in the coming year, you are supposedly going to be putting some emphasis on the very thing that I'm talking about, which you made no mention of. I just want to serve notice that I'm not going to let you forget about it, because there are three things we've got going for us in the so-called resource area of the province. They are mining, forestry and tourism.

We need the economic benefit to reverse the mass exodus of young people from the northern parts of our province because of the lack of job opportunities. If there is any future for us in the north it is as a result of the wise exploitation of our resources and in many instances conservation of those resources for future generations, so that maximum benefit will accrue to the people of the Province of Ontario. We must not allow the uncontrolled exploitation of those resources by people who make no financial contribution to them at all.

I think that, while you did fly a kite when you talked about the use of Crown land and a possible fee for the use of Crown land, I think that you have pulled down the kite and you are hoping the problem will go away. I want to assure you that the problem won't go away. It will only accelerate.

The longer that you procrastinate the more serious the problem is going to become. It is just going to cause more problems for this ministry and other ministries of this government. You are going to have an ever-increasing number of Ontario citizens who are going to be disturbed about it. I think that you can't ignore the problem; you must meet the problem head on. It may be unpalatable to some people, particularly our American friends who come up here and like to use our resources. I think there is going to have to be a fee for such use and the sooner that you make up your mind to that, the sooner the problem will be that much closer to resolution.

You are asking for \$151,926,000, which is about a \$15-million increase over last year. I realize a good deal of that is going to reorganization and to the silvicultural and regeneration or reforestation programme that we spoke of earlier. Before I get into the main import of my remarks, I would like to find out from you what the total revenue has been to the ministry as a result of all of the programmes, whether it be mineral taxes, whether it be stumpage dues, whether it be acreage or land taxes, fire prevention taxes and licences or from whatever source. I want to know how much you will be taking in in this fiscal year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have the comparison revenue and expenditures for two years. This would be for the fiscal year 1971 when our revenues were \$39,664,564.

Mr. Stokes: That was the year you spent \$126 million.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In 1971?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In the year 1971, expenditures were \$71.5 million.

Mr. Stokes: That's not what my book says. On page R 65 it says actual 1971-1972, \$126 million.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you anything up to date?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: For 1971-1972, revenues were \$32 million—

Mr. Ferrier: A drop!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —expenditures \$92 million.

Mr. Stokes: How are we going to make any sense of all this? I want something upon which to base a comparison.

Let's forget about 1970-1971, because we don't have the figures in the book, but let's talk about 1971-1972 when you say you had total revenues of \$32 million, which was a drop of \$7 million over 1970-1971. You said you spent \$71 million when we were asked to vote \$126 million. Now, does mines enter into this?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is the former department. Get 1973-1974, R 65, the reconciliation sheet.

Mr. Stokes: I want the revenues that correspond with the years that we have got before us.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: For 1972?

Mr. Stokes: For 1971-1972. It is a little early for 1972-1973 but surely you should be able to give me 1971-1972.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I can give you 1971-1972; revenues, \$32 million; expenditures of the former Department of Lands and Forests, \$92 million. In 1973, \$55 million revenues, with expenditures of \$138 million.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. What does the expenditure indicated in this book of estimates for 1971-1972, which represent an asking for funds in the amount of \$126,198,000, what does that represent?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, we have got the Department of Northern Affairs. Do you want to add these figures? Add them to the \$92 million; you have \$11 million for the former Department of Mines and Northern Affairs and you have got \$21 million, transfer of functions from other ministries; transfer of functions to other ministries from the former Department of Lands and Forests, \$258,000. If you total those up you get \$126 million.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, fine. Now, you are asking for \$151,926,000, which is an increase of \$15 million over the previous year. What do you anticipate your additional revenues will be as a result of a consolidation of all the various fields that you spoke to in those estimates?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are going to get that figure for you.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. The exact figures are not significant. The overall figures, I suggest, are. This is one of the areas of government—other than the Treasurer, where he just puts out a

tax call and in rolls the money. This is the ministry that is directly responsible for and responsible to the people of Ontario for the wise exploitation of our resources.

We can talk about the Hedlin Menzies report in which they said they can show there is \$100 economic spin-off for every cunit of wood harvested in the province when the survey was taken two or three years ago. I am not talking about that. I am talking about the actual fee that you charge the users of our resources and the amount of money that accrues to the people of the province directly as a result of your taxation policies and your fees for the use of those resources.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think this is a very—it is not a correct comparison. It is not like buying a loaf of bread—taking a profit on selling it. That is the type of comparison that you would like to do. It is not that at all.

Mr. Stokes: No, I am talking about a fee for the rental or the use of our resources. I think that you should be in a position to say "All right, we only took in \$32 million but we are spending \$151 million." I think you should be able to justify those figures.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right, we can. It is right here. It is all listed there in black and white. I say to you, as an example, the mining tax, X millions of dollars we get in direct form as a result of the mining tax. If you look at the figures for last year—offhand, I would say it is in the neighbourhood of \$16 million or \$17 million—and add the other municipal and corporate taxes, the total is up over \$80 million. So the revenues are not totally reflected by the ministry for one particular industry or one particular resource. There are other spinoffs; there are other benefits that accrue to the people of this province. It is not a black-and-white situation in one ministry.

Mr. Stokes: Let me put it another way then: you are asking for an additional \$15 million, a good portion of which will be allocated to resource management—not all these other areas you have responsibility for, but specifically for resource management. I suspect a good deal of that additional \$16 million will be allocated there, and I hope it is. I am not criticizing you for it.

I think that if there is anything that is needed in this particular ministry, it is a better inventory of our resources and a better utilization of a renewable resource that will go wasted and be lost to the economy and

the people of this province unless you do manage it wisely.

I'm not criticizing you for the way in which you are spending your money. I'm just wondering out loud whether we as a Legislature and you as a minister are getting enough dollars as a result of the exploitation of our resources to justify that use in the eyes and the minds of the people of the province.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have no further comment to make. You see the figures there; you see the expenditures and you see the revenues.

Mr. Haggerty: How much of this is going to be removed to the Ministry of Energy? If you are removing oil and gas, these figures can't be taken as true statements of your revenue.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: \$342,000.

Mr. Haggerty: That's all he is going to have, \$342,000?

An hon. member: That's only peanuts.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: But there is much more in it than that. As an example, there is the northern affairs branch—

Mr. Haggerty: What is the revenue from that particular branch?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The figure for the northern affairs branch is \$1 million, and for the Junior Ranger programme it is \$1.7 million. How can you rationalize \$151 million against the revenues that are shown there?

Mr. Stokes: All right, I'm not going to belabour this situation. All I'm asking you to do is, before we get to the resources vote, to have a breakdown of the amount of money you are spending on resource management as opposed to the amount of money you are taking in from whatever source as a result of the use of those resources.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We can get those figures for you.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. We can deal with it in resources.

I don't want to pre-empt the time of the committee unduly, but I want to get into something that is near and dear to the minister, and that's his advisory committee. It is very significant, Mr. Minister, that out of your 10 advisers, six come from southern

Ontario and four come from northern Ontario. Now this is a northern-oriented ministry, even though a lot of your staff are located down here in Toronto.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): You can't find any up there?

Mr. Stokes: Other than the assistant deputy minister, who is doing an excellent job up here, I'd have to say that most of the others in decision-making places and those that are going to ordain the policy are located down here in ivory towers.

But it is very significant that if you go back to the Hedlin Menzies report, certain things it said had to be done almost to a word echoed what the Kennedy report said in 1948 and reinforced by what the Ontario Economic Council said about forest management.

That particular report, the Hedlin Menzies report, said many things, but the one I'm going to refer to now is where it said that the number of jobs created as a result of the exploitation of the woodfibre in the Province of Ontario is very disproportionate. What they are saying is that six out of every 10 jobs created in the Province of Ontario as a result of our resource exploitation are located elsewhere than where the resource is. Six out of every 10 jobs are located in the north where the resource is.

Coming from Hudson, you know just how important it is even to gain 50 or 100 jobs and the kind of stability that will give to the economy of a small town like Hudson. Now, if you just reversed that figure and said our stated aim is to provide six out of every 10 jobs where the resource is and four elsewhere, the Hedlin Menzies report told you that would mean an additional 50,000 jobs in northern Ontario. It is very significant that that six-four ratio is precisely what you have got on your advisory committee.

Mr. J. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): That is not true at all.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You are wrong.

Mr. Stokes: Well, the information that you give out—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Do you want to go down the list?

Mr. Stokes: All right, let's talk—Frank Baratta, Thunder Bay.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: Roland Clouthier, Hearst.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: North.

Mr. Stokes: Maynard McCracken, Sault Ste. Marie and Otto Olson of Kenora.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: Now, those are the four northern members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What about Tommy Jones?

Mr. Stokes: Tom Jones is sitting down here in a—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: All his life in northern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: —cavern on Bay St. You know damn well he is.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: All his life in northern Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: Where? A tavern.

Mr. Stokes: A cavern, I said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They are all representative of the people. Dr. Rogers an expert in the—

Mr. Stokes: Dr. Rogers is associated with the ROM.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —field of Indian problems right across this province. You can't zero in on a regional type of basis—

Mr. Stokes: I would think that there are people—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —to that extent.

Mr. Stokes: —in the geographic entity, which is northern Ontario, four-fifths of the land mass of this province, where I suppose 90 per cent of the land is Crown-owned and where—what? 75 per cent of the resources north of the French River are—that we have competent people up there to advise you as to how you should be conducting the affairs of this ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think you have failed to look at one thing though. This Ministry of Natural Resources deals with the entire province, not just northern Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: You are destroying the south as avidly as you are destroying the north.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You just keep quiet, we are just—

Mr. Lewis: No. I don't want you to have a genial chat with us.

Mr. Stokes: You are the Ministry of Lands and Forests.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: For the entire province, the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mr. Stokes: That's right. Four-fifths of the land is north of the French River. Four-fifths of the forests are north of the French River.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As a typical example, we talk about mining in northern Ontario, but the next largest return from the mining industry is from the aggregate industry in the metropolitan area of Toronto and Hamilton. It is No. 2.

Mr. Stokes: From the what?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: From the aggregate industry. Next to it is—

Mr. Stokes: I am sorry. What is that?

Mr. Lewis: Pits and quarries, gravel, aggregate.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Pits and quarries are No. 2 when it comes to the value of return and the size of the industry.

Mr. Stokes: To the province through royalties?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not through royalties, no, but in the overall return.

Mr. Stokes: I'll say. Let's talk about royalties.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will get to that.

Mr. Rhodes: Come on, be nice. The minister is answering your questions for you.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: When we look at the overall return in the resources industry. The aggregate industry is No. 2 in size.

Mr. Stokes: Not in return to the people of this province.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not to the people, no, but—

Mr. Stokes: But that is what I am talking about.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —in the dollar value in that particular industry. You wouldn't want

us to deal solely with northern Ontario, much as I would like that. Being a northerner really, I would be the first one to jump on your bandwagon but we have responsibility for the entire province, be it down in Windsor or in Ottawa. I am sure if we followed your theories, the members of the Legislature would have them all up in northern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: I just want to register a complaint on behalf of the people of northern Ontario because they feel quite strongly about this. We have never been able to convince you that the significant part of your ministry should be in the north somewhere. Maybe the mining should be concentrated someplace in the northeast while the forest aspect should be in northwestern Ontario. Certainly there is no justification for you carrying on all of your research down here at Maple and thinking that is going to be appropriate for the reforestation of cutover areas in the Geraldton area or up in Kenora. It doesn't work. All I am saying is that you are a northern oriented ministry. The sooner that you realize and appreciate that, the happier you will make people in northern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I am sure that the members for southern Ontario will have some comments that they would like to advance that may be equally as strong as yours.

Mr. Miller: Out in no-man's land.

Mr. Lewis: As one member from southern Ontario, I think he is right and I have a totally unbiased view of the matter.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: How about that?

Mr. Maeck: Opposing political views are unbiased.

Mr. Lewis: Indeed they are. That's why I offer them.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: Just for the moment.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister about a matter of policy. The minister is aware of Fighting Island in the Detroit River and its being polluted by liquid wastes being dumped from BASF Industries at Wyandotte, Mich., that is the liquid wastes. Now they do have a licence from your department—a licence of occupation, I understand, to permit them to

have the pipeline on the water bed or on the bottom of the river, through which they export all of these liquid wastes on to Fighting Island.

The island itself, I understand, is some 1,500 acres in size. Well over half of the island is devoted exclusively to the retention of the liquid wastes from the chemical process on the American side.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is this industrial liquid wastes?

Mr. B. Newman: Industrial liquid wastes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am sorry, it doesn't come under my ministry. It is the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. B. Newman: Your ministry issues them the licence of occupation permitting them to do this. Now, I want to ask of you concerning this licence of occupation, this licence that permits them to do it. I checked this out in the past with the ministry and it is your responsibility. You give them the permission to do this.

I wanted to ask of you for, first, a copy of the agreement that permits the chemical company to come along and export their wastes to this island. I also would like to know how long it has to run, when you last negotiated the agreement with them, and what your intentions are, whether you intend to cancel that or not. Surely, the report of the committee on economic and cultural nationalism would sort of urge the ministry now to take over this island, it being a Canadian island, and require the chemical company to export its wastes to its own state. Let it keep them in the State of Michigan, instead of taking over our island.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is the liquid waste piped down?

Mr. B. Newman: The liquid wastes are piped from Detroit by pipeline along the river bed and on to the island. It is a licence of occupation from the former Department of Lands and Forests that allows them to do this.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What happens when the liquid wastes get on the island? Do they pump them down into the storage?

Mr. B. Newman: No, the liquid wastes settle on the island and they have built up that island so it is probably 8 or 10 ft above water level. The beds filter the liquid wastes and they are not supposed to contaminate the waters of the Detroit River. Now, wheth-

er they do or don't, I don't know. The Ministry of the Environment would take over from there. I can understand that. But you give them the permission in the first place to do this, and this is what disturbs me.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would be glad to get that information for you.

Mr. B. Newman: All right! And I would also like from you, Mr. Minister, a copy of the agreement so that I likewise could have others examine this to see if we can't come along and cancel that agreement. We have put up with this for about 40 years in Ontario and I think that's long enough now. BASF, an international corporation, should be able to find other ways or areas into which to dispose of its liquid wastes.

This has been quite a contentious issue in the local area now for years and the ministries seem to hesitate to cancel the licence given to the chemical company. We would simply like to see you act on this now, Mr. Minister. When we get into parks occupation or land management—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Land management!

Mr. B. Newman: Or land management—I wanted to talk on another item but this is the one item for now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We'll have the information ready for that time.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. Another item I wanted to ask the minister about is if the James Bay development has any input from the Province of Ontario? By that, I'm referring to the Quebec power development in James Bay. Is Ontario involved in that? Are there any ways in which that development may have an adverse effect on your department up in the northeastern part of the province?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I know the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) has been into the area on the Quebec side. We've had an input into their ministry. They're looking into the environmental effects that may occur. I say may because they are very remote because the whole development is so far removed from the Ontario side.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In the same vein, I might mention that the Ministry of the Environment has conducted an environmental impact study of the Onakawana development

that may occur in that particular area. They have already completed that; that's a report—

Mr. B. Newman: I wonder if there's some adverse effect, that can be the eventual result of this development, on the portion of the north that is your responsibility. If there is, then I would like to know what you plan on doing concerning this.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As I said earlier, the Minister of the Environment is handling this. We have an input into his ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. I have no other questions for now, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I'd like to refer back to some of the minister's statements still under this first vote. The minister has mentioned, I believe, that mining operations or the mining industry in Ontario has been slowly deteriorating, perhaps, in production and so forth. I think at one time the Province of Ontario ranked about first in all the Dominion of Canada in mineral production. In the latest reports that I've breezed through I have noticed that the production is beginning to gradually fall and I would like to know why.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we have to admit that we're taking second place to the Province of Alberta in total dollar value of the mineral industry, basically, of course, because of the oil which has come into such prominence in the Province of Alberta. That puts us in No. 2 position.

The other aspect that I think I referred to is the exploration aspect. I think it's fair to say that we, in the Province of Ontario, enjoyed boom times. In other words, we had the Timmins rush. We had the Mattabi rush very recently in South Bay. The exploration dollars, to a point, go to the hot spots and right at the present time we do not have a really hot spot, you might say, as it relates to the mining industry so our exploration is down to a point. Our—

Mr. Haggerty: Mining claims?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —total right across the province is down.

Mr. Haggerty: What about our gold production in Ontario? Surely with this new federal assistance that was given to them this spring and the price of gold went up—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Federal assistance? Wait a minute, there is no federal assistance there.

Please! It's an international monetary situation in which, on the free market, the price of gold now is hovering around \$100 an ounce. The federal government had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Haggerty: No, but there has been some federal assistance given. They increased what they had under their system or scheme before.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that's under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act.

Mr. Haggerty: Has this brought any further gold production in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No. I think I should explain that the price of gold is established by the Americans at \$38.

Mr. Haggerty: That's not gold on the open market which—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's \$100.

Mr. Haggerty: One hundred?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd have to say to you, with regard to your question concerning the re-opening of mines—I think you're referring the old gold mines—because of the increase in price of gold—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, that's right, yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's been slightly discouraging to me.

Mr. Haggerty: It has?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have related this story on a couple of occasions. The mining industry indicated that if the price of gold was \$70 an ounce, X-number of mines would open up. I said, "Great, let's go ahead." It hit \$70 an ounce so I immediately contacted them. I said, "Those mines are not opening up. Why?" They said, "In the interim we've examined the cost of re-opening those mines and the inflationary factor, as it affected the machinery and other aspects, the labour costs, has escalated so much that we need \$100 or \$125 an ounce of ore to really bring those mines into production." This is the problem we have now. I think there is a feeling of uncertainty in the gold mining industry—will that price stay at the \$100 an ounce level? I think this is a concern with the gold mining industry. They are not sure beyond a doubt that it will stay there and I think this causes some concern in investment circles.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, there was an increase in substantial financial assistance given to them this spring by federal assessment.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I have to disagree with you. There was no federal financial assistance given the gold mining industry. The EGMA has always been established—it has been there for a number of years and that only goes up to about \$48 an ounce. Now anything over that, of course, they haven't been selling to the federal government, because why should they sell it at \$48 when they can get \$100 on the open market? So there has been no federal assistance to the gold mining industry in a direct form under EGMA. That programme is still in existence but nobody uses it because they will only pay \$48 an ounce. The price on the American market is \$38 and they take up the difference of roughly about \$10 an ounce. That is the assistance they were giving to the gold mining industry.

Mr. Stokes: You never answered my question about the Crown lands.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh, I will mention that.

Mr. Chairman: Members of the committee, it is now the hour of 6. We will meet at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Gentlemen, before we leave, I wonder if I could just ask one question. As you know we are scheduled to sit tomorrow at 11 o'clock. I have a very important convention in northwestern Ontario—it is the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association—which I would very much like to attend, and the House leader has indicated to me that if I could obtain unanimous decision of the committee members here, he would agree that we waive and not sit tomorrow.

Mr. Ferrier: When will we resume then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle) I understand, will be back on Monday. I will not be here Monday, so I think that Hon. Mr. Brunelle will come back and we will follow him after he has completed his estimates.

Mr. Ferrier: If there aren't very many to follow him then I will give you my consent.

Mr. B. Newman: Agreeable.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Agreeable? Thank you very much. See you at 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 11, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1973

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

(continued)

On vote 2101:

Mr. Chairman: This meeting will come to order. We were discussing vote 2101 before dinner, is that right?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): And the minister was about to answer my question concerning Crown land.

Mr. Chairman: Before we get into all these questions and answers I would like to suggest that it might be a good idea to stick to the items as we go through instead of wandering all over the place. Maybe we can get some work done, provided the committee agrees.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Don't let the chair go to your head.

Mr. Chairman: Not at all. It is not going to go to my head. But I would just like to keep some semblance of order so we know where we are at. I think everybody would benefit by it.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): That would be a good idea.

Mr. Chairman: I think we are talking about item 1. At least, that is as far as we got before dinner.

Mr. Haggerty: That is the minister's policy vote?

Mr. Chairman: Main office.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Chairman, if I could just reply to the comments of the member for Thunder Bay concerning the use of Crown land. He is quite right in pointing out that we did offer a suggestion and asked for some public comment or some public input into a suggestion that would provide for the setting of two forms of licence fees for

the use of Crown lands, particularly for recreational vehicles.

One was that the residents of the Province of Ontario would be charged \$5 a season, and the district foresters' or district managers' advisory committee would zone the specific areas as to what areas we would go into to allow camping, and which ones would be closed to camping. The non-residents would be charged a \$25-a-year fee, and they would, of course, abide by the same zoning regulations that the advisory committee in co-operation with the district manager had devised.

I might say that the input, and I think I made this statement in the Legislature, was fantastic. We got something like 6,000 letters. The majority, of course, were strongly opposed to the residents being charged a \$5 fee. I announced at that time that this would not be imposed. The question of charging the non-residents a \$25 fee was being closely examined by the ministry as to the administration of it. I have to say to you that it is still before us. We have a number of other proposals that I am hopeful we will be able to come to grips with within the next few weeks.

So the question, as I said in my opening remarks, concerning the use of Crown land by recreational vehicles is a matter we are really concerned with, and I can assure you that we will come to grips with it.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman, may I ask under this vote 2101 if this is where you discuss policy?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I think so. I would accept that.

Mr. Spence: As you stated this afternoon, Mr. Minister, with great respect to you, there were 11 million people who made use of our provincial parks across the Province of Ontario. Is it the policy of this government to make all provincial parks uniform—parks in northern Ontario the same as parks in southern Ontario? I would say, with great respect to those in northern Ontario, that their parks attract a different type of person entirely to parks in southern Ontario.

My point is that in the park which is in my riding, Rondeau Provincial Park, one of the parks we are very proud of in southern Ontario, it would appear to me that your department, with great respect to you, is leaning this park toward the naturalist, toward the conservationist. I would say it is getting away from the user-oriented group.

I would like to know whether there is a policy coming out from your department in regard to cottages in these provincial parks. Rondeau has about 300 cottages in the park. Last summer I was invited, along with the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough) to attend the annual meeting of the leaseholders association, at a church which was full to the doors, in regard to the policy of your department in regard to cottages. As we know, many who go to the park are interested in nature trails; others go to the park to tour around to see the cottages, the nice cottages and how well they are kept. Others are interested in conservation.

My point is, if there is going to be a decision made that these cottages, as I understand it, will be removed from the park by 1977 or 2000, there is a feeling that the cottages shouldn't be moved from the park until there is a need for more space for the tourist who makes use of the park. Of course, in southern Ontario, it is a little different from northern Ontario, and with great respect to those northern members, we grew up with the cottages in the park. I know it gives privileges to certain individuals to have a cottage in the park but nevertheless we in southern Ontario grew up with these cottages there.

To me, as not a naturalist, or not too concerned about conservation—in fact I live in an area where maybe we are a little frightened of nature trails; we have got too many of them—we maybe look forward to looking at a nice cottage and lovely grounds well kept. When I have visitors come to my area and want to see Rondeau Provincial Park, they want to drive along the lakeshore and take a look at the cottages, to see how well they are kept, and the lawns and the flowerbeds. There are very few who want to see the nature trails or conservation.

I would think that this should be a user-oriented park. I think in Rondeau Park there is room for three. I have nothing against the naturalists, and I have nothing against the conservationists, but I would say, Mr. Minister, it would be hard for me to agree with you if you made all parks across the Province of Ontario the same. I think every area is a little different, not to downgrade the other

areas; we have different interests maybe from northern Ontario. Their interests might be better than ours, I don't know. I would say that when a policy is going to be made for parks across the Province of Ontario, I think, Mr. Minister, with great respect to you, you should give consideration that we grew up with cottages in this park. Actually I think that cottages should be left there until the public is in need of this land where the parks are.

I understand some of the cottages have been removed. I think we had 450 in there. You have been there, you have seen the park, and they appreciated it when you made a visit there. There is a feeling among a few that the cottages shouldn't be there; a larger percentage think the cottages should be there. It is quite a difficult question to solve. I would like to see you give consideration that parks should be user-oriented, if that is the right statement to make.

Maybe the parks in southern Ontario could be used differently from the way the people in northern Ontario would use them. I had an opportunity to go through northern Ontario and I was greatly impressed. When you are born and raised in southern Ontario you just get used to a certain thing. Maybe I am a little old-fashioned. I will tell you actually that I visit Rondeau Provincial Park, which I do a number of times. We had a tremendous loss by losing our dance hall in Rondeau Provincial Park. Our service club, the Kiwanis Club of Ridgeway, did a tremendous job of making money, not only for your department but for their service club, and they spent this money for swimming pools and things to improve the community.

I would say that I have had so many ask me to support, when your estimates come up, Mr. Minister, that we would like to have the dance hall restored. We have got a dance hall just outside the park and there is a feeling there that you have a difficult answer or decision to make. I think that this dance hall is an asset for the park which brings many people from my riding to visit the park.

I know you are going to make a decision. I hope you make the decision that you will restore it. When you bring down a decision, whether there should be cottages in Rondeau Park or not, I would like you to give consideration to a decision in regard to a different approach in southern Ontario than in northern Ontario. There is a difference. People are interested in things and I am not downgrading the hon. member for Timmins by any means because he has been my guide on the select committee—a spiritual adviser on

the select committee on drainage—and I would like you to give every consideration and not make all the parks in the Province of Ontario on the same level or in the same sphere. I hope you make the right decision.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If I may reply, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. member's comments concerning the parks—

Mr. Chairman: It's not really under item 1, but I'll let you reply, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Thank you very much.

Mr. Spence: Did I overstep my mark?

Mr. Chairman: That's quite all right.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh no, that's the minister's policy statement. You're right on.

Mr. Chairman: You just did the same thing as everyone else in the committee has been doing.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I know of the member's interest in Rondeau Park and I had the pleasure of visiting that area not too long ago in his company and viewing other beautiful areas in his particular riding, so I think I share his feelings for that particular area.

But I would point out to you, sir, that we have five classes of provincial parks. We don't, in any way, pit the southern Ontario parks against the northern Ontario parks. In our classification, we try to spread them around as to the type of park, the natural areas which we are developing. For example, last evening, I had the pleasure to be in the riding represented by the member for Welland South when we established an advisory committee to work with our ministry to devise a master plan for the Short Hills Provincial Park. This is going to be a real nature area. It's a unique wilderness area, right on the steps of the city of St. Catharines—within a stone's throw—1,200 beautiful acres. But it will not be the type of park that we're developing at Bronte Creek. It's a completely different type, yet they're both urban-type parks which will cater to the urban people living in those immediate areas. In fact, both parks can be reached I guess by bicycle or by bus. They'll provide a certain type of enjoyment and recreation to those people in those urban areas.

I will just outline to you the other types of parks that we have. We have a primitive park and I'm sure you are aware of just what that means. The Quetico Park, as the member for Thunder Bay is aware, has been declared a primitive park where there actu-

ally is no development of any kind. It is completely in a wilderness state.

Mr. Haggerty: Only birds and bees get into the place.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The birds and the bees, that's about all that's in there, yes. Polar Bear Park also is classified as a primitive park. We're working in the direction of establishing a primitive park in Killarney—Killarney Park which was announced some time ago by the Premier (Mr. Davis) in the Legislature.

The next class is the wild river parks. I think that pretty well explains what type of park that is. It's along the shores of our rivers, particularly in northern Ontario.

We have the natural environment park and that, I must just outline, means that landscapes of outstanding aesthetic or historic significance are established primarily for recreation and education. Other resource uses are permitted provided they do not conflict with recreation.

Then we have the recreation park. These are areas of intense recreational use in which the environment may be substantially modified to accommodate park users; where we've changed the whole terrain to make it very acceptable to those people looking for that type of recreation.

Then we have the nature reserves. These, of course, are unique, natural areas established for scientific and for educational purposes.

We don't have a stereotype plan for our park system. We try to develop them to the best of that particular area, so that it will respond to the general area and be what the people would really like to see established there. This is why we're moving a step further from our own ministry and setting up advisory committees so that we get the local input.

Mr. Spence: User-oriented?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Spence: What would you call Rondeau Park, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would think Rondeau Park would be a recreation park. It would be in the classification of recreation area. There's day use; there are campgrounds, and it has a multitude of services and facilities. So we have five specific types of parks that we develop.

In regard to Rondeau itself and to the cottages and the leases I would say to you

that this is a policy that was established by the government of the day—in 1954—whereby those cottagers in provincial parks would be granted one further 21-year lease after the year 1954. The end to all the leases is about 1996 and they would, of course, expire at different times in that period.

Mr. Spence: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The same situation that you speak of applies to Algonquin Park; in Killarney Park it is identical. In no way do we expropriate these particular leases. If individuals desire to give them up and wish to sell them to the Crown, we pick them up. If not, we wait until the lease has expired; at least that lease after 1954. This is the policy that has been established for Algonquin Park.

Mr. Haggerty: You use—1954, did you say?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. The policy was established in 1954.

Mr. Haggerty: In 1954?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Minister, this is the policy for all parks in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Spence: How many parks have got cottages in them?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There are basically three. There are others but the three major ones are Rondeau, Algonquin and Killarney. Just to give you some figures of the number of leases: In Rondeau Park we have 375 leases; 210 of those are registered to Canadians so we have 165 of the 375 registered to persons other than Canadians.

Mr. Haggerty: Where would those registrations be from? The United States?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would suspect the majority would be; 90 per cent or more.

Mr. Haggerty: And you extended the lease another 20 years?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. Everybody got treated the same way. Everyone got another lease after 1954 for a 21-year period. As an example, some of the leases may have expired, say, in 1960, and they would have been entitled to another lease which would have given them to 1981.

Mr. Haggerty: Are these all-year-round residents or just summer residents?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, it's hard to tell. I don't think there are any year-round residents there. There are a few, are there?

Mr. Spence: There are.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I'm told there are a few year-round residents.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, what you're suggesting is that we are going to encourage the Americans to come over here and provide, under the landed immigrant status, approval to give them old age security pensions?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You've lost me there.

Mr. Haggerty: I've lost you!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What has that got to do with the leases in the provincial parks?

Mr. Haggerty: It means a lot when you start getting leases like that. You are providing a rainbow over here, you might say, so that they can draw on our—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm confused because your colleague wants the lease extended and you want to cut them off.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I'm talking about if they are—

Mr. Spence: We haven't got together.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I see that.

Mr. Haggerty: If they are Americans, this is what I'm saying, why extend it another 20 years?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We treated everybody the same, not according to national origin.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what I said but you are a little bit too generous in some of your views.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In 1954, at that particular time, I don't think there was this really nationalistic feeling that is prevalent in Ontario and in Canada in the year 1973. Many of the leases have been picked up since then and by 1996 we will have them all picked up. They will all be phased out in a fair and equitable manner.

Mr. Haggerty: All foreigners have to do, or persons coming in with landed immigrant status, is to show to the federal authorities that they have paid municipal taxes for a period of 10 years. On that basis they can apply to the federal government for old age security pension. It amounts to \$325

a month for a couple. When you sit back and look at it on this basis, it would provide them with an excellent place to retire at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer. There are enough Canadians right now in dire need of further assistance but they just don't get it. It seems to me that some outsider comes into this country and, boy, we just load them up with all the goodies.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That would be something that the federal government would have to deal with.

Mr. Haggerty: I know but you are encouraging it by allowing them—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We're not encouraging it.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are bringing this system to an end.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, in the year 2000. You thought you were—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In 1996. They are being phased out.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm sorry, go ahead, Jack.

Mr. Spence: I think I am all through. The minister has answered that the park system is going through.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: May I just say one more item concerning Rondeau Park? You would be interested to know that we are proceeding with a master plan at Rondeau Park and, of course, the group that you spoke of concerning their dance hall replacement was in to see me and I advised them at that time, that of course, we couldn't make a decision until the master planning had been completed for Rondeau Park. That, of course, may form part of the overall master plan and we would look at it at this time.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Minister, when will this report be down; have you any idea, this year or next year?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we are just moving into it now, so I imagine it would be a year or a year-and-a-half. This may be quite a long span, but it will be about that. Hopefully, we will try to speed it up as much as we can. I think the master planning concept is now part of all our provincial park developments.

Mr. Spence: All the provincial parks?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, at all our new provincial parks now we always move to a master plan. We've only been into this about two or three years now, but it is very effective and it certainly gives us some long-range plans. It is very helpful.

Mr. Chairman: I must apologize to you, Mr. Haggerty. I understand you had the floor when we adjourned before dinner. I didn't have the list here, so I'll give you the floor now.

Mr. Haggerty: That's fine, perhaps I should—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Gilbertson?

Mr. Gilbertson: I had my hand up.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): You may leave the room.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, but this is a continuation of before dinner, Mr. Gilbertson. He has priority, I'm afraid, under the circumstances. We'll have you next. You're next.

Mr. Gilbertson: As you are on parks that's what I wanted to—

Mr. Chairman: It was my mistake, because I didn't know he had the floor before dinner. My apologies. I'm sure you'll bear with me. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I listened to the member for Kent speaking on the matter of extending leases to Americans in the area. It reminds me, I can recall a speech that I gave in the city of Hamilton and perhaps I should read it to the minister. At the time, the then Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Brunelle) was there and I thought, perhaps, he got the message but I'll cut into here somewhere and I'll read what I had to say there and my position still remains the same.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Are you speaking for yourself or for the Liberal Party?

Mr. Haggerty: I'm speaking for myself.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Okay, fine.

Mr. Ferrier: That's what we are all doing.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you read this report on economic and cultural naturalism? One committee member suggested there was nothing wrong with allowing foreigners to come in and take over the land in Ontario;

some of the choicest spots. You are talking about lakes and river sites in Ontario—

Mr. Stokes: That is under vote 2102 is it?

Mr. Haggerty: Vote 2102? I don't know where it is, but we are on it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Pass them all at once.

Mr. Haggerty: Of course, it deals, Mr. Minister, with access to beaches as a public right. I've gone on to say at that time—I probably should have said it before in the House, but I gave them a speech there:

Space of itself is not only a breathing space but living room in the larger psychological sense. People who are confined feel threatened.

We see this in highrise apartment dwellers and families who are overcrowded and young couples living with their in-laws and so on. We have suddenly realized that the frontier is not limitless; that, even on this great continent, we are trapped by the finite boundaries of physical frameworks which are being filled in relentlessly day by day.

Nowhere is that more apparent than on the shorelines of our Great Lakes. Somehow we all believed that it could not happen, but it has happened and now we are fighting with each other for the shoreline space.

In this situation we have to establish some priorities and, at the risk of appearing narrowly nationalistic, I want to state quite simply my position, which is this: That just as Americans have their right to their side of the lakes so have Canadians their priorities on this side of these inland waters.

In particular this applies to Lake Erie, where as you have heard from Dr. Jackson's report [and the minister met Dr. Jackson last night] access is being cut off more and more. Money is talking here and the money is not always in Canadian hands. I'm saying now that it is time we established other criteria for who should have access to our beaches.

Unfortunately, the Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests [at that time Mr. Brunelle] is far more ready to give away the birthright of Ontario citizens and Canadians to whosoever may come along and claim it, than I am.

It seems extraordinary to me that he will bend over backwards to accommodate people from the United States who already have the advantage of us in many other

respects and who, once given title to land, can then proceed to establish residence without citizenship and qualify for old age security in Canada as well as their own domicile in the United States. In other words, we can provide a beautiful sunset for everyone but our own old folks.

Again, at the risk of sounding overly nationalistic or narrow, I say this is not good enough. Canadians are becoming second-class citizens in their own country. The Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests and people like him are giving away Canadian territory to any foreigner with a dollar in his pocket who stakes his claim by taking advantage of our overly-generous laws.

I still feel the same way now as I felt then about this particular matter—when you see what is happening in the Province of Ontario. I see now that you are extending leases again for another period of 20 years. I see nothing wrong with a Canadian being granted this privilege—but to extend it another 20 years. I think the minister could perhaps reduce it to five years. Twenty years is the normal period of any construction or building or facility. I think the minister has gone just a little bit too far with this.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have to say to you, in reply to your comments, that the recommendations and the policy that was established in 1954 were further agreed to and accepted by the Algonquin Park advisory committee. They accepted that the cottages should be phased out, and that was an all-party advisory committee. I think it's a very fair and equitable way to do it to give the people who had the leases in those areas in the year 1954 advance notice that they would be entitled to one further lease. This is one 21-year lease, and then the Crown will have the right to pick up their properties. You are dealing with people, you know.

Mr. Haggerty: But I imagine you are dealing with other water rights and water lots, too, are you not, when you extend this period of 20 years?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we are just dealing with the cottages in provincial parks now.

Mr. Haggerty: What about the leases that are—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's a different thing all together.

Mr. Haggerty: Is it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Completely, yes. It has nothing to do with this. What I am referring to now is only the leases in those three provincial parks. I am not dealing at all with the shoreline leases, to which you are referring.

Mr. Haggerty: You haven't followed that principle to extend it for 20 years?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we have not.

As a matter of interest, when the select committee's report came out I asked for some information from the ministry on the last couple of years as to leases, Canadians vis-à-vis Americans. I learned that between June 1971, and June 1972, approximately 749 lots were leased to Canadians and about 40 or 43 were leased to Americans. There were about 160 sales in that same period—26 of those were to foreigners. Many of the sales were in process when the new policy came down to give the first right of refusal to Canadians. So I think that your thrust of preserving Crown lands for Canadians and for residents of Ontario is very evident in the efforts that we are putting forward now. It is obvious when you think of 740 leases and 43 of those are to foreigners.

Mr. Haggerty: As you know, the matter of lakeshore property now is before the Supreme Court of Canada. I say this once again to the minister, that if that decision is handed down and goes in favour of one or two Americans—particularly in the Lake Erie section—you will see all the access to the lakes and rivers in Ontario disappear. Now, I know there's a movement by certain lakefront property owners within the Province of Ontario—in the Muskoka and Peterborough areas. They have applied to the local municipalities to close off the road allowances which usually go around every lake. They are waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. If it goes in favour of the property owners, then those persons will be applying to your government to close off these road allowances. I will tell you this much, this is going to deny to everybody in the Province of Ontario access to any lake or river in the province. It is going to be just a certain privileged few who are going to have title to it and you can just see what is going to happen here.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is fair to say that—

Mr. Haggerty: I just hope it doesn't go this way—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are, of course, anxiously awaiting, the ruling of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Haggerty: I understand that there have been three decisions handed down. In each instance it has been in the favour of the government—that it should remain as Crown land. This is not public land, but Crown land. The Crown still has control over it and can administer it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, just deviating from that particular matter just for a moment, I can say to you that from here on in—particularly on Crown land—that under the present Public Lands Act at least 25 per cent of the usable shoreline will be retained for public use. So we are developing lakefront land for summer cottage development, for recreation. In no way can we sell that 25 per cent. In many cases, it's not even near that. We have come close to it, but the Act definitely stipulates 25 per cent of the usable shoreline—not the rock cliffs, not the swamps, but the usable shoreline—must be retained for public use. So that we now have built-in protection.

Mr. Haggerty: I think this is one of the reasons that the government has moved. An announcement was made by one of the government members that the province was going to purchase a certain parcel of land in the town of Fort Erie for a provincial park. I think we discussed that last night. Hopefully, it won't take 20 years before the government moves on its commitment to the area to provide a provincial park. This land isn't going to lie vacant that long—and I think you should move on it. We are off the wrong vote anyway—

Mr. Chairman: I think we are. Let's get on with this first vote.

Mr. Haggerty: All right. The first vote is for an expenditure of an additional \$400,000 for office administration. What is that for—when you are decentralizing your offices in Toronto and moving them out to areas in northern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The increases are due to existing activities—salaries and wages, employee benefits, transportation and communications, services, supplies and equipment—that's \$163,000. Then there are additional funds for the committee to revise the Mining Act, contributions to the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers—I can give you those figures if you want them. The committee to revise the Mining Act, \$65,000; Canadian Council of Resource Ministers' con-

tribution, \$33,000; data processing applications, \$44,500; Workmen's Compensation Board payments, \$50,000; a general increase in workload, \$116,000. That's \$309,000 for a total of \$468,000.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought the revision of the Mining Act was almost completed.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, it is.

Mr. Haggerty: It is? When is that report coming out then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The end of this year. They are working on the final draft now. I think I said earlier it would be the end of this year.

Mr. Haggerty: This is the complete revision of the Mining Act?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, this is section 9 of the Mining Act dealing basically with exploration prior to a mining property coming into production. In other words, we are going to deal with taxation, assessment, staking of the claim—this type of thing—not the actual safety of the mine or the development of that mine; just up to that point.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. Gilbertson: To go back to parks, the utilization of parks—

Mr. Haggerty: You are on the wrong vote.

Mr. Chairman: It is not under this item, but everybody else has discussed it, so I guess we will give you that privilege.

Mr. Gilbertson: It won't take long. I have had considerable flak from tourist operators in my area, Mr. Minister, who are complaining about the park provisions made by your ministry and utilized by campers. They have garbage picked up and they have water; they have boat-launching facilities. They camp in these parks and there is no charge. This is what people are complaining about. They don't mind having these facilities but they say if you are going to have them, well, then, charge.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: These are not parks per se. They are camping areas or areas that have been cleared out. As an example, in many areas in northern Ontario where construction companies move through, they have cleared an area; the campers have started squatting there. We have moved in with a garbage site or have put a barrel there, and in some cases put in an outside biffy.

An hon. member: They are known as dumping points.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Exactly. This is the point that the member for Thunder Bay brought up. We have been down the road on a couple of occasions and we have asked for suggestions as to how we could control this. The suggestion has come forward that we have a fee for the use of Crown lands—\$25 for foreigners and \$5 for residents. We are not going to accept the \$5 resident fee, but we are still examining the administration and the possibility of charging a \$25 fee to foreigners.

We are also examining another area, such as zoning, to see if we could zone these specific areas. In other words, if an access road is being used by the forest industry and it is being heavily travelled by the trucks hauling their forest resources out that would not be a suitable place to allow campers, so it would be a closed zone. But we would open certain areas and the public would be advised and we could at least concentrate the garbage, as you put it, into specific areas.

I said earlier, before you came in, that it is a matter we are going to come to grips with. We have been dealing with it. We have had input from right across the province now and we are ready for a decision.

Mr. Gilbertson: I know, I was in one of these parks myself. In fact, one of the people who complained asked me to come with him. He showed me half a dozen campers and there was nobody around—they had gone fishing or something—but there were clothes lines stretched out and there were tents erected as well in this small area. This is what he was complaining about. I have had several letters saying this is happening in other areas and they wanted it brought to the attention of the ministry and wondered if something could be done about it. They said that if they were going to have these facilities and we are doing all this extra work for them then we should charge.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. I think that is a very strong feeling within the ministry. I would point out that under the Public Lands Act anyone can use Crown lands for a three-week period. That is the limit, then they must move. Of course, some of them are moving 6 ft., that type of thing. They are obstructing us tremendously. But it is a matter of concern to all of us really and we want to come up with a programme that we can administer. This is the problem. So many suggestions—

Mr. Gilbertson: I suppose in cases like this it would cost as much to collect the fee as the fee is worth, maybe more?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is the problem. We certainly don't want to move into an area that would deny the right of at least our own people using Crown land and gaining the benefit of this recreational experience. It's an area that we are concerned with and we are going to come to grips with.

Mr. Gilbertson: These facilities weren't intended for people to stay overnight; is that the idea?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, this has just developed over the past while.

Mr. Gilbertson: They are more or less taking advantage of it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right, yes. As time goes on it is going to become more of a problem, because now we are getting into motor homes and those are completely self-contained units. They are just not a trailer or tent any more. I had the privilege of going across western Canada in one this summer and you can stop anywhere and be comfortable with those.

Mr. B. Newman: Those are the recreational vehicles?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, the recreational vehicles.

Mr. B. Newman: They are going to have a different effect on all your park system once they come out.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, they will. There have been some suggestions—and the member for Rainy River (Mr. Reid) has brought one to my attention. He feels strongly that the day has arrived when we should direct all these recreational vehicles to a park area, to a registered trailer park, either in the private sector or in the public sector. In other words, if a recreational vehicle comes into Ontario the driver should be informed that he can camp only in a private trailer park or in a provincial park which has the facilities to look after him, and in no way should he be allowed to use Crown land. That is how strongly he feels about it.

Mr. B. Newman: Have your people seen some of the private approaches that California uses where they will have at least 1,000 of these recreational vehicles parked on a given area and each allotted a set

space in there? It is all concentrated rather than scattered.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman?

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Mr. Minister, while we are on parks I wonder if you could explain something that has been bothering me. Of the money that is allotted for parks in this vote, is a certain portion of that given to Kemptville in our area? What is the criterion for having that money divided up among the parks in that region? For instance, do they take into consideration a park which is an older park, maybe 10, 12 or 15 years old, which is going to take a little more maintenance to keep it up, or is it left up to the director in that region to allot the money?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is fair to say—and maybe the staff could give me some assistance here—that the priorities are established at the local level as to what the need is.

Mr. Wiseman: They are given so much money?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, their priorities are established first and they in turn pass them on to the region. The region, of course, passes them on to head office and the allocation fund—who is here from the parks section?

Mr. L. Ringham (Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Ontario): That's the way it works, sir.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So it comes right down, but the initial—

Mr. Stokes: The priorities are set locally; the purse strings are held down here.

Mr. Wiseman: But the priorities are set locally?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The priorities are set locally.

Mr. Wiseman: Do they take into consideration the fact that one park is older than another and is going to take a little more maintenance to keep it up? And have you cut parks in eastern Ontario this past season? Has it been a general policy to cut parks in the area I represent?

Mr. A. J. Herridge (Assistant Deputy Minister, Resources and Recreation): If I may answer, Mr. Minister, I don't think that it applies just there, Mr. Wiseman. I think we generally feel that we are short of park maintenance funds right across the

board. We have been criticized for the level of maintenance in these matters.

Mr. Wiseman: Was there a breakdown percentage-wise that every park was cut this year? Could you tell me what per cent that was, so I can compare it with ours?

Mr. Herridge: I don't have the actual per cent it was cut, Mr. Wiseman, but again I am prepared to say that we didn't have as much in the way of park maintenance funds as we felt we should have in order to maintain the standards of maintenance in the parks; that applied uniformly. It may be felt more in an older park than a newer park.

Mr. Wiseman: I just wanted to know, because one keeps blaming it on the other one, so if it is not the director from Kemptville it is Toronto here. Really, if he doesn't apply for the money, I suppose, in that particular park he doesn't get anything.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I concede to you that many of our programmes are watered down because we have to put certain limitations on the expenditures. The Treasurer (Mr. White) puts certain limitations on each ministry, and we in turn have to put limitations on the various programmes within the ministry. Of course, it goes right on down through to the local level. Constraints we call it.

Mr. Wiseman: Could I just ask one more question there? At what level do you have a full-time parks man on staff and not part-time? What size of park? Does this enter into it? I am speaking specifically now of Silver Lake Park, a fairly big park. We only have a part-time man on this and you know we—

Mr. Herridge: By part-time do you mean seasonal?

Mr. Wiseman: Yes, he is not on a full-time basis.

Mr. Herridge: He is not a year-round employee?

Mr. Wiseman: No.

Mr. Herridge: That applies in quite a few parks.

Mr. Wiseman: As busy a one as that one?

Mr. Herridge: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman?

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister if, in the hiring of part-time help, that is summer help for the parks,

his ministry is giving consideration to setting aside certain types of jobs for handicapped people. The handicapped have a real difficult time now finding employment. For example, take collecting fees at the entrance to the park. An individual doesn't have to be a 6 ft. 2 in., 195 lb. individual to qualify for that or to be able to collect money. There must be some type of employment with your ministry, as far as summer time help is concerned, that you could sort of set aside for the unfortunate who have a handicap and find difficulty getting into the normal work field. I think it would be nice if your ministry sort of set the example for other ministries when it comes to alleviating the difficulty that the physically handicapped have, especially when it comes to getting some types of employment.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think this is something we could give some serious consideration to, but I would point out to the hon. member that in the past few years our emphasis has been on providing students of the province with opportunities to supplement their income and to continue their education. Our park employment last year, for instance, was close to the 4,000 mark.

Mr. B. Newman: No one faults you for that, Mr. Minister. I think that's a good approach. But I think we can carry that one step further now. Likewise there are handicapped students—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: —who have difficulty getting employment and your department could do something—and I really think it can. At the Holiday Beach park in the Essex county area, there is no reason why some handicapped high school or college students couldn't collect the charges for entrance to the park—and perhaps there are other types of occupations.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: I know you probably try to get people who can do more than one type of job and that makes it difficult, but where you are employing people for the whole length of the summer I think you would be doing the handicapped a real service by putting their abilities to use.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I might say on this point that, as the members are aware, we've had a certain amount of difficulty with rowdiness in our parks. We've attempted to hire students who have had previous years' experience, be-

cause it's very difficult to operate a parks system with people who have no experience and then have to call on them in some of these very difficult times to do some of this type of work. So we are concentrating our efforts in trying to hire back those students or people who were with us last year in order that we can have the benefit of their experience.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I think what you're doing in that aspect is good. I don't think you are not doing the proper thing, but I certainly would like to see you give the unfortunate an opportunity to make a few dollars during the summer because they have to live the same as the rest of us who are blessed a little more than they are.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A very good point and I'll take it. A very good point.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: I wonder if we are really discussing the parks vote here rather than—

Mr. Chairman: I agree.

Mr. Ferrier: You know, if we are going to discuss the parks vote then I want to go on with a couple of items that pertain to it.

One might be an item that I have had correspondence with the minister about; it concerns the people in the handicapped organizations in Ontario and people on disability pensions from the Ministry of Community and Social Services. I have a young lady in my riding who is very active in the provincial organization. She was informed that some of the parks around Peterborough issue something like a day-use pass to these people so they are able to have the same privileges in our provincial parks as our senior citizens. In correspondence with the minister, he said that this was not a policy or a practice and he wasn't thinking of implementing it.

I think a good case could be made, if a workable regulation and a way of administering it could be found, to permit these people to have free day use of our provincial parks. You and I know they are perhaps not in the best of health and, of course, if they are on a fixed pension it is somewhat difficult to spend too much money. If they could get out and enjoy the outdoors and the privileges that we as a province make available to our citizens, I think it would be of genuine assistance to them. I hope you will have your people take an-

other look at that to see if there is some way of implementing a programme like that. I know, where do you draw the line? And I know it is a major problem to work out, but I hope you will consider it anyway.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will certainly consider it but, as I said earlier, we made a first step this year by allowing senior citizens free entry into our provincial parks and then by reducing the camping fee for educational groups, which has helped those groups tremendously. But, as you say, where do we draw the line? I know a lot of welfare recipients have approached us, and under certain circumstances we have given special consideration to very large groups of welfare recipients to use our provincial parks.

Certainly, we would like to be able to open up the provincial parks to all these unfortunate people. But we do try to come as close as we can to making the parks system pay, although we never do. This year, there is a difference of about \$2 million between our revenues and expenditures. It seems that regardless of how much we work at it or increase our fees, we still have that difference. But it is certainly something we can consider.

Mr. Ferrier: The other matter is one that has been brought to your attention in Timmins, and probably representatives of the community have met with you here about it. It follows a little bit on what Mr. Gilbertson said earlier about camping on Crown land. It concerns the area around Pierre Lake, north of Cochrane and Iroquois Falls. The Iroquois Falls council is very anxious that the area be designated as a provincial park, because they tell me a lot of people are using it but they are leaving garbage there and not showing adequate respect for the area. Unfortunately, I haven't got up to see it although your district man in Cochrane has given an invitation to take me up whenever I could work it.

I just wonder what consideration you give to designating more parks. What's the cost of developing a park in that particular area, which has a great potential for recreational use if it was properly planned, but is perhaps on the verge of having a lot of damage done to it? Is there further consideration being given to developing that area as a park or is it just one of those things where you say, "Well, we will keep it in the back of our mind but we can't proceed with it now"?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is fair to say that our land purchases and our reserves for the development of provincial parks far exceed our development dollars. This is the first thing we have to establish, because we are operating about 115 provincial parks now and we try to open up from three to five new ones each year.

Here again, we go back to the various regions and districts for them to establish their priorities. The way these priorities are established is on a user basis. And the usage of provincial parks in southern Ontario, because you are close to an urban area, understandably is far greater than the usage we'd see up in northern Ontario, so the demand is much greater down here for those facilities.

We try to weigh the factors as best we can, using that type of criterion, but as I say, with the limited funds we have for these parks and for the development of parks, it puts us in a position where we can't move as quickly as we'd like in all cases.

Mr. Ferrier: Do you have a policy of allocating so much to the south and so much to the north, or do you consider the whole province?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I think it's the whole province in general. We consider where the pressures are, where we have land in reserve and how far we've gone on the master planning concept so that all these things don't arrive at the same time, of course. Where the pressures are the greatest is where we try to provide the recreational opportunities.

Mr. Ferrier: In terms of economic stimulation to an area how much does a provincial park offer? Does it appreciably increase or strengthen the economy of any area, or do most people bring in their supplies from elsewhere so it really doesn't have much of an effect on the surrounding communities? Have studies been made?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, they have. I don't think you can make a general statement on it because obviously the parks in northern Ontario—we have one near Schreiber, you know, where the local people have a van, I believe, that goes around and they peddle around, or something. That provides an economic stimulus to that particular business.

But then you go down to Grand Bend and you see the economic input of the provincial park there is far greater than a provincial

park in northern Ontario. I think it is fair to say that many of the people who go into the remote areas of northern Ontario bring the whole package with them. They bring everything but the dock, some people say.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes. Are you finished, Mr. Ferrier?

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, for now.

Mr. Stokes: You know, we can talk all night on parks if you want to jump to the recreational vote?

Mr. Chairman: I thought we might as well finish our discussion on parks now that we've—

Mr. Stokes: You are going to run through it all again when we get to it anyway. It is inevitable.

Mr. Chairman: You mean these people want to talk twice about the same thing?

Mr. Stokes: Sure, they do.

Mr. Ferrier: I think there are others who probably want to discuss that tonight. I would hope maybe that we could start dealing with it item by item.

Mr. Chairman: That is what I have been trying to do, but the problem is they wander all over the place here.

Mr. Ferrier: I shouldn't have talked about it, I know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, did you want to speak about parks, or will we get back—

Mr. Stokes: I want to talk about vote 2101.

Mr. Chairman: That suits me.

Mr. Stokes: All right. There are a few odds and sods that we might just as well get cleared away now.

The minister in his opening remarks alluded briefly to advisory committees. I want to find out whether you have reached a decision as to how you are going to organize your advisory committees; if you are going to do it on a district level or a regional level; just what decision have you reached. And are you going to expand the terms of reference for those advisory committees, and are you going to expand the membership on those committees to take in a broader cross-section of the community?

Have you anything to say concerning advisory committees?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is a very timely subject. I have just been informed that the matter will be on my desk tomorrow morning.

No, this was one of the first items that I gave to the minister's advisory committee to examine. This is a committee that was formerly chaired by Mr. Tommy Jones of Dryden, and they have reported to me.

Mr. Stokes: That is the member of your advisory committee who you are going to let talk about everything but pollution is that right?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right. Not any more!

No, their report has been in two phases. The first report, which was given to me about two weeks ago, dealt primarily with the advisory committee per se. Then they followed on the heels of that with a further report dealing with ad hoc committees.

I have to say to you that while we have not made a decision within the ministry, I have circulated the report among the staff, asked them for their comments and I've just been informed that their comments will be on my desk tomorrow morning. But basically they have recommended an advisory committee on a regional basis, with ad hoc committees being formed by the regional committee for matters of specific concern and interest.

Mr. Stokes: You haven't reached a decision as to whether or not they are useful?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think they are, yes; very much so. There is no question, really.

Mr. Stokes: All right. The second thing I'd like to discuss is that you mentioned there was a review of tax policy for the mining industries. Is this a task force that you've set up within the ministry—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, this—

Mr. Stokes: —to see what economic impact it is having on your revenues? What are their terms of reference and what do you hope to learn?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is something that Treasury and ministries of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, with the Ministry of Revenue and our ministry—it is an inter-departmental examination. I think the Premier made a statement that the resource taxation area would be examined in detail and that is going on at the present time.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, water is a resource. It is one of our most precious re-

sources. We couldn't function without it. You are aware, Mr. Minister, that the province collects about \$11 million a year from Ontario Hydro in water rentals. You know that it goes into the general revenue of the province, and I suspect that you have an increasingly difficult time justifying expenditures within your ministry, as any ministry does when they are sitting around the cabinet table cutting up the economic pie.

As a lever why don't you say to cabinet, "We have \$11 million that we collect from Ontario Hydro by way of water rentals that we feel should be allocated for the various things that they have charged our ministry with?" I'm talking about the inundation of thousands of miles of shoreline as a result of the manipulation of water levels and the problems find their way right to your doorstep.

I'm sure that you are continually inundated with problems of this nature because of manipulation of water levels, whether it be shoreline erosion, whether it be the tourist industry—trouble with their docks—whether it be a siltation problem that makes the water impotable or whether it be siltation problems that spoil natural fish spawning grounds. I'm sure your mail isn't too much different from mine, and all of these problems are as a result of the manipulation of water levels that Ontario Hydro pays a charge to the province for.

You are aware of hundreds of miles of shoreline on Lac Seul, for instance, which is right on your doorstep. The advisory committee sits down and talks about these problems from time to time; its members continue to wring their hands about what they are going to do with such a beautiful resource such as Lac Seul. There will be no disposition of those hundreds of miles of shoreline until somebody decides the best use to which this shoreline can be put. As long as there is a manipulation of water levels there is really very little you can do, because if you have a fluctuation of anywhere from 10 to 14 ft depending on precipitation or Hydro's need for water you are going to continue to have these problems.

Now money doesn't solve all of the problems that your ministry is faced with. But there are a good many of those problems that can be resolved, or something can be done, if these kinds of funds were allocated.

All the evidence isn't in with regard to the effect that manipulation of water levels has on spawning beds. I think there is suffi-

cient evidence to indicate that it does have some effect. Now if nature can't do it, your ministry is going to have to do it and the only way you are going to be able to do it is by putting fish in lakes on a put-and-take basis. You are going to have to have additional funds to do it and I think this is one source that you should tap.

I think you should insist that those water rentals be put back in the areas from whence they came so that we can resolve some of these problems that are caused as a result of the use of our waters. Have you anything to say about it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think the hon. member is aware that under the financial structure, the system of financing and accounting—it's set out in the British North America Act—the province will have a consolidated revenue fund. Each ministry will draw for its specific requirements from that consolidated revenue fund so that, in essence, there is no earmarking of funds for a specific purpose. There is no specific tax as a gasoline tax; there is not a highway tax and this type of thing. It all goes into the one fund. We draw off it.

Mr. Stokes: Not so.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly—

Mr. Stokes: It's not so. There are specific amounts of dollars from that fund I speak of which are specifically earmarked for the maintenance of the Niagara Parks Commission. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That goes to the Niagara Parks Commission. That was established—

Mr. Stokes: That's what I'm talking about.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. That was prior to the setting up of Ontario Hydro. That was in the Great Lakes electrical system? Correct me if I'm wrong.

Mr. Herridge: I think that the money that goes to the Niagara Parks Commission by way of water power rentals comes from a private power company, the NPC—the Niagara Power Co.—as distinct from Ontario Hydro.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Herridge: Ontario Hydro water power rentals for Niagara Falls don't go to the Niagara Parks Commission.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Herridge: It is a private power company downstream on a diversion canal and it is that revenue that goes to the Niagara Parks Commission.

Mr. Stokes: How many dollars is that?

Mr. Herridge: I don't know. I could find out.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Little over \$0.5 million.

Mr. Stokes: Is that what it is? Okay, there is a precedent.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I might say to you that, sure, I suppose any section of the Province of Ontario could say that we are not getting our fair share from the consolidated revenue fund but, as an example, the NORT committee, which is administered by a committee which I have the honour of chairing, has a \$4 million budget for expenditure solely north of the French River.

No, Mr. Maack, his riding is Parry Sound—

Mr. Chairman: South of the French River. You guys get all the breaks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: South of the French River. This is the problem and—

Mr. Stokes: What is the name of the committee?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: NORT.

Mr. Stokes: What does that represent?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Northern Ontario Resources Transportation committee.

Mr. Stokes: Right. What kind of resources are untapped in Parry Sound?

Mr. Chairman: We don't come under that committee because we are south of the French River.

Mr. Stokes: No, but it's specifically earmarked to provide access to resources.

Mr. Ferrier: There are some pretty nice resources in Parry Sound, though.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I use that as an example of programmes being designed for the north. Northern Affairs is a good example, with nearly \$1 million totally for the north.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is really a different question, because that's an administrative decision within the ministry. What Jack is

talking about—and I've spoken on this before on the question of water rentals—the fact is that water rentals in the Niagara area should rightfully come into the consolidated revenue fund, if you are going to apply that. The only park in this province that benefits from water rentals—or the only section of the province that benefits directly from water rentals in its area is the Niagara area. It benefits directly from the water rentals which come from that resource which actually belongs to the province.

I think what he is suggesting is what I've suggested before—that we should have parks commissions. I'd suggest a little different way of spending the money. We should have parks commissions established in other parts of the province so that funds from water rentals in that area are pumped back into that area through the parks commissions the same way as it is done in Niagara Falls.

If you look at your parks commissions, which are 100 per cent funded by the province, in one way or another—either through water rentals or, like the St. Lawrence Park, through direct amounts of money put in; the St. Clair Parkway is funded a little differently. There is some municipal park participation in that one. The fact is that there are no parks commissions established outside southern Ontario, and there are no parks in northern Ontario of a similar nature which have had funds placed in them directly for the development of large tourist-attraction parks. Sure we have—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, well, that is not a park yet.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It will be.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I was there this summer. It doesn't look like a park to me. Maybe that's one thing, but it should be under a local parks commission with the funds being provided by the province.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm sure the member—pardon me interrupting—is aware that my parliamentary assistant, the member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Rhodes), is now chairing a committee, which I announced in the Legislature, looking at exactly what you are referring to, the overall structure of our park commission systems: St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Niagara Parks Commission, St. Clair Park; Huronia: possibly old Fort William, to get some handle on the problem to which you refer.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Obviously, though, up to this point in time, the funds have not been provided for that type of development other than the one in Port Arthur that is started now but really isn't a park if you look at it. I can't see anything park-like about it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, it is a tourist attraction.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It's a tourist attraction.

Mr. Chairman: If I might interrupt, I think Mr. Stokes still has the floor.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I was on the same subject.

Mr. Chairman: But he has the floor.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, all right.

Mr. Stokes: There are two other matters that I want to discuss under vote 2101 and I think that will wind me up unless somebody provokes me.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is that a warning?

Mr. Stokes: No. The Junior Ranger programme for native people: You said you were going to extend that this year and I want to commend the minister for it. I hope that it won't be just tokenism and I hope that you won't restrict it specifically to 17-year-olds because, if for some reason or other, you don't get a sufficient number in a specific area you are going to be able to say, "Sorry, they don't meet our criteria."

I think that you are going to have to be sufficiently flexible if you set up a Junior Ranger camp for native people in an area where you are going to be able to justify it; where they are going to do something productive and meaningful as opposed to having a handout just because it seems to be the right thing to do.

Native people tend to want to work fairly close to their families. You did mention that you were going to extend the Junior Ranger programme to include native people. Have you thought this through? Have you got anything you might say on it for the guidance of—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. I think—

Mr. Stokes: —native people next year when making applications?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The member might not be aware that we had a Junior Ranger camp at Shebandowan that was—I think about 90 per cent—100 per cent total Indian lads of 17 years of age.

The thrust that I'd like to put here is either a Junior Ranger programme or something similar because, as you say, maybe with a Junior Ranger programme at Sandy Lake or at Round Lake or at Big Trout some of the restrictions might bar a lot of the Indian children from participating. I was just looking at my remarks and I said, "a Junior Ranger programme or something similar." We are not saying it's going to be a Junior Ranger programme but that type of programme. Maybe it will be a SWORD programme where we engage 17- and 18-year-olds in the same type of work, doing things like portages; making recreational facilities; preparing docks; this type of thing but giving them the opportunity of employment at home rather than having to go down to Shebandowan, 200 miles or 300 miles away. My children enjoy being home in the summertime and I'm sure they do, too. This is the thrust behind it.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's going to be an experiment this year and we are going to get it off the ground.

Mr. Stokes: Good. Now, the final thing that I have under this vote is northern affairs, \$923,000. I am happy to see that you've incorporated this in vote 1 rather than the last vote or the tag end like last year when you made certain people sit through the entire estimates; the time ran out on us and I think we gave about a minute and 45 seconds to northern affairs.

I happen to be one who thinks that the northern affairs offices do perform a useful service. If one looks at the number of cases they are handling I think it is fair to say that they have gained wide acceptance and are being widely used by a good many people, more for information purposes rather than caseload because I suspect that many of the individual problems that people have are ones that have been through the mill two or three times and maybe as a last resort they get to the northern affairs office. As I say, because they have been through the mill, or they are not legitimate problems to begin with, they don't get the kind of action that people expect.

However, I am interested primarily in the breakdown of the number of complaints or

the number of requests for information that they get. I have watched these fairly carefully—I don't have the breakdown with me—but I do watch them each time the report is sent out.

I am wondering if we, or you, or your government has learned anything as a result of the experience with these offices over the past 2½ to three years?

If I were the director of northern affairs offices, I think I would be primarily concerned with the nature of the problem or the nature of the inquiry. For instance, if 15 per cent of the problems that were brought to their attention were problems involving the Workmen's Compensation Board, I would want to know why. Why are we getting a certain percentage of these problems and why are they increasing?

If a certain number of problems involving the labour standards branch, kept increasing, I would want to know why. Or if we got problems involving the Ministry of Community and Social Services—a certain kind of problem arising on a regular basis.

Now that you have been into the programme for well over two years, has anybody in your ministry—or anybody in government—sat down to analyse the kind of problems that they are dealing with and the reasons for them?

Are we just continuing to allocate this kind of money for a lot of problems that have already been through the mill in many cases? After trying for the fourth or fifth time at a northern affairs office, people just go away in disgust; and then you have got a dissatisfied customer.

Of course, I happen to think that this is a service to people and we should be learning something from the kind of problems which are presented to northern affairs offices.

Now, if it is strictly a request for information, fine and dandy. That's a very useful function for them to perform, but a good many of them aren't of that nature. They are of other kinds.

I am wondering if you haven't done this, will you undertake on behalf of the northern affairs branch to analyse these problems, to try to see if you can come up with some solutions in concert with your cabinet colleagues—to see that these are reduced? Because if you continue to get more problems—sure your northern affairs offices are busier, but it doesn't necessarily mean that government has become more efficient. It just means that you have given them another

avenue of complaint. And surely if there is one overriding objective of these kinds of offices, it is to lessen the number of complaints. I think this is one of the very useful functions that your northern affairs offices can perform.

I had a supervisor on the Canadian Pacific Railway who was confronted by a paying passenger who said to him: "What's that fellow doing sitting over there? I have been riding on this train now for several hours and about once every half-hour he disappears and comes back. But mainly he just sits there. That guy isn't doing anything!"

The supervisor replied: "Well, when he doesn't appear to be doing anything, it means that everything is running smoothly—and that's the way we want it. He is there just in case. When an emergency arises, then he goes into action. But as long as he is sitting there, looking at his watch or referring to his timetable or watching his train every once in a while, everything is running smoothly."

I think that in large measure this applies to your northern affairs offices. They are there to disseminate information and to guide people to the proper authorities. If the supervisor isn't handling an ever-increasing workload, that means that everything is working fine. Maybe he has time to sit down and think about how to improve the programme or the delivery system.

But I think what can be learned from the kind of information gathering that you have within your northern affairs offices is to see the nature of the problem and see what you can do to improve the delivery system in whatever appropriate ministry it happens to belong. Have you done this?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, as the member is aware, we did commence bringing this information to the attention of all the various departments. They, in turn, monitored the information that was being channelled into them. But I will say to you that in this particular branch they are not promoting a programme. They are providing the people of northern Ontario with information on government programmes. That is their prime responsibility.

We have gone a step further, as an example, with the Ministry of Labour in dealing with the labour standards code. Another step we have taken deals with the problem that the elderly people were having in filling out their income tax forms and making out their attached rebate forms. They are moving into

this field so that they are becoming beyond the information section.

I know in my own ministry that I get regular reports from the various regional officers as to problems that are developing. If there is a continuing irritation, they bring it to my attention—and it is very helpful. I am sure that the other ministries are doing the same. At least, I hope they are because they are getting a report on this information and, as you point out, on the transactions. Certainly, if there is one area that is constantly cropping up and is constantly shown as a irritation, then that ministry should be looking into it—and we hope that they will. But I know that our own ministry does provide us with a feed-back. I have to say to you that our own branch, our own staff within the ministry itself, are very alert in bringing to my attention what is not working or not functioning properly.

Mr. Stokes: Well, naturally they would because it is an integral part of your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: I am wondering whether they are as zealous in calling to the attention of, say, the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) or the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle), a problem that crops up with increasing frequency.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, this is something that each ministry would have to handle itself. I certainly wouldn't want to be telling my colleagues what they should be doing with this particular information. I would hope that they would use it to the same advantage that we are using it; it's helpful and they are doing a tremendous job. Really, as you say, they are well accepted in northern Ontario and are broadening their services.

In fact, I notice here that in the first seven months of 1973 there was a 67 per cent increase in transactions over last year. This storefront operation is becoming generally accepted by the public as a source of information. This is not only for provincial programmes since about 25 per cent of our work is with the federal government. I suppose this is a responsibility that we have to accept because they do certain things for us and we do it on a return basis. But I would have to agree with you that it is a good northern programme.

Mr. Stokes: Now, the final thing I want to get in, Mr. Chairman—and I don't want to take too much time is on the mines

branch of this ministry. I don't want to get into detail at all, because it comes under the resource vote, but I get the impression—and it bothers me—that the mines aspect of your ministry has just been lost in the whole stream of things.

I know there are certain people out in the field who feel the same way. To the extent that it's true, or to the extent that there is any validity to this impression, I think that there should be more emphasis in this area. Certain people within the mining industry have expressed this to me, that now we are just a poor country cousin and when they haven't got anything else to do, well, they look at us.

I'm one who travels around the province quite a lot, and I travel around the north quite a lot. I've got the largest riding in the Province of Ontario, and I don't have anybody from the mines branch of your ministry in my riding, with the exception of Sandy Wilson from Geraldton who looks after the mine rescue station—and I understand that maybe he is going to be moved out.

The thing is, how are you really going to convince the people within the mines branch of your ministry that you're serious? Sure, you've got a mining recorder in Thunder Bay, and I heard just recently you are going to set one up in Ignace and another one in Dryden.

Mr. Haggerty: You're being well looked after, aren't you?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, you are being well looked after.

Mr. Chairman: A next door neighbour, you know.

Mr. Stokes: But I sense that the former Department of Mines has really taken a back seat. Things are happening in the north in mines, but there is really no presence to the same extent as others who work in your ministry. As I say, I've had this sense myself and I've had it brought to my attention on numerous occasions.

Is there any way you are going to reorganize your district offices so that there will be a good liaison between people who are interested in non-renewable resources as well as the renewable resources? That is all I'm going to say.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm glad you brought that point up, because it has certainly been rumoured across northern Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: You know you are out of order, Mr. Minister, but I will let you speak.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm sorry. I just want to comment if I may.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, sure.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It has been rumoured, and it has come to my attention, this feeling in the industry and certainly within the old section of the former Department of Mines. I would have to say to you that under the direction of the new executive director, George Jewett, we are going through a complete head office reorganization. We are strengthening. We are talking on new complement. Mr. Herridge, what is the additional complement we are taking on?

Mr. Herridge: Towards 30. There are more people in the division of mines now than there was in the former Department of Mines.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That message is not reaching the outside.

Mr. Stokes: You are camouflaging it beautifully. I met George Jewett once, and it was for the opening of Mattabi Mines.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He would be here today, but he is at the opening of the Inco refinery in Sudbury with our colleague, Eli Martel.

Mr. Ferrier: They are cutting the ribbon together?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They are cutting the ribbon together, yes, but that is the reason George is not with us.

We've gone a step further, and you touched on it: we are going to have an individual at each one of the district offices—and they have gone through a training period already—who will be knowledgeable about the mining lands section. You will be able to go to your district office and talk to an individual who knows something about the mining section. So there will be a high profile in every one of our district offices, and in no way are we going to downgrade the division of mines in this province.

We are fully cognizant of what the mining industry needs, and we are going to maintain it if not accelerate it.

Mr. Haggerty: Wait until we get to vote 4 and we will discuss it further.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Sure.

Mr. Chairman: Are we going to stick to vote 2101?

Mr. B. Newman: Right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask the minister the

extent of the Junior Forest Ranger programme for the coming year. Is it going to be the same as last year or do you intend to expand it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What year are we talking about? We have just finished a year.

Mr. B. Newman: The 1973-1974 year. That would be in the summer of 1974.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: During this past year we increased the programme. We had something like 2,034 boys and we added four camps for 72 girls.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you going to increase the number of girls in the programme?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I was very impressed with the enthusiasm of those young girls in the Junior Ranger programme.

Mr. B. Newman: You're not going to have co-educational camps?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, they've asked for that. They want co-ed, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Can we go to the camps?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They made it very clear to me that there were only two things missing in the programme—they lacked mail and there was a shortage of males. But outside of that, they were just full of enthusiasm and extended compliments and congratulations to the staff they were working with. Certainly they did a tremendous job.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm glad to hear that, Mr. Minister, but I'm just wondering if you intend to expand the programme in the coming year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are dealing with that at the present time. I know there is not a member in the Legislature who wouldn't support me in obtaining more funds—

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's a tremendous programme and, as we are dealing with the budget for next year at the present time, I can assure you that my feelings and thoughts are in this direction. As I mentioned to the member for Thunder Bay, the Indian section will be added as part of a summer programme.

Mr. B. Newman: That's a good approach. I was going to ask you, Mr. Minister, if you are considering extending any of these

programmes into the Essex county area to such places as Holiday Beach, Tremblay Park and Peche Island? Would you consider setting up a Junior Forest Ranger camp or some other programme so that those people could perhaps live at home—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is the SWORD programme.

Mr. B. Newman: The SWORD programme?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Students Working on Resource Development.

They live at home, but it is not a Junior Ranger programme. The Junior Ranger programme takes only those of 17 years of age. The SWORD programme takes the next step over that age and they get paid \$2 or \$2.25 an hour, whatever the rate is, for an eight-hour day, 40 hours a week. But they live at home. In the Junior Ranger programme, we house them and board them and pay them \$5 a day.

Mr. B. Newman: I think that is a good step, Mr. Minister, because it does give the students who intend to go on to school an opportunity to make a few dollars, and it encourages them to be a little more concerned with nature and things that we must be protecting.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: On this very point, the Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with the conservation authorities, engaged well over 7,000 students last year.

Mr. B. Newman: That's wonderful. I was going to ask you if you were considering increasing the amount of money you are paying the Junior Forest Rangers.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This came home to me too during my various visits to Junior Ranger programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: I think one of the problems that you ran into last year was the last-minute cancellations—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: —as a result of students failing in school. I think that was the prime reason. They had to repeat the year and take a makeup course in the summer and, as a result, cancelled out. But I think that if there were a few extra dollars thrown in there it might be a little incentive.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It might be something we could look at. But I'd have to say to

you that this past year we had the least number of applicants for the Junior Ranger programme that we've ever had, I think because of the emphasis the whole government summer student programme put on various other programmes where they could make more money, of course, on an hourly basis. I think that took a lot of the interest.

Mr. B. Newman: That's it, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just have one thing on the Junior Forest Ranger programme. I think part of the problem, and perhaps part of the reason for the decrease in the numbers who applied, had to do with the age. Has the department looked at lowering the age from 17 on July 1? I think that might have been fine about 10 years ago, but kids are coming along a lot faster now than they were then—either that or we are getting older. But the fact is I think the age of 17 is too high.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is a very good point and we are looking at that matter. I think you are aware that we had to put on the limitation that you could not be 18 until Aug. 23, I believe—

Mr. Haggerty: Aug. 23.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —because we are all aware there are certain parties that would come into the camps because of 18 being the age of majority. But certainly your suggestion of lowering it is being very carefully looked at at the present time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Lowering it by at least six months or maybe a year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we are looking at that now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think you would have a flood of applications if you did that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am afraid we would, yes. But I think this is good. It gives us an excuse to expand it then. It strengthens my hand before Treasury.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have any other questions, Mr. Smith?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have some other questions on other parts of the vote. Do you want me to go ahead?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, you have the floor—as long as you are on vote 2101.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The question of newsprint markets—is that under this vote?

An hon. member: Newsprint what?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Newsprint market. It is a question of—

Mr. Chairman: We are not at it yet.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we could handle it better under resource products.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is a question of the policy of your ministry in connection with Industry and Tourism.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd sooner deal with it there if you don't mind.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2101 carry?

Mr. Ferrier: I thought I had your eye there.

Mr. Chairman: Sorry.

Mr. Ferrier: I would just like to make a few comments on the northern affairs aspect of this vote. I, from time to time, discussed certain matters with the northern affairs people in the Timmins area and I have referred some cases there and, in turn, had some compensation cases referred to me. I found that there is a pretty good spirit of co-operation that exists there.

I find that, particularly in my area, in the handling of the labour standards problems, having a place for the people to go is a very useful function. They refer cases on and get them handled I think much more expeditiously than if it was left to just dealing at sort of arm's length or quite a distance from Sudbury's Ministry of Labour office.

Earlier on in the spring, I raised with the minister in the House a question concerning the northern affairs officer at Moosonee. The minister's response was, "Well we have got lots of people up there in the Ministry of Natural Resources who can handle these problems and we don't particularly need a northern affairs officer there."

Now my information has been that this particular northern affairs officer ran afoul of the powers that be and sufficient pressure was brought upon the ministry to have this man moved or discharged. Now, that may or may not be, but the thing is I am not so sure that you could justify the fact that you then say, "Well, we will give this to a sort of a bunch of our officials to handle." Because I think in that area, as in any other area, you

should have one man designated for this kind of work and available most of the time and not have it spread over three or four people.

I think if you are going to use the argument that you can pull that kind of thing in Moosonee and give it to the Ministry of Natural Resources personnel there, you are going to be able to say that you can do that in Cochrane, you can do that in Timmins, you can do that in Kapuskasing, wherever there is a large contingent of people in the Ministry of Natural Resources, and your whole reason for having specific people with specific training and orientation and so on, breaks down.

So I don't know whether you are going to appoint, or already have appointed, another person in this Moosonee area, but I would say that it is sort of a dangerous precedent if the argument you used to me that day—that you are going to pass it over to other people—is going to be what you are going to follow in some of these cases. I hope that you are not going to do that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If I may comment on that, Mr. Chairman. The member may not be aware but we closed three offices altogether. Little Current was closed, and Val Caron, along with Moosonee, the primary reason, of course, being that we had to have certain cutbacks because of financial constraints. Then, of course, you look at the workload and the transactions that have occurred and if this service can be provided with our cutbacks.

Now, we didn't like closing any one of these because really, they were performing a service to a certain level. But, when it came to making that decision, we had to go down the list and say, "Here, Little Current." The services and the transactions of that particular office were not of the height of, say Geraldton or Atikokan, and the priority was not as high.

In the case of Moosonee, we were moving in there with a district office. We were putting in a total of 14 employees and the obvious thing, this is a service that can be provided by these people if we have to make these certain cutbacks. The officer at Moosonee was offered a position in another area where there was a vacancy.

Mr. Ferrier: I am aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. So he chose not to—I think he is working for the Ministry of Revenue at the present time, I am told. So there was nothing to do with a conflict at all.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, what about the Indian communities up the coast there? Is there any effort to service them with—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, there is and this will be increased in the coming year. This is one of our plans to increase the regular visits the northern affairs officer makes to these various remote Indian communities.

Mr. Ferrier: How do you handle it? Do you have a secretary at the Ministry of Natural Resources in Moosonee who is taking this service over? Or what do you do?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is fair to say that the types of transactions at Moosonee were much different than the transactions that were occurring in other areas. In other words, the northern affairs officer was going out and working right with the Indian people to bring out some of their problems. They weren't going to him for information. It was a different type of service. This is the whole problem. That service now can be rendered by the district office of the ministry. This is one of the reasons, too.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, you earlier gave your concept as providing information, more or less, and selling literature. But I don't think you should ever consider limiting those northern affairs offices just to that. I think a lot of their work is the service to the people and I think—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, your colleague, Mr. Martel, from Sudbury East, doesn't think so.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, some of the—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't think so.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There's another member, you see. They were established with terms of reference and, you know, when we see reason to change it, we should, really.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I think there are people who will perhaps go to a politician with somebody they want them to listen to and maybe they will have to spend some of their time almost as a personal counsellor listening to people who have needs that they want somebody to show a bit of concern and attention and this type of thing.

I would think that they probably fulfil this role in certain cases and it shouldn't necessarily be restricted as long as it is a sort of non-professional, genuine-concern relationship. I think that this kind of thing is needed in all communities and people will use the

northern affairs officers, if they find them sympathetic or genuinely interested. They will have a large area to fill and they obviously perform a service as well as information. You might say, "Where do you draw the line?" and, "They are just providing information or finding out why a cheque isn't coming." I think there is more to it than that. I don't think you could conscientiously argue that they shouldn't fulfil some of these other roles because as long as people have needs, and somebody is meeting them, I don't think we should be too much uptight about who is meeting them as long as they are helping people who deserve this kind of service.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I know of no restrictions in any place in northern Ontario on an officer to help the individual in northern Ontario.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just have a comment on that. Mind you, I have expressed them for two years running now and I wasn't going to go over it again. But, my personal feeling hasn't changed too much. I think that maybe the member for Cochrane South is right, that they should be able to provide much more service than they do. But, the fact of the matter is that they don't.

As far as I am concerned, the amounts of money that are expended on these problems is not equivalent to the production that I believe should come out of it. I know you are going to say they interviewed so many people and they answered the telephone 186 times in one month and that's really what they do. I don't think that that type of job warrants the moneys that are being spent. I think the money could be better spent, or they could be much more involved in the community than they are—either one or the other. In my area, for example, the expenditure must be in the area of \$60,000 for the two officers, because there are two officers, two secretaries, two cars, and two everything else.

I look at the numbers of inquiries they have each month and it has increased this year because you have started to count the number of pieces of literature they handle basically; it is not because they are getting a 67 per cent increase in inquiries but that they are also including in that number the pieces of literature that are being handed out. When you total those together, you do get a picture of a sizable increase. But the fact of the matter is, they are information places and that is basically the way they are operated and I don't think it requires the type of people you have in there at the salaries you

are paying for the type of services they are giving to the community.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You may be quite right that you can't measure their performances by numbers.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right, and that's the way your literature comes out on it. You are measuring their services, and that's wrong.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You can go into any one of the areas where there is a northern affairs office located and you will find general public acceptance and appreciation to his work.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right. That doesn't mean that you are getting value for the money that is being spent.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So they must be doing something really.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I didn't say they are doing nothing.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Until I am convinced that they are not performing the service that they should be, then, of course we will move ahead. It may well be that the time will come when we will have to review the programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but I'm saying to you that you should be looking at the up-grading of their service which will be equivalent to the amount of money you are putting in there. I don't think you are getting a return in service from that whole organization for the \$1 million you are spending on it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It may well be we should broaden their terms of reference. This is something we will certainly look at.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Either that or impress upon those people the type of service that you expect them to give. I don't really think that they are giving the service that you expect of them. If the service they are giving now is what you expected of them, then you are paying them too much money on the whole programme.

Mr. Chairman: We have one item left on this vote, and that's item 10. I see the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough) is here and this has to do with the Ontario Energy Board. I wonder if the committee would like to finish this item while the minister is here. Would that be satisfactory?

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, are we going to be allowed to deal with energy as a whole or just deal with the Energy Board?

Mr. Chairman: We are dealing with the Energy Board here. You'll have another opportunity to come back to deal with the energy—

Mr. Haggerty: Policy?

Mr. Chairman: —policy. That is right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In the estimates of the Minister of Energy, yes.

Mr. Chairman: If you prefer it could be handled in his estimates, but he is here.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think so.

Mr. Chairman: We have to handle it here, then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we have to handle it here so we can pass this vote.

Mr. Chairman: Fine.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is my understanding.

Mr. Chairman: Okay. Mr. McKeough, would you like to come up and we'll begin?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think this might be a precedent where we have two ministers dealing with the estimates at the same time.

Mr. Ferrier: Can we make any opening remarks, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Yes. I have a question that was raised by one of the councillors at Timmins the day that the resources development committee met there. Unfortunately the Minister of Energy had other responsibilities and couldn't be there that day. It concerned a hearing about a year or two ago before the Energy Board at which Northern and Central Gas Corp. Ltd. proposed to raise the rates for their customers. In order to fight this the municipalities affected, with the lead of Timmins and Iroquois Falls and South Porcupine, at that time got together and formed a committee and engaged legal counsel to act on their behalf to fight the rate increase. A rather long hearing ensued. I'm not sure just how much the legal fees were but they were pretty extensive. I don't know whether it was \$50,000 or more. They tried to assess the legal fees on a per capita basis on the municipalities that were so affected. Some of the municipalities paid and they paid more than their share and some others didn't contribute at all.

The intervention was partially successful and the rate increase was not nearly as high as had been requested by Northern and Central. It was brought up by Councillor Burton that the Energy Board, when it was originally set up, was supposed to provide the research staff, the legal counsel and all the rest of it to evaluate whether an application was valid or not; and that the work that would be done by Energy Board personnel would bring out many of the points that needed to be brought out to see whether they in fact had a justified case and whether the rate increase could be allowed or not. It appeared on that intervention, that had not the municipalities engaged legal counsel of their own and done the research and made the intervention, that it's quite possible that what Northern and Central had demanded would have been granted to them.

Is there a change in the structure of the Energy Board to provide this kind of help to municipalities so that they will not have to provide this, when the next request for a rate increase comes? I think probably there will be one very soon because TransCanada has to pay more for natural gas and will want to pass it on down. Will the municipalities again have to go to all that expense of hiring legal counsel, presenting a brief and this type of thing to try to fight that rate increase, or will the Energy Board provide technical and competent personnel to do all this work for the municipalities and for the province, whatever natural gas company might be asking for a rate increase, so that it will be competently looked at and examined and evaluated? Will this be a function of the Energy Board that will not be required of municipalities so affected?

Hon. W. D. McKeough (Minister of Energy): There is a presupposition in your question which I don't think I can answer, nor do I think the chairman of the board or the members of the board who are here could answer or should answer. The supposition in your question is that the intervention of the municipalities influenced the board's thinking to the extent that the rate increase requested—not demanded—by Northern and Central Gas was granted.

The board's function is to act as an arbiter, if I can put it that way, in the total public interest. I think the board would not take the view, or at least they would not admit, that they were influenced in their ultimate decision either by the counsel appointed by municipalities to act for them, or by the counsel who were acting for Northern and Central, or by the counsel who were ap-

pointed by the board, who in that instance and in other instances since have done a commendable job in bringing out the facts.

I happened to discuss this matter with the mayor of your municipality this afternoon and other representatives from municipalities across the province. What influences the board in making its decision is something that I'm not going to discuss with the board nor do I think particularly you as a committee should discuss with the board. Certainly the board welcomes interventions, but to make the statement that the fact that the northern municipalities intervened collectively in that particular case resulted in a lesser rate increase than would otherwise have been the case is something I don't think you can attribute to the intervention of the municipalities. That is not to say that the municipalities should not intervene.

There is a presupposition in your question that the board is acting in a certain way. The board under the statute is there to look after the public interest. The public interest of the province, as this government sees it, presupposes that we have companies, three of them, acting in a monopoly situation within their areas, which are entitled to earn a fair rate of return on their investment and at the same time are charged with serving the public within their particular area.

What is a fair rate of return and what is a fair service to the public is something that the board under the statute has to determine from time to time. What helps them determine that, but doesn't influence them in determining that, is interventions by the companies themselves obviously who are the applicants and who are there, by the board's counsel, by their own witnesses who they may appoint and summon, by interventions by a great multitude of people. But I cannot accept the presupposition in the question that if someone has not intervened, the board would have granted, in that case Northern and Central, what they had asked for.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, maybe I didn't phrase it too well, but I know that it was a pretty thorough intervention by the particular legal firm, and I think they brought out some very salient points. I think they even made a proposal that there be a cutback rather than an increase in the rate.

Now, the municipalities themselves had the feeling that their intervention was so well done that it brought out points that needed to be highlighted. I suppose they thought that their lawyer probably did a fair little bit to discredit or show some of the weaknesses in

the case that was presented by Northern and Central.

The thing is one would hope—and perhaps this is there and the municipalities needn't have been so concerned and gone to all the expense they did, but can we get some assurance there is the technical and legal commitment in the Energy Board that when these applications for rate increases come in—you say they are committed to protect the public interest—that they will, in fact, do all the necessary research? I don't know if we could ask them to consult with the municipalities, but could they at least take into consideration their feelings on the matter and make the kind of intervention that was made last time a rather unnecessary thing?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The answer to your question is yes, and I suggested to the municipalities this afternoon that we had appointed—there are now two major rate-base hearings coming up before the board for which counsel have been appointed. The association of municipalities were in to see me on the subject which you are raising and I suggested to them that counsel would be happy and most willing to meet with the municipalities—either the association collectively for the province, or individually in two parts of the province—to meet with them to see how the interest of the municipality could best be put forward.

But I did not suggest that the interests of the municipality were one and the same always with the interests of the municipalities; they have their right, of course, as does anyone, to intervene. And while I don't want to prejudge what the municipalities or the Association of Municipalities of Ontario are going to do, I think they went away reasonably satisfied that the counsel we have appointed feels that it is part of their responsibility, a large part of their responsibility, to represent the consuming public of Ontario.

Mr. Ferrier: I think that is a good response.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. R. S. Smith: On this same point I have a further question. Really what they were—

Mr. Chairman: If Mr. Haggerty will give you the floor. I will concede.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We should finish that one point. I just have a short question.

Really what the council of municipalities was asking, in effect, was for provincial legal aid, so that they may mount their own intervention when they desire. And the fact of the

matter is that most municipalities, to intervene in this type of hearings—and the same with the Bell hearings where the province has provided assistance in the past to municipalities—want financial help so that they can mount their intervention on a good basis. I think this is what they were asking for, really.

You indicate here, I believe, that the counsel of the energy board will take into consideration the desires of the municipality at the time of the intervention and present their case for them. Is this what you are saying?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No. I didn't say that. I said that the presently appointed counsel for the board considers it a large part of their job to represent the consumers—in this case of natural gas as opposed to telephone service—to represent those interests before the board.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, what you are saying as well is that there will not be provincial government funding assistance to municipalities to raise their own intervention.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It was not requested at the meeting today.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is this not the point that the municipalities who did intervene in the past hearing have brought to the attention of government?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, before my time they may have but they did not today.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are indicating here then a change in government policy insofar as municipal intervention is concerned.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, I am not indicating a change in policy, because the policy for the last couple of years has not been defined outside of groups. I am not saying the policy won't change again, but it might be more appropriate, for example, to fund—if that was thought desirable, and there has been no discussion, but I said this this afternoon—it might be more appropriate to fund the Consumers Association of Ontario, as opposed to funding the municipalities. We haven't been asked by either group to fund them in this particular instance—but that's a bridge which we will cross when we get to it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are indicating to me that the municipalities did not ask for funds?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: That is correct.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What they asked was that their position be taken into consideration in some way.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Correct.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And your suggestion is that it will be done through the counsel of the board.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: In part. Perhaps not completely, because the interests of counsel to the board also represent the provincial interest, which may not completely coincide with the municipal interest. If I can give the example which I gave this afternoon; it might be in the provincial interest that gas rates should reflect a lower rate to, say, the pulp and paper industry. To those municipalities who do not have a pulp and paper industry, this would not necessarily be in their interests. Or a chemical interest, etc. So that I could not undertake and will not undertake to indicate that the counsel for the board, who in some respects is the counsel for the province, will completely reflect the views of the municipality. If they want that complete reflection of views, then they will have to appoint their own counsel, or make their own intervention, which they will certainly do.

What I suggested to them this afternoon—and I think they accepted with some alacrity—was that the counsel, the various counsel on the hearings which are coming up, will be prepared to meet with them collectively or individually, to ascertain what their views are and what their concerns are. Whether they will necessarily stress completely or singularly those views, I could not undertake to say because the views of the province and the municipality may differ somewhat.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It could well be—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: As may well the views, I might say, of municipalities in northern Ontario as opposed to the views in some other part of Ontario.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It could well be that we will be back to the situation where the municipalities feel it incumbent upon them to make an intervention and the fact of the matter is that the total cost will have to be borne by the municipality.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: That's correct.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would just like to point out that I think the municipalities, although they have a responsibility to their residents, don't have the overall responsibility that the provincial government has. I think that the cost of intervention in some cases could well be beyond the means of the municipalities, and in those cases I think that a closer look

has to be given to the question of funding. As I indicated earlier, it is not a precedent, because the province has funded municipal interventions to Bell rates in the past and there is not much difference really.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Certainly I can give an undertaking that if, as and when it is requested we will certainly take a look at it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, maybe I can follow along. I have a couple of questions I want to ask along that line. I noticed in the local newspapers an advertisement, I guess it was put out by the Ontario Energy Board, advertising the great increase that is going to come about.

Sometimes there are lengthy advertisements in the local paper and I don't think there are too many of us who can understand the purpose of advertising for the calling of the rate hearings. And, of course, when you start dealing with decimals it doesn't actually tell the consumer just what this increase is actually going to cost him in the end result.

I can think of one that says 0.0628, or something like that. You almost have to have a calculator to figure out what that rate increase is going to cost the consumer in the end. Isn't there some simpler language that you can put there that every citizen can understand?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I think that's a good point. Maybe one of the great things that some of the media of this province have done in the last three or four or five years—and I used to notice this more in Municipal Affairs than I notice it now, but the point is the same—is instead of talking about a three mill increase in Toronto, which really doesn't mean a hell of a lot to anybody—and under protest I give credit to the Toronto media for this—instead of saying that the action of the Toronto council was to raise the mill rate three mills, they would write the story on the basis that on the average household, which is assessed in Toronto, I think, at \$4,000, a three mill increase will mean a 12 increase, which is much more meaningful.

What you are suggesting, as I understand it, is that perhaps we should get away from some of the jargon, with respect, Mr. Chairman, in some of the announcements of the Energy Board and try and put it in more lay language, and I think your point is well taken. It is a thought I have had; it is now communicated through you to the chairman

of the Energy Board and I know he will give it some thought. Is that correct?

Mr. Haggerty: Correct. Thank you. Now the other matter concerns the Hydro increase, and we have had a number of them in the past two years. Will they be dealt with by the Ontario Energy Board now? Will there be a public hearing held for any Ontario Hydro increase in rates?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Not in these estimates, but in the supplementary estimates which the House will be asked to vote, as I understand it, yes.

Mr. Haggerty: There will be public hearings on this? That's good then.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Another thing, Hydro will announce increases some time in the next month or so, or perhaps decreases—they will announce rate changes, let's be optimistic—for the year 1974, and they will also in the next couple of months indicate what their projected rate increase will be for 1975. The Ontario Energy Board will then hear and review what the projected increases are, which will become final increases for 1975, but not for 1974, because there simply wasn't the time, in terms of the passing of the Act and the organizing of this thing, to do it for the current year.

Mr. Haggerty: The public will have a chance to participate in it?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Very definitely, and I hope they will.

Mr. Haggerty: The other matter is concerning the gas franchise in certain communities in the Province of Ontario. I've raised this question before, and perhaps as Mr. Allan's here he will refresh my memory here—maybe he'll be able to help me on this. I understand there's been a problem up around Cayuga and that where—is it Union Gas or United Gas that's in there?

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): Union.

Mr. Haggerty: Union, where they have, I think there are some 962 users in that area who are going to be cut off from gas services.

Mr. Allan: I don't think that's the correct figure. There was a very extensive hearing.

Mr. Haggerty: Don't you think, though, that when the gas companies attain a franchise they have a commitment to a community, particularly when it was using gas for a

number of years, and then all of a sudden had a gas company come in and say, "You're going to be cut off tomorrow. The services are no longer extended to you"? Isn't there a commitment, by the company, in a franchise? If they can't live up to the franchise, then perhaps they shouldn't be in business.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The chairman should answer this. Let me make one comment though, that the board have a responsibility to all the gas consumers in the province. And something that was economic at one point is not necessarily economic now.

If you're talking about a company that is making an unregulated profit, you could properly say that they should be charged with giving service, whether they're making a profit or not under the conditions which you've laid out.

What I think we all have to remember is that if they are making a regulated profit—that if they are charged by the board by serving a group of people, 962 or whatever it is, and losing money, then you have to remember that that cost is not borne out of the profits of the company; it is borne really out of the rate base of the company, which you—as a profit—or I—as a profit, presumably—as a profit—

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Provider.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: —provider, are paying, and that's the responsibility with which the board are charged.

Mr. Haggerty: I think this is the case where the lines are old lines and they don't want to go in and replace them with new ones. You know, if they start actions in this municipality, there are lines I think in many municipalities, that have been down maybe for 30 or 40 years that should be replaced. And if they're going to just pick the cream of the crop, then I would watch this franchise very carefully, because this is what could happen. They could stop it here, and in the next small community, the same thing, and in the first place, you know, those persons have no utility services whatsoever.

Mr. S. W. Clarkson (Chairman, Ontario Energy Board): The protection for the consumer is that the legislation says that no company can cut off gas service without applying to the board. And there is a public hearing. And in the case you've just mentioned, Mr. MacNabb was one of the members who sat on the case. It went on; there were extensive hearings, and the board made a decision in this particular case.

So the company cannot arbitrarily just cut off gas to any customer; it's a carefully considered situation before a decision is made. And in the case—it wasn't 900, I believe there were how many in this case, two or three hundred?

Mr. I. C. MacNabb (Vice-chairman, Ontario Energy Board): There were about 160, and of that Union had obtained agreements from all but about 30. In its decision the board required the Union Gas Co. to make compensation to those who were ultimately cut off. As you mentioned, the gas system in question was an old production system dating back to the early days of this century. Production operations had ceased, and the board, in its decision, found on the basis of the evidence that the system was not capable of being properly repaired in order to make it safe enough for distribution purposes rather than production purposes, nor was it economical for the company to replace it completely. So that the answer in this case was to award adequate compensation and give some sort of a lead time, which we did. I think the effective date of the order was the end of September, and it provided about a three-month period for a conversion to some other form of energy. But it was a very carefully considered decision, and the hearings took about six or seven days to complete.

Mr. Haggerty: Through you, Mr. Chairman. Had there been any other further applications for withdrawing their services within that area at all, then?

Mr. Clarkson: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Nothing at all, then? And you said "compensation"; now, for what? I mean are they going to put in other appliances or something like this?

Mr. MacNabb: Well, there was compensation based primarily on the annual gas bills of the previous two years. A lot of the services down there were to cottage customers who burned perhaps \$20 worth of gas per year. Some, however, were services to large farm houses where perhaps the annual bills might be in the order of \$200 or \$300 per year. The board felt that more compensation was justified in the case of these year-round customers, the large consumers. And as I recall, the award was in the nature of two times the annual revenue to the company, or to two times the total annual bills. So that it could be \$500 to the average large residential customer with, let's say, space heating, a stove and a dryer. In this case, that \$500 would go

a considerable way towards the cost of converting to another form of energy.

Mr. Haggerty: Not too much, though—not at today's prices.

Mr. MacNabb: Well, there was a lot of evidence in that area.

Mr. Haggerty: I'll bet.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook:

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, I want to ask something of the minister, if I may. I have never been really able to understand the function of Robert Macaulay in the hierarchy of your responsibility. Is he an ombudsman, as one media report called him? Is he a counsel to the Energy Board? Does he have the ability, as seems to have been conveyed, to issue interim rate increases?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Does he have what?

Mr. Bullbrook: The ability to issue interim rate increases. I beg the indulgence of the chairman in this respect, but I don't know. You see, when you read the press you can't tell.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, only the board can do that.

Mr. Bullbrook: One had hoped that. I had hoped since my legal infancy that only the board can do this. But one wonders what can be done here in the Province of Ontario by those people who seat themselves with the mighty. I want to know, if I can: What is his function? What is he paid? By whom is he paid? Is he part of this vote that we are on now?

What happened to that Union Gas application? Was there an interim rate increase? Was it given by the board? Did Mr. Macaulay involve himself in that rate increase?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: He was involved—now let me see, because you have asked about six questions.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am sorry, I will do them one at a time.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: He was involved in both the Consumers' and Union interim rate increases, both of which, with a variation, were awarded by the board. When I say he was involved, he was counsel to the board in those instances, and let me come back to that phrase—his function. He is now on an ad-

visory basis involved in the Consumers' rate base hearing before the board. He is paid really out of this vote and out of a vote which is not yet in front of us which is the Ministry of Energy. If he is acting as counsel to the board he would be paid by the Ontario Energy Board. If he is acting before the Alberta Conservation Board or if he is acting, as I think he or his firm was today, before the National Energy Board on a TransCanada application, then he is paid by the Ministry of Energy.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I interrupt for a moment, please? Do I understand then that his function is a very broad one, really? He acts, I take it, as a legal adviser to the ministry in connection with applications that don't only involve the Ontario Energy Board itself.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Correct.

Mr. Bullbrook: Concurrent with that, he at times acts as counsel to the Energy Board itself.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Correct.

Mr. Bullbrook: I'm sorry, sir. Go ahead. I just wanted to understand that.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Let me back up. As part of my report of June 1 to the Premier, I recommended that the board should be strengthened and in particular should have adequate counsel, and whatever evolved, whether it be a secretariat or a ministry, that we be adequately legally represented. Really, that recommendation, with the concurrence of the Premier, the Management Board and others, was carried out way back in January or February when Mr. Macaulay, or his firm, started to perform this dual role. Since that time—and we have shuffled in and out the counsel provided by the Attorney General (Mr. Bales), Mr. Scott—we are still in the process of evolution, very much in the process of evolution.

If I was making a guess, I would say that Mr. Macaulay, with his experience and knowledge, would probably evolve as counsel to the ministry where the ministry needs counsel over and above Mr. Scott; and that separate counsel would evolve, either from within the civil service or from outside, for the board itself.

You ask what Mr. Macaulay is paid, and as I recall—

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I am not really interested in that too much. He is paid what he

is worth I am sure, and I imagine he is worth a great deal.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right!

Mr. Bullbrook: If I might presume so to say, I don't think he should act as counsel to the Energy Board. I see him as counsel to the minister, but frankly his firm involves itself with significant development work right here in the Province of Ontario. He has acted many times on significant developments and significant commercial enterprises, and really you have put yourself in an awkward position in having outside counsel. May I presume so to say?

You should have a permanent counsel to your board; and there are many people of knowledge and talent available, I don't think you need Mr. Macaulay in that respect. I see his talents, with the problems that you have, especially the interprovincial problems that you have and the problems with the National Energy Board at the present time, being of great service and advice to the minister. I want—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Just let me intervene quickly.

You have a paucity of counsel experienced in these kind of matters in Ontario who are not tied up by somebody else. Bob Macaulay has a knowledge in this area and we have been delighted to have him.

Let me tell you what is now happening as of today. He will be counsel in the Ontario Hydro hearings. Mr. Scott, who is now part of the Ministry of Energy I think, subject to what management board may or may not have approved this morning, will continue to act as counsel in the Consumers' hearing. Another firm of outside solicitors, whose name escapes me, but whom you would know, will be acting in the Union hearing; and another firm of outside solicitors will be acting in the Northern and Central interim hearing. And Macaulay will be acting in some cases before the National Energy Board and the Alberta board, and so will Scott.

Mr. Bullbrook: That's good!

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I am agreeing with the thrust of what you are saying, we want to broaden this base and we want to bring some of this base within the civil service.

Mr. Bullbrook: An able person!

Hon. Mr. McKeough: My primary goal, and Mr. Clarkson's goal, has been to achieve

the best possible counsel we could get; and I put Macaulay in that category.

Mr. Bullbrook: You see, the reason I bring this up, Mr. Minister, is that it caused a great deal of concern to some of us. He was characterized as an ombudsman in connection with energy policy. You are the ombudsman in connection with energy policy, you are the person who represents me and my constituents with respect to Ontario energy policy.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No.

Mr. Bullbrook: You are the one who is elected by the people to do so, right? When you say no, I think you mean no, he is not an ombudsman of energy policy, right?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We could talk about this for several hours.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, let's not. Indeed the point I am making—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, let me make my point.

My primary job is to provide energy; the role of the ombudsman, which has been Macaulay's role or Scott's role, is to represent the consumer—and those two things may not entirely coincide. To get Hydro a new plant, to get them the borrowing and the rates which they need for the new plant may not be the same thing as providing you with energy at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. Bullbrook: All right. You might be there. But the real ombudsman is the Energy Board itself.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We haven't sorted this one out.

Mr. Bullbrook: They are the ones that have the statutory responsibility.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Correct; completely correct!

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't like this business, and not just for the sake of semantics, of some individual being portrayed as an ombudsman, right? It is the Energy Board that does that.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right, dead right!

Mr. Bullbrook: Tell me, if I could—do you want to quit now, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Well, if we could finish up quickly. I thought we could pass this vote. I think you are the last speaker.

Mr. Bullbrook: I don't think you will pass the vote! I don't want to hold you up, it's 10:30.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you want to move the adjournment?

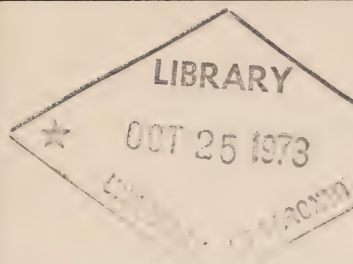
Mr. Bullbrook: I will move the adjournment, then, of this particular debate.

Mr. Chairman: I declare this meeting adjourned until further notice, and I don't know when it is going to be!

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, October 15, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1973

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2501:

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order. When we adjourned Mr. Parrott had the floor, but since he isn't here, Mr. Smith has asked to follow.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Is your watch broken, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: I was at a meeting.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I wasn't here last week, Mr. Chairman, so I would like to know how you are moving along here.

Mr. Martel: We're not.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I looked at Tuesday afternoon's estimates. They really weren't opening remarks; it was a general debate. Is that the way you are proceeding?

Mr. Martel: He is just trying to justify some of his positions. That is all. He is getting exercised. I've never seen him exercised before, but he is this afternoon.

Mr. Chairman: We are on vote 2501, item 1, main office.

Mr. Martel: That's good.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That will include policy then; so I'll start off on the federal income security programme.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): The federal income security programme. Are we on the first vote or the second?

Mr. Chairman: We are still on main office. It hasn't been carried yet.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is a question of policy I am talking about. We went over this last year with regard to the development of that programme, and the fact that Ontario's

input was less than nil. Now, I am sure this—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, which programme does this fit?

Mr. R. S. Smith: The FIS programme which was the forerunner of the present family allowance programme. The FIS programme was put forward by the federal government. It was shot down at the Victoria conference—not your conference, but the Premiers' conference—at which Mr. Castonguay took the position that he wanted the priorities within his purview to set the amounts that would be paid. He had no assistance from Ontario at that time in that regard. On that basis the Victoria conference, the Premiers' conference, broke down at that time because they couldn't get an agreement between the provinces and the federal government on priorities in social welfare programmes.

The amending formula to the constitution and everything went out the window, on that basis at that conference, when Quebec took the position that, unless it could get this type of agreement among the provinces and the federal government, it would not go ahead with the other amending formula to the constitution.

The problem has been all along, and I think it still is insofar as this government and this ministry is concerned, that the expertise has not been developed in Ontario with regard to social security programmes. Mainly up until now the development of new programmes—and I realize that we are now going through a process with the federal government and the provinces—the whole question of this type of programme and its development has been a debate between Quebec and the federal government. All the other provinces have stood aside and waited to see what side they would take—which would be most advantageous to them.

I think Ontario has been really guilty of this, without getting into it and without having the expertise to take a position at that level. As a result of that, there haven't been any great changes in the whole area of social security, except those that have been imple-

mented by the federal government with regard to Canada Pension, old age security, old age security supplement and all this type of thing—the ones for which they have direct responsibility. But in the whole other area that you have primary responsibility for changes have been negligible over the past 10 years, basically because there has been no expertise built up in this area in the province by which it can deal with the federal government at federal-provincial conferences, both of the ministries and below that, to devise programmes that would meet the requirements of the people of Ontario.

From that position a year and a half ago or two years ago, at the time of that conference, the federal government has moved ahead. Quebec has won the position for you people; there is no question about that. Castonguay in Quebec has been the leader of the ministers in Canada insofar as dealing with the federal government is concerned. Over the past months he has pushed it to the point—the member for Sudbury East might disagree, but just look at what has happened.

Mr. Martel: On certain policies.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, just look at what has happened.

Mr. Martel: I don't want you to give the illusion that he is the only one doing anything.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, he practically was for a good number of years.

Mr. Martel: With Wacky Bennett around, yes, but that was understandable.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not saying Castonguay because he is a Liberal, because really he is more a Social Democrat than he is a Liberal. But Social Democrats aren't NDPers either. Anyway, that's—

Mr. Martel: Well, some of them are pretty right wing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I see you're getting into a question of personalities.

Anyway, the problem is that you've known now for—what, seven or eight months?—what the family allowance, or FIS programme, whichever they want to call it, is going to be. And we come to the point today where you make an announcement that it is going to be \$20 across the board, which in itself shows that you really haven't looked at the programme to see how it can be used.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I might ask the hon. gentleman, are you not in agreement on the \$20 across the board?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not necessarily, no, no. That in itself shows that you are taking the easy way out. You just say \$20 across the board—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are not the only ones. And as I have said—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't care whether you're the only one or not!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —we have the option to vary this at a later date—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You have, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and we may do so. But we feel at the present time that this is an equitable distribution—

Mr. Martel: It's not.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —in an interim period when we have our working committee, our income maintenance security committee, our own task force working with the federal government, where not only additional assistance to family allowance, the whole question of wage supplementation and so forth is all under review. We feel, for the time being, that this is the appropriate step to take.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Obviously then, you are not prepared to use it in order to increase the incomes of the low-income families. You are not prepared to use—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, that's what we are doing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You're not!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we are.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not to the disadvantage of any other very high income groups. You are not prepared to do that. Because—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Wait a minute. Let's face it, if you have a family with, say, three children—just so we can get it clear.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If you have a family with three children and the total income of that family is, say, \$3,000, \$3,500, or \$4,000—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —in that area. You have the right to increase their income by \$105 per month. What is the maximum—is it \$37 you can go on this programme per child?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Wait a minute, just let me finish. You have the right to increase the income of that very low-income family by \$105 to \$110 per month, eh? And you have the right to increase the income of the high-income family with three children by \$36 per month. But you have chosen the middle course. You have chosen the course by which you are going to give them all \$20. You are going to raise both those families by \$60 to—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which is taxable.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I realize it; I fully realize that.

You are going to increase both those families by \$60 a month. It doesn't make any difference whether you are high-income or low-income. In other words, you are not using the programme, as you well could, to supplement the income of low-income families.

And you might say to me, it is taxable. Certainly it is taxable and the guy who is going to get \$60 in the higher income group at, say, the maximum 52 per cent is going to pay back \$31 in taxes.

Mr. Martel: It'll go back to Ottawa.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They get 30 per cent of the taxes—\$9 of the \$31.

Mr. Martel: Oh yes, sure, but—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And the other guy is going to have the \$60 at maybe no income tax whatsoever—he will not pay back. But you could well have given that low-income family \$105 per month to \$110 per month and they would not have to pay it back.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): There were only two criteria. One was age of children and the other was size of family.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Correct.

Mr. Eberlee: There was no third criterion governing need or anything like that. And in designing this programme, we discovered that there is not a direct relationship in this province—in the Province of Ontario—a direct relationship—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Between size and income?

Mr. Eberlee: —between size of family and poverty. And secondly, the question of age;

we discovered that age does not necessarily govern either.

Mr. Martel: You are free to do what you want.

Mr. R. S. Smith: All right, we were just talking about those two criteria. There is no question that incomes may not vary with size of family, but it is much more critical for the large family on an income of \$4,000 a year than it is for the small family—the large family with four or five children than it is with the small family with one child on the same income. If there is—

Mr. Eberlee: If we went by size of family, we would then have an average running from, say, \$15 for a one-child family on up to a much higher figure for the fifth child of the family. The weight of poverty in this province—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And that is what convinced you.

Mr. Eberlee: —is in the one- and two-child families, so we wouldn't be helping the poor people at all in this province by configuring it on any other basis.

Mr. R. S. Smith: All right. You may be talking about those with younger children—that's one or two. But if you combine the two programmes, or devise a programme by which there are two criteria, age and number, I guess you could come out to help the lower income families with larger numbers in the family.

And I don't see how you arrive at the fact that there is no difference in the cost of a child at three years old and the cost of the child that is 15.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, it is not a question of cost; it is a question of need.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't know how many kids you have, but I know that once they get older they cost a hang of a lot more.

Mr. Eberlee: It's not a question of cost; it's a question of need.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And that's for everyone, whether you are low-income, middle-income or higher.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, yes. Well, take PEI's position, for instance. Each province is going to have a different scale—take PEI.

PEI has decided to give \$20 across the board up to four children, so a family with four children will get \$80, right? But, be-

ginning with the fifth child, each child gets \$10 more, so the fifth child is going to get \$30, the sixth child is going to get \$30, and so forth. And that money will come out of their own treasury; it is the same as Quebec is giving. That is their position.

Our position may well be, as Mr. Eberlee had said, that there aren't—we have a lot of people. The average family, what is it in this province? Two children per family, or—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Four.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It may well be that housing is so important—and housing is an important component—we may decide to give assistance to the disadvantaged people by doing more in the housing area. And I believe that housing is an area where maybe we should be doing more.

So the family allowance is just a tool, one of many tools, to help the disadvantaged. So just increasing it doesn't necessarily mean to say that it's the best means. You could use housing, you could maybe have more daycare centres, or other supportive assistance.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you are confusing the two programmes, because with this one you don't have any choice as to what you can do with them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if you understand what I mean. As the deputy has said it is \$20—you know, an average regardless of age. So supposing—

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, it's \$20 period, regardless of age.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, \$20 regardless of age, that's right. Supposing one province decides all those who are 15 years of age and under get \$15 and all those over 15, 15 to 18, they get \$25. The two together average \$40. And there are some good arguments for this. Some say that this is the way it should be done instead of having an even \$20, but—

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's what I say, but you didn't look at that. You didn't contemplate that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, our people have looked at it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And there is no input from you as far as dollars are concerned, if you average it out to \$20 per child. Quebec—and I didn't realize PEI did too—but Quebec has a little different system where they put some of their own money into it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you are not putting a nickel of your own money into this thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not at this time. We have decided to give the \$20 across the board and if we decide to vary it, we can. In the meantime we would like to look at the whole question—not just family allowance, but the whole ramifications of additional income assistance.

Mr. Martel: But you prepared a position in 1970 for the federal government, indicating the people on GWA and the people on—the low-income earners—and you came up with a figure that there were one million people in Ontario living on or below the poverty level. Surely to God, in that 3½-year interim you could have devised a position where, in fact, the greater portion of the moneys that are going to be coming from Ottawa would, in fact, go to those families most in need—the low-wage earner who earns just enough to reach the poverty level and those people on FBA and GWA. In fact, that's the group we should be primarily concerned with getting the money to, and not the people with \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year income. You have taken the simple way out; just a straight doling out of the funds.

I think you let the cat out of the bag today; you are, in fact, going to probably cut back GWA and FBA. And that's the easy way out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, that's the next thing I want to go into.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, regrettably of course, the programme does not allow us to vary the \$20 by any considerations other than age and family size.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Did you negotiate any other consideration?

Mr. Eberlee: They were discussed over the past few months.

In deciding to come to a flat \$20, and not vary it on the basis of age, we took into consideration the fact that families with young children are, generally speaking, in the process of development. Their earnings are at the lowest conceivable level. The mother is tied to the home, generally speaking, and her capacity to supplement the family income is severely limited. However, in the higher age category, the family has been developing, presumably the earnings have had a chance to develop to a larger extent, and there is earning capacity present even in the teenage children; all kinds of summer jobs and all the rest.

So that, in a very general way, was our rationale for not varying it in that area. We weren't addressing the question of cost, but rather the question of means; and we felt that the need was in the—

Mr. Martel: But you've given the same help right across the board. Even the wealthy are going to get the same assistance, and they don't need it.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): But, they pay tax on that.

Mr. Martel: Well sure, if they pay tax it's going to end up back in Ottawa instead of in the province, where we want it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That premise is fine as far as you go. However, in saying that you are not taking under consideration that the programme should help the low income earner—I mean, you are taking it on the overall picture. And that's fine; I accept what you say. But there is no assistance to that family that's living on a basic income; you know, the basic income that you are giving now through FBA and through general welfare assistance. Because their particular cost of living is higher if the children are older. I don't think there is any doubt that a 12-year-old child costs more to bring up and provide with the necessities of life than a three- or four-year-old child.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, the FBA rate schedule itself takes into account the question of age, regardless.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The amount of differential is so minimal that it practically might as well not be there. On the overall picture you may be right, but when you say that, you say also that you don't take into consideration that there are families in this province who are living only on what you are giving them through FBA, or at a standard of living at the \$1.85 an hour minimum, or some \$70 a week coming in. And those are the ones who are not being helped proportionately by the programme when you give them \$20 across the board.

Now, you may be assisting that one family that has two or three small children, but the other family, with two or three children in the 9 to 14 age group, is not getting the same assistance out of this programme. And when I say this, I am presuming that you won't be heartless enough—and I say that advisedly—to decrease FBA on the basis of new income from family allowance.

And really, Mr. Minister, that's the commitment you have to give to those people now. And you have had months to figure this out—and obviously they can't wait until January.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They can't wait for January for what?

Mr. R. S. Smith: To give the commitment whether you are going to reduce FBA or not. I think that you have got to give that commitment now, that there will be no decrease in FBA allowances because of income from family allowance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, come Jan. 1, there certainly won't be any decrease. There will be increases.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, you don't understand. Are you saying to me that there will be increases in FBA and that no family now on FBA can expect to receive less on FBA than they are receiving right now, even though the family allowance will be increased for that family to \$20 per child? If you will give that commitment, then what you are going to do with FBA in January is another question.

I don't think it's acceptable to say that you are going to think about it now for a couple of months as to what you are going to do with those people on FBA when they get the \$20 a month. You have to give that commitment now—because if you reduce FBA for a family—say a family of three who are receiving \$250 or \$275 on your pre-added budget and all this other stuff—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, \$25.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Nobody knows how you arrive at that, but we won't go through that again. If they are getting \$250 a month now and they are now collecting maybe \$20 a month family allowance and this month they'd be collecting \$35 or \$36. If they are going to collect \$60 as of Jan. 1, if that income has anything to do with what you were going to give them on FBA, then what you are doing is taking that federal \$60 and supplementing something else altogether in this government. That's, in effect, what you will be doing.

What I would like is a commitment from you that the family income under FBA will not take into consideration, as it does right now, what they get from family allowance, because family allowance is not a consideration in FBA now and we don't want it to become a consideration of FBA.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Have you consulted your federal colleagues on this?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't consult with them. Have you consulted yours about price and wage controls?

If we are going to get into that kind of a stupid argument—I don't think we should get into it.

An hon. member: The big freeze.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it's a very important subject.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, let's do it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a very important question. It is a very complex one. Sure, it would be very easy to say I'll give a definite answer, but it is a very complex question. I do feel again—I'd like to reiterate: The work that is going on now with the various committees, I think we should see the results of that.

Mr. Martel: Are you suggesting that you've been behind all of the—I get the feeling that you're behind all of the mathematical gymnastics that go on in this department in that you are perpetuating it now. The second question of what the member for Nipissing is saying is—and you've already hinted at it—that no-one might get a cut; but then, what you are saying conversely is that even if we raise it to meet a certain standard, in fact, everybody isn't going to get an increase again.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right.

Mr. Martel: That's in fact, what you have been saying already.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a good question, you know. The questions in the House today and the debate now arose, I believe out of this article which appeared in the Toronto Daily Star of Oct. 13: "Welfare Families may Lose Full Rise in Baby Bonuses". Mr. Chairman, this article or many parts of it are not accurate.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not basing my arguments or my question—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Because no decision has been made.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What I'm basing my questioning on is the fact that you made a statement that you were going to have it \$20 across the board. I say to you, if it's going to be \$20 across the board then it's not going to decrease any other benefits they are getting; and you say to me, "I don't know."

That is ridiculous, sir. And we won't agree with this. That is where we stand.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe, you know, this is not a decision. In this whole area where there are millions and millions of dollars involved, it is not a unilateral decision by ourselves, by our own ministry. This is a government decision.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is really the problem because once it gets out of this ministry almost anything can happen to it.

Mr. Martel: You're in trouble.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Once it gets out of this ministry then anything can happen to it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, this is a very responsible government and we will meet the needs of the disadvantaged.

Mr. Martel: How about helping the poor people? When?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we have, and we will continue to do so.

Mr. Martel: You know you haven't. You really haven't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, that's his interpretation.

Mr. Martel: You've got to be kidding.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): What were the raises this year, 17 per cent?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Pardon?

Mr. Drea: What were the raises in welfare since the first of the year, 17 per cent?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's not true, and you know it.

Mr. Martel: Don't try to bring a red herring into it. Only 75 per cent got the first raise, so what are you talking about?

Mr. Drea: I couldn't possibly bring a red herring in with you around here. Did I get an answer to this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The overall increase this year in our budget is 13 per cent, compared to the average of the government of about seven or eight per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's in direct—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's in direct payments to recipients?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The overall increase in our—

Mr. Drea: Well, we raised general welfare in the spring.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We gave about an additional \$50 million this year in increases on Jan. 1 to three-quarters of those under FBA. On, I believe it was April 1, we gave I forget how many millions for shelter allowance and on Oct. 1 we gave an additional across-the-board five per cent increase to both FBA and GWA. The total amounts, if they are all added—

Mr. Martel: Was it across the board?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —together, I would say are somewhere around \$50 million.

Mr. Martel: Was it across the board, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I may be out, it may be a little more or a little less, but at a rough guess about \$50 million additional.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Excuse me, Mr. Minister, but actually there are a good number of people on FBA who have received no increase for 3½ years. A good number of people on FBA.

Mr. Martel: It is 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say a very small percentage. No, the five per cent was given to everyone.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but five per cent of what?

Mr. Martel: That wasn't on their total budgetary needs.

Mr. R. S. Smith: One fellow came to me who is now living on \$114 and his increase amounted to six cents. I told him to go down to the store and buy a sixth of a loaf of bread and tell them that's what the government gave him. There are a lot of those people who didn't get an increase in the first 12 or 13 per cent that was announced in January. You say 25 per cent of the people of FBA did not receive increases at that time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In January, that's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would consider it to be higher than 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I have the figures here some place but they are—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Either that or I have a lot of people in my area who are living in shelter that's costing them less than \$18 to \$34 a month. They are the ones who lost out basically. There are a good number of those people. How you can expect people to have shelter that costs less than \$34 a month is beyond any type of imagination, but at any rate that's the way you have set it up.

There are those people who didn't get increases and there are some of those people who did not get an increase on the five per cent either, or did get such a minimal amount of increase that it wasn't even worth talking about. If they had any other income that wasn't included in the FBA, it was only the difference between that income and what you gave them through full FBA benefits.

Let's say they are a couple on \$175 a month—and there are lots of them under your programme at \$175 a month. If they had \$120 a month coming in from some other type of assistance, compensation or something else, they were given the five per cent increase on \$55 which amounted to \$2.75. And then you tell me that we have kept up with those people!

Four years ago they were getting that same amount of money and now they are still getting it. We have had an increase in the cost of living over the four-year period of something in the area of 30 per cent and you have yet to give them any more than \$2.75 on \$175 in that one case I am referring to. You gave them an increase of one per cent; their cost of living went up 30 per cent so where do they stand? What do they do?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, there is under special assistance—a lot of municipalities are giving additional assistance. They are. Special assistance has risen, I believe, to \$13 million.

Mr. Martel: Yes, sure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That can amount to \$20 per month, supplementary assistance. I don't think special assistance helps those people unless they need—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we can give special assistance now for—

Mr. Martel: Sure, but you don't fund it. You say to the municipality, "Here, you pick up the tab" and once again the province ignores its responsibilities. It is the only place in your whole programme where you don't share; if you look on page 68 of your big blue book, in every place it's 50, 30 and 20 except for special assistance. It has been

going on for years and the reason you gave the other night why you didn't increase it was that you gave the municipalities an extra \$180 million. Well, you didn't give them an extra \$180 million last year and you didn't pay the special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This year also we transferred, as we mentioned earlier, the permanent unemployment—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —that is 12,500 from the rolls of the municipalities; 100 per cent now under FBA. This was of considerable assistance to many municipalities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The basis anyway, is that they shouldn't be in the game at all. It is not a responsibility on land taxes at all. It's a service to people, not to land, and the municipalities should not get involved.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know, but if you are like the average wage-earner in this province, and supposing he has a take-home pay—well, supposing he makes a salary of, say, \$8,000 a year. The municipalities—this is some assistance, I mean. If they have more revenues they can give more for special assistance so there is a bearing between property taxes and the special assistance.

Mr. Martel: What does garbage collection have to do with a pair of dentures?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think it gets away from the basic point that I am trying to make.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And dentures—many municipalities do provide dentures to those—

Mr. Martel: They don't do it. That's the point. It's optional, and you know it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And you said on Sunday on TV that you are moving towards an equitable provision of services across this province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, definitely.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You will never do it until you take over general welfare assistance from the municipalities. You will never arrive at that.

Mr. Drea: You don't believe much in local autonomy, do you?

Mr. Martel: Neither do you.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Not in this area, I don't no.

Mr. Drea: I do but you guys are the great ones to abolish it—

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is not a question of local autonomy.

Mr. Drea: —let the province take it over—

Mr. R. S. Smith: If, by local autonomy, you mean, you have poor in one area and not in the other, then you can have local autonomy.

Mr. Drea: That is not what I mean.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If you have people suffering here and not there; that's what I mean by equity—then they are all treated the same way everywhere—but they are not.

Mr. Drea: No, you want the general welfare abolished and the province to run the whole thing. That's the end of local autonomy in any forms of social assistance whatever, and you know it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's a difference in philosophy. Anyway you said you were moving toward equity across the province. How are you going to have equity across the province if you have municipalities in this province that don't provide supplementary or special assistance, either or both? How do you have equity?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The problems are in special assistance. As far as I know, in supplementary assistance I don't believe that there are too many problems.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There are many municipalities which don't provide supplementary assistance on the same basis as, for example, Metropolitan Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you recommending that the government should fund 100 per cent supplementary and special assistance?

Mr. Martel: I would say it should pay its fair share.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I am saying if you make supplementary assistance a mandatory programme—if you make special assistance a mandatory programme—which you promised this committee you would look seriously at last year, as a matter of fact—

Mr. Martel: And pick up 30 per cent of the cost.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —if you pick up your 30 per cent of the cost of special assistance and put them both on the 80-20 basis, if you make both of them mandatory and then set

up mandatory regulations by which the municipalities must administer them, in the same way as you have mandatory regulations under which the municipalities administer general welfare assistance, you might reach an equitable situation across this province. It will be a situation where assistance to people will be based really on their need and not on the ability of the taxpayers in that area to pay for the Scrooge attitude taken by the local welfare administrator, who may have been a dog-catcher before he became that and who takes the same attitude to the programme.

That's the only way you are going to reach equity: If you make the programmes mandatory and set up mandatory regulations, so that everybody in the province has the same access to special assistance and to supplementary assistance.

If you don't do that, you are going to have situations like I have in my area where there is no money left for special assistance after October. What are they supposed to do if they need drugs in November or December? Are they supposed to go without? Is the diabetic supposed to say, "Well, just hang on there; I will have that Diabinese in January"? What is he supposed to do?

You don't have an equitable situation and you won't have until you make those moves. You indicated to us last year that you would seriously look at that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was part of our programme, but again there are X number of dollars and it is a question of priority. We put it again in next year's budget. I believe that prescribed drugs should be part of the programme, especially for those under the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I heard your statement on that and you indicated that you would be moving to that in the next fiscal year. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We hope to. We have recommended that in the next year's budget that prescribed drugs be paid for for recipients under the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How are you going to do that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How are we going to do that? We will give them cards. They are doing it in the city of Toronto. Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa are doing it now. They are doing it for the GWA.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They are doing it for your people, too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And for the FBA, for both.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They cover your FBA.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For both, that's right. They are doing it for both.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. Are you going to provide that for any person on FBA, who will then be provided with free prescribed drugs?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would hope so. I would hope that we would have cards for the FBA recipients.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about the GWA recipients? What do you do with them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again it all depends on the amount of our budget.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Do you have a figure on what it is going to cost for the FBA recipients?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. I am just guessing here whether it is \$1 million or more. Is that a good guess?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is a low guess, I would say, very low.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My people tell me it will come to about \$5 million.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And do you have an estimate of what it would cost to extend the programme to GWA?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You can practically double that number because right now we have maybe about 90,000 cases on FBA and fewer, of course, on GWA. It may not be quite as much, maybe two-thirds or so.

An hon. member: Usage would be less.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right. The usage would be less also, because the average GWA is only three months on the—

Mr. Martel: Don't you realize that the province picks up the cost anyway? When a child can't get the necessary drugs and becomes sick, or the mother becomes sick and has to be taken to the hospital, the costs in fact are a hell of a lot greater than if you provided the drugs.

If you have to put a woman in the hospital for one week, at the cost of a room in a general hospital today of \$80 or \$90, the costs are probably greater in social terms just in people being sicker for longer and in

school authorities becoming involved. The cost is a great deal more than if you were providing drugs. It might come directly in your portfolio—

Mr. Chairman: Do you still have the floor?

Mr. Martel: —but it still would come directly from the consolidated revenue fund of the province anyway and be much more costly.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, continue.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'd just like to get this straight. How are you going to set up this programme? Is it going to be the same way it's set up in Toronto and Hamilton?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's working out quite well here, believe me, in the city.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you going to have negotiated fees with the pharmacists or are you going to use the Parcost fees?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The main thing in this, I would say, Mr. Chairman, is that it's a question of additional dollars. As for the details of how we would do it, whether we would—I don't know how the city of Toronto does it, whether they negotiate with the—well, we have a druggist here.

Mr. Drea: Druggists do it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Drea: Druggists do it by computer.

Mr. Martel: You might ask the Chairman if I'm right that the costs are greater, Mr. Minister. Being a doctor, he might be able to indicate to you that the costs are greater, because the kids on welfare and FBA can't get drugs right away. He would probably tell you that the costs are greater to the province.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, he should know that one out of every nine prescriptions that he writes is never filled because people can't afford it. Is that right, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: I'm afraid so.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to say we feel that prescribed drugs command top priority, and I would hope that we could include this in next year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You won't consider moving to the provision of eyeglasses and other things at the same time?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mr. Chairman, it is a question of the amount of funds we have. On a priority basis we believe that prescribed drugs would probably command the highest priority; next maybe dentures or glasses.

Mr. Martel: Hearing aids.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, but you've decided on that? This is it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We submit this, but you have to weigh all these things; for instance, we are asked to share in special assistance as in the case of children's aid societies. Many municipalities have been before us asking that we increase our share of the cost of children's aid societies. Right now it's 60 per cent by the province and 40 per cent by the municipalities—I hope I am correct in this—and many feel we should be paying a much higher share. Many municipalities say their costs have been rising, especially in the last few years and our share should be higher. All these matters must be considered, Mr. Chairman.

We have X number of dollars, so we have to make our own judgment as to where we establish our priorities. Do we share in assistance to cripples? Do we give more money for sharing the costs in children's aid societies to municipalities? Or do we give more assistance directly to individuals?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I realize that we have to make a value judgement somewhere along the line with regard to the parameters under which you work and as far as dollars are concerned. But, on the other hand, it is becoming pretty obvious that the number of dollars in the programmes is not sufficient; and this is where you as the minister, and the government I suppose, have to make decisions.

I say to you that the increases in the costs of all your programmes, outside of administration, have not been sufficient even to keep abreast of the increased cost to the recipients. As a result, they are further behind now than they were some years ago, particularly that group that has received little or no increase over almost the past four years.

Of course, when you say to me that they should get into special assistance and supplementary assistance, that of course is not available in all municipalities on the same basis or on the same criteria. Therefore, there is a large number of people in your programmes who are falling further and further behind as far as the standard of living is con-

cerned. And there is no question that the standard of living that you provide is not very much above the poverty line, and in many cases is far below it, no matter how you look at it.

There are some people in this province, a good number of them, whose standard of living has decreased by 30 per cent in the last four years. I don't think that's fair and I don't think it's right when you consider the amounts of money that are spent on many other projects under priorities set by your government.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand you correctly, you feel that our priorities are not the same as yours. Where do you feel that we are spending too much money?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay.

Mr. Chairman: Do you remember some of the departments?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm glad you asked that, very glad. I think you should go and look at some of the community colleges in this province and see the way the money is spent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, I thought you were referring to our ministry.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I said, outside of your ministry; I made the point that I'm talking about government priorities and where they spend their total money. I say there should be increases in your department and decreases in some others. You said to me, "Where are those other areas where we're spending our money wrong?" And I said: "The first place you look is community colleges and see the money that is being spent there."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. MacNie) was here, Mr. Chairman, I'm sure he would not agree with the hon. member's remarks and he could probably put a very good case.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm sure he would, but you asked me a question and I answered it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I wouldn't have asked the question. I thought you were referring to our own ministry.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You were referring to government as a whole.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. And when they do that they set the priorities, somebody along

there in the Treasury Board or some of those other people who make decisions on what welfare people should get. They're the ones that make them, regardless of what you recommend to them. They're the ones who make them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say this, Mr. Chairman, we'd welcome more money because it would make our life a lot easier.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right. But you gave us an undertaking last year that you were going to your policy field to ask immediately for more money for all FBA recipients. You were singularly unsuccessful for about seven months, then you came back and indicated in your statement that you had a 12 per cent or 13 per cent increase across the board for everybody. You say 75 per cent of them got it, and in total numbers I say less than 75 per cent got it. The problem is simply that there has been no recognition by this government of the falling behind of those people who are on the programmes that you administer. I don't say it's your fault. I say it's a governmental decision at the Treasury Board and cabinet levels; they split up the pie to start with, and you're getting short-changed. As a result, the people you are supposed to be helping are getting short-changed as well.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I want to be very brief, but one of the difficult areas is the large number of the working poor.

Mr. Martel: Raise the minimum wage!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This will be done.

Mr. Martel: Raise it to \$2.25.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Even when you raise the minimum wage to \$2 or \$2.25—you were mentioning what, \$2.25?

Mr. Martel: Yes:

Mr. Drea: How many are there, seriously?

Mr. Martel: Sixty thousand, maybe.

Mr. Drea: That's very small.

Mr. Martel: The unorganized.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You bring in the working poor, and yet there is no working poor. I'm not suggesting you're wrong, because there are many working poor who are in difficulty, but you said in the House today that your priorities are for the disabled. That's what you said, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we put the disabled persons in a very high priority.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And many of them have been in that priority for four or five years and, generally speaking, to raise their amounts under FBA would have no effect on placing them even near what the working poor are making because there are many of them who are still under \$100 a month under your programme. You know, if they are room-and-board some place the maximum, I think, was \$95 and you gave them five per cent more—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's more than that now, I believe. Room and board—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Now, wait a minute, You've got some of them up to—

Mr. Martel: There is no allowance, except for the straight room and board. The other necessities of life aren't even included.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You have got those people up to \$99.50 now. They really haven't broken that barrier of \$100. But you can't say that to increase those people by 25 or 30 per cent —by which amount they should be increased —is going to bring them up above the levels of the working poor, because the working poor in this province have to be making \$300 a month. Either that or the law is being circumvented by employers.

So when you talk about disabled, you've got no reason not to go ahead and increase income to those people if you, in fact, consider them to be your top priority. You can't use the argument that they're going to affect the incomes of the working poor and make the working poor have less income than them, because it just doesn't work out. They are so far below the working poor that there can be no effect.

So you have no excuse not to go ahead with those people now, and you've had no excuse for the last three or four years. And I realize there have been some increases—the 12 and the five per cent that both applied to them—to some of them, not to them all.

Mr. Martel: It's still only—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Many of them who have other incomes have got a negligible amount of your five per cent. One I mentioned to you who was drawing \$1.10 from you people had a big increase of six cents! And there are many cases like that. When you gave five per cent across the board you didn't consider where their money was coming from whatsoever. And they were just completely ignored.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but we said though, Mr. Chairman, in all fairness, that this is costing, I think, over \$1 million— I think it's about \$1.1 million per month—and we said this was an interim measure.

Mr. Martel: Oh, you told us that last year. Are they all interim measures? When are you going to make one substantial raise to bring them in line with the increased cost of living?

Mr. R. S. Smith: You see, interim measures only work if you are working at a proper base to start with.

Mr. Martel: It's always an interim measure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And you haven't been at a proper base for at least four years. So any increase you give as an interim measure doesn't catch them up to where they should have been three years ago. You can't talk about that.

What we are talking about is a general increase across the board to them all that is sizable enough to bring them up to a level where you can say, "Well, now we'll increase it as the cost of living increases." I'm sure this is what—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What would you recommend?

Mr. Martel: Two hundred dollars.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What would you recommend that the welfare allowance be raised to?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I can't say. The member for Scarborough Centre must not be so dum-dum.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In terms of maintenance?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The member shows his ignorance once in a while.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Well, the member for Kent is looking pretty sober back there.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The basis of the fact really is that—

Mr. Martel: Try \$200.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —because it's based on need, you can't say that \$250 a month—

Mr. Martel: I will.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —is the minimum amount. There are different needs. Shelter allowance is one where there are altogether different needs for different people, you know, depending on what they are paying. But basically, there is no way that a single person, if we want to talk about that one category, can live on less than \$175 to \$180 a month in this province, regardless of what kind of shelter arrangements or anything else that he has. He has to have that kind of income. And in many cases, you are at least—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How much did you say for a single person?

Mr. R. S. Smith: One hundred and seventy-five dollars to one hundred and eighty dollars a month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you were to use that guideline, do you realize how many millions of dollars this would be? Starting with the GWA? Both, eh?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes. FBA particularly I am talking about now. GWA, I think, is a different situation. Although I don't think it should be too much less than that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the revised allowance might be of some interest. I'll give GWA, a single person: The maximum right now is \$131.25 and under FBA, \$157.50.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but that includes travel allowances.

Mr. Martel: That is if they are getting the maximum.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's the maximum.

Mr. Martel: And the Anti-Poverty League says that very few people get the maximum.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: The Anti-Poverty League says that very few people get the maximum. Tell me what percentage of those single people on FBA get the maximum?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I have to get that.

Mr. Martel: You have got a staff here. God, you've got a research staff here—look at them all! Somebody must have some answers.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is not really the point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Somebody must have some answers.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a very interesting discussion, but in order to have a more meaningful one it would be a lot better if it were discussed under each item and each vote.

Mr. Martel: Well, that is why I have been holding off.

Mr. Chairman: Is the member for Nipissing through then?

Mr. Drea: I thought you were.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: I have a speaker before you, Mr. Morningstar. Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: No, let Mr. Morningstar—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Morningstar.

Mr. Morningstar: Now, as you people know, I do a lot of these welfare cases and in my experience on these applications it depends on the budget requirements. When the field workers call in, it depends on their requirements. Is there any maximum, or how do you deal with that? The answer I get back is that it's always on their budget requirements.

Mr. Martel: No, it's not. The problem is that their budgetary requirements, or what they now call the—they've got a new jazzy term for it. They keep changing it. It's like everything else around here—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Ordinary needs, now.

Mr. Martel: The ordinary needs. They determine what the ordinary needs are and they refuse to tell us how they arrive at the ordinary needs. In fact, they won't break it down for you. That's the real problem in this department. They won't even tell you what the budgetary needs of a family are.

Mr. Morningstar: So much for shelter, so much for food—

Mr. Martel: Ah—so much for shelter! They won't tell you how much for food and how much for clothing. You ask the minister. Go ahead.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They will tell you the—

Mr. Martel: I defy you.

An hon. member: He'll read you the book.

Mr. Martel: He won't tell you. And that's the real problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You have probably seen this article, Mr. Chairman, in the last issue of the *Toronto Daily Star*: "Battling the Family Food Prices," and look at the various amounts. Here's a family weekly food budget —\$27.33.

Mr. Martel: Where's that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Two adults and two children, ages seven and 10.

Mr. Morningstar: Where's that? Welland?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Another family's budget will be twice as much. The point I'm trying to make, Mr. Chairman, is that individual cases vary.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I want to ask you a question. Do you depend on the *Toronto Star* for all your resource material?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Do you depend on the *Toronto Star* for all your resource material?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no. I just—

Mr. Martel: What nutritionist approved that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sure if a person went around this room, Mr. Chairman, and asked them the costs in their household budget on, say—

Mr. Martel: It sure isn't \$27, I'll tell you that! Can Mr. Drea's wife get by on \$27 a week?

Mr. Drea: I rather suspect she could if she had to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Morningstar, do you have anything to add?

Mr. Morningstar: Does that information the minister has go across Canada?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh yes, the *Toronto Star*? Right from Halifax to Vancouver. Even Newfoundland.

Mr. Martel: Don't let him deflect you.

Mr. Morningstar: I just wanted to mention that. I deal a lot with these welfare cases.

Mr. Drea: Can I have my turn now?

Mr. Martel: They don't tell you how they get the budgetary requirements.

Mr. Morningstar: Well, I'll have to talk to the minister, then.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Drea.

Mr. Martel: I'm still waiting for my turn.

Mr. Drea: Under this particular item, Mr. Minister—

Mr. Martel: I'll come back to it.

Mr. Drea: —seeing as you've been taking an awful lot of abuse here, I would like to compliment you and your staff on a decision that was taken since we last met, in regard to the permanently unemployable people—

Mr. Martel: I complimented him for that.

Mr. Drea: —taking them off general welfare assistance and putting them on to family benefits. I say that from a matter of personal experience, Mr. Minister. In a previous career I managed to get the first order-in-council done in this province. And it didn't bring them the complete status of the disabled person, because at that time under the order-in-council they didn't get the travel and transportation. Nonetheless, I thought that that was at least a start at that time.

Certainly particularly in the less-affluent regions of the province and places where there was no light work it was a Godsend. Mind you, it was very costly for the province because each one of those cases had to be handled individually at that time.

Therefore the transfer, a matter of procedure now, is not only going to be a godsend to the person in the less affluent areas and the places where there is no light work, but also —although it's the only thing that has been said about it here today—it is a benefit to the municipality. Because I always had the feeling that we did make promises to the municipality at the time the Family Benefits Act and the Canada Assistance Act were brought in that they would not have long term cases. Yet a number of these cases were borderline and were always long term, particularly in the cases of females, because again in these areas it was very difficult for females to get almost any type of employment and if there was anything the matter with them of a substantial nature, physically or mentally, they were pretty well consigned to GWA and it was a very heavy burden on some very small towns.

I agree with Mr. Smith, to a certain extent, that sometimes the tax base, particularly in those areas, isn't really sufficient to meet those needs. I think it was one thing in

Metropolitan Toronto, or Hamilton, or London, or Ottawa to have these cases; it was another thing in some of the northern districts. This often meant the difference between their ability to grant supplementary assistance over a prolonged period to somebody or having it short. So I think that having taken the plunge, Mr. Minister, other ministers thought it was a very good idea if they never took the plunge. So seeing as you followed in my pioneering steps and made it legal, I can only compliment you a great deal.

Just to come back to this baby bonus or family allowance—I'm going to use the term baby bonus because people in the province get somewhat confused by the similarity of names between family benefits and family allowances. It is remarkable to me the amount of hindsight being shown here today. I'm certainly enthralled—mind you, it is confirmed in my mind now that the member for Nipissing does not consult with his federal party. I don't know whether to compliment him on that or not. But the history of the raising of the family allowance has been fraught with danger for almost every government that has tried.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I suppose you take the attitude Allan Lawrence will take them all off the books.

Mr. Drea: Now let's go back prior to the last federal election. At that particular time the Minister of National Health and Welfare, I think it was Mr. Munro—I kind of thought he might be entering the lists here, but I guess he hasn't. But Mr. Munro came up with the novel suggestion that he was going to base the family allowance upon need, and that it was going up—I forget what the figures were—before the last federal election.

But, Mr. Minister, let me tell you that there was a rebellion by the women across Canada, and not in the poorer areas either. Because, after all, the person who brought this in, Mr. King—and I always give credit where credit is due—Mr. King wanted this on an egalitarian principle and he had a very difficult time getting it through, particularly from our party. I think that our party had a great deal of tunnel vision at that time. But, nonetheless, he wanted it on an egalitarian basis, and he had good reasons for it. I think that he foresaw what might happen when you got into a bit of jiggling on these things.

It is one question in the Province of Quebec; they have different ideas on social benefits and social problems than we do, because God knows they have different ones and more

of them than we do. Certainly they do not have the scope of social assistance in that province that we do here. One of the basic reasons is they are not meaner, they are not merciless, they just don't have the funds.

If they want to do something at the other end of the scale for the young people in that province, I think it's great. But I suggest to you that if we were to start jiggling around with the family allowance in this province, there would be (a) a rebellion against it, particularly by females, and (b) in the course of that rebellion there might be some very hard and fast and permanent attitudes made about the whole programmes of social assistance.

So I think that the \$20, based upon the statistics that Mr. Eberlee and the staff have made, is a fair solution at this time. Because for the life of me I can't see how the baby bonus gets to be the ultimate weapon in a war against poverty. If there was an ultimate weapon, or a universal panacea, or what have you, Mr. Minister, I'm sure that we would disregard party lines this afternoon, and I am sure you would disregard party lines yourself, and we would all get it done very quickly, because none of us wants to perpetuate some of the inequalities that there are in society.

But to give a family \$15 because they have one child and then upon the advent of the second child, to give \$22.50, and for the third child \$28.50, to keep the balance in line, to me makes very little sense. I think the public would respond in such a way that we were almost encouraging large families. Now I have absolutely nothing against large families; I think they are wonderful and I wish we had more of them. But I think there is a public attitude about large families at this particular time.

Second, I think that we would be eroding the very cost basis of what the federal government has in mind. I think that Mr. Lalonde—and I've known Mr. Lalonde for a number of years—has budgeted and he's taking into account that he is going to get back a lot of this money. He will get back money from me. I'll pay taxes on it. So will everybody in this room who has children and this is taken into the cost of it.

I think if we in Ontario were to start jiggling around to provide more funds to those who will not be paying taxes on this programme, we will be playing decidedly unfair with the poorer parts of this country, particularly the four Maritime areas. Because if there is only so much money being budgeted for it federally, I suggest to you that they

were not getting a return on it and those costs were going up and that the next time around there would be some very severe limitations placed on this programme.

Of course, the beautiful thing about Ontario is, no matter how severe the limitations are in any federal provincial programme, Mr. Minister, we have the funds to override them. But I suggest to you that New Brunswick, PEI, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia do not have that kind of fiscal flexibility that they could override.

So while on the surface it may seem that you are being somewhat tight with the money, I suggest to you in our usual pattern that in Ontario we have taken a steady course in the hopes that the maximum amount of funds will be generated into the areas of Canada that need it most. That is a very difficult decision to make because it would be much easier to say, "Let's generate it into the areas of Ontario then." So I think our thinking there is very sound.

The other thing that I become increasingly concerned about, of course, is that I do not believe that you can have social programmes unless you have social acceptance of them. We have seen in other jurisdictions what widespread lack of social acceptance has done to social assistance programmes. They make it virtually impossible to expand or better them. They provide the type of red-neck approach that people are going to do this, that or the other thing. I think that we have been very fortunate in this particular jurisdiction, despite the divisions on party lines, that we are proceeding I think at a very fair pace—that, of course, can be disagreed with.

But again, coming back to this business that all problems in social assistance of this province will be solved if we centralized social assistance. Mr. Minister, I suggest to you that we would be taking more funds into administration than are now needed at the local level. Because we certainly wouldn't be able to send everybody a cheque from here; we would have to have an office just about every place where there is a municipal office now.

It would be much more expensive for us to run, because in some of the smaller municipalities, Mr. Minister, the clerk handles this duty and he doesn't get paid for it. If we were to take it over we would have full-time people in there and inevitably more funds would have to go into administration rather than going directly to those who need it the most.

I know the member for Nipissing's particular problems and I sympathize with him. I know the particular area that he comes from, and some of the problems that are very latent there. But I suggest to you that the abolishing—and that's what it would be—the abolishing of local autonomy would have ramifications in the social sphere that would plague us for at least 50 years. Because if people in their own community do not feel a local sense of responsibility for the less fortunate in that community, and it is another thing to be shoved down to Queen's Park and somehow we press buttons and a civil servant in the particular area goes out to service the need, then I suggest to you, Mr. Minister, that there will be not much improvement locally on the questions of poverty.

As a matter of fact, I think we've seen this in the housing field. I think we centralized too much on the housing field here, where local people decided that really it wasn't a local concern, it was a Queen's Park or Toronto concern. I think that only now are we coming full circle and getting back to this.

But, Mr. Minister, one of the things that I want to ask you about is this. We have increased the social assistance allowances twice in the last year. Now then, what I gather from the member for Nipissing's comments is that one of the areas where people did not get an increase, or got a relatively smaller increase than others, is in places where they were on the family benefits, where there is a minimum shelter allowance. Is that right, that these people were not actually paying that amount of money?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. They had a low shelter allowance. Many of them did not get any increases or got very small increases.

Mr. Drea: I think that this isn't a new pattern; I think that it has always been that there were certain times when people had—let's say that they were paying \$27 or \$28 a month in taxes, and we were paying them more than that because we knew that they would require repairs, but that when the repairs to the house were made, we took this into account that over that period of years they had been getting five or six extra dollars a month. So that this is not, I would take it then, a new practice; it follows along some of the calculation practices we've had before.

What about, Mr. Minister, those who are on comfort allowances?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This was raised, Mr. Chairman, from \$25 to \$35. Those who are

under residential care in Homes for the Aged, now get \$35. Those who are under extended care, they are on the Health Insurance Plan—

Mr. Drea: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and I guess the right word is to call it comfort allowance—they are getting more because they are paying the co-insurance premium of \$4 a day, and for a month of 30 days, they would pay \$120. But then their maximum, the GIS, guaranteed income supplement, would be around \$180. So their comfort allowance would be—I guess I shouldn't use the word "comfort allowance" in this case, because actually—

Mr. Drea: Yes, but they are not actually in receipt of social assistance at all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, there is not a comfort allowance. The comfort allowance is \$35.

Mr. Drea: For our people in the Homes for the Aged.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Those others are \$4.50 a day.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Four dollars a day. That's what they are paying, \$4.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Wasn't it increased 50 cents?

Mr. Drea: No, it was \$3.50.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It used to be \$3.50 and now it is \$4.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Drea: But those aren't our people. The majority of them wouldn't be ours anyway. The ones over 65 certainly wouldn't be ours because they'd be getting their funds from the old age pension and the Guaranteed Income Supplement and the bulk of their payments is met by OHIP which, of course, we pay for them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Drea: These would be the under-65s. The under-65s would get what? The \$35?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the comfort allowance is \$35.

Mr. Drea: I think you read in the beginning here—the number startled me a bit—how many we had in residential care. Do you still have those numbers with you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How many we have in residential care?

Mr. Drea: What you said in your opening statement. You said there were so many on FBA, there were so many on GWA—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I am just going by memory now. Has anyone got my opening statement here somewhere?

Here we are. These were GWA assistance recipients, as of March, 1973: In nursing homes, 4.7 per cent, 3,476 cases; in hostels, 8.2 per cent, 6,061 cases; employables, 34.7 per cent, 25,755 cases; foster children, one per cent, 770 cases; and unemployables, 51.4 per cent, 38,109 cases.

Mr. Drea: Why would we have so many still in nursing homes, would these all be under 65?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These would be mainly those under 65 years of age, and covering the co-insurance charge.

Mr. Drea: Oh, that's right, we pay—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Four dollars per day. Those who are 65, of course, pay for themselves and they have the old age pension, but for those under 65 it depends on their cases.

Mr. Drea: But they still get the \$35 comfort allowance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, \$35.

Mr. Drea: And we pay \$4 a day for them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'd just like to ask one quick question.

Mr. Drea: Surely.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That group would be the group that is reaching the maximum of \$157.50 a month. They would be about the only people who are reaching the maximum, the \$4 a day plus the \$35 comfort allowance, plus the other thing. That's where you are—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These are GWA, and the maximum under the General Welfare Act is about \$135. The amount that you were referring to, that's under the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but that's—

Mr. Drea: Yes, but anybody in a nursing home now would be under FBA with the changes you've made; they'd be no longer under GWA, would they? They'd be permanently unemployable if they were confined to a nursing home.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I think we have some.

Mr. Drea: How would we have any? If they were permanently unemployable, it would just be an application to the province and they would be on family benefits. No?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Persons who are just temporarily ill.

Mr. Drea: Do we have that many who are temporarily ill?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It does sound like a large number.

Mr. Drea: Or are these people where there are applications pending, and so on?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask Dr. Williams here, who is the director of our municipal welfare administration, to reply.

Dr. C. J. Williams (Director, Municipal Welfare Administration): If I understand the question correctly, you are asking about the people who are in nursing homes and are disabled and aren't on extended care, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: According to this chart, Dr. Williams, in nursing homes we have 3,476 cases who are receiving assistance under the General Welfare Act, and it seems like a large number.

Dr. Williams: Mr. Chairman, those would be the ones who are not qualified for extended care. Although they are in the nursing home, they are not qualified for extended care, and the municipality pays \$11.75 a day for each of them and we subsidize that at 80 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To be under extended care, you know, they have to—

Mr. Drea: I can understand.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —have a minimum of about 1½ hours of nursing care per day, so this number, as Dr. Williams indicated, do not qualify for extended care, but, at the same time, they do require some institutional care. Therefore, if they come from a municipal area, it is subsidized on the 80-20 per cent. The municipality pays 20 per cent and we pay 80 per cent under the General Welfare Act.

Mr. Drea: The same as it was before extended care came in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There are 3,000 of those?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's a large number, 3,476 cases.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They don't qualify for disability, nor do they qualify for extended care.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But they do require institutional care of some kind and they cannot live by themselves.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I find it hard to see where they would not qualify for family benefits. If they require institutional care, they must be firstly unemployable, if you are going to apply that criterion, or they must be disabled to the extent where they can't look after themselves, and under your criteria, set out under Canada benefits, they would certainly qualify for either disability or unemployment.

Mr. Eberlee: This is quite a group of people. Some of them are retarded persons coming out of institutions and going back into the community; persons who don't qualify for OHIP for that reason, so that the cost of this form of institutionalization is being paid under general welfare assistance.

Mr. Martel: They come under an institution. They should, in fact, have had an allowance there as well.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well they do; they get \$35 a month. So as far as those residents are concerned they are looked after. It looks like a large number, but I would think that probably quite a large number would be transferred over to FBA. Sometimes the reasons for the delays are medical documents and so forth.

And there will be more. As we phase out many of our large mental institutions, there will be large numbers who may have to be got into nursing homes.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Drea?

Mr. Drea: No.

Mr. Chairman: Okay, continue.

Mr. Drea: Well, if Mr. Smith is satisfied.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm just kind of hung up there on that. You may say that there are people coming out of psychiatric hospitals and going back into the community, but nursing homes really aren't the place for those people to be going to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree with you, and that is why we amended the Retarded Persons Act this year in order to provide community residences—group homes and foster homes. And that is the intention. But this takes a little while before we are able to find that type of a home-like atmosphere.

Mr. Drea: They would be covered.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And in the meantime they must be looked after and we do think that nursing homes are a suitable place. But it is quite true that many of these could—

Mr. R. S. Smith: In the meantime they are another charge to the municipality.

Mr. Drea: Surely the municipality has some role in all this. A municipality just doesn't exist to have voting day every two years. They have some responsibilities, too, you know. At least the one that I live in does.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not going to argue with you about that. I am just saying to you that these people are in the care of the health system, basically, and they should be looked after by the health system.

Mr. Drea: Sixty-five, thirty-five—it's the wrong way where I am.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But you know that mental retardation is being transferred from Health to our ministry because it is felt that many of those persons would be best looked after within their own communities. That is why we hope to have more sheltered workshops, more residential places with a home-like atmosphere—group homes where you have couples acting as parents for these persons.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I am not arguing with you that you are not moving in to fill that void. I am not saying that at all. I am just shocked at the numbers you have there on that list who are taking up nursing home beds; where in effect that is really not the type of treatment that they need, nor the type of care.

Mr. Drea: Nursing home is really a catch-all term, Mr. Eberlee. Are these nursing homes under the Act?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Maybe they are a different specification. There are these group homes that are set up through the psychiatric hospitals.

Mr. Chairman: We have 14 patients in that group from my community that I know of personally.

Continue and finish up your comments.

Mr. Drea: Oh, I'm just warming up. I am one of your one in nine who never gets a prescription filled, so don't press it.

Coming back to one other thing, Mr. Minister, the business of supplementary and special assistance. Now, I agree with the ultimate in this, that these things should be provided. But, Mr. Minister, what are we going to do in the practicalities of the situation? What are we going to do if your equitable plan comes into being? What kind of reaction are we going to get in certain areas of this province where a person who is not working, under social assistance, comes in and gets things that a person who is working finds great difficulty in paying for or in obtaining?

This bothers me a little bit. If we are going to have equitability, it seems to me that before we can have a meaningful programme there has to be some provision for those who are outside the scope of social assistance.

Now, there are a great many farm areas in this province where according to all statistics the people should have starved to death years ago. There is no question that they are below the official subsistence level. And yet they have raised families, or are raising families. They don't have all the money in the world, but they are surviving. Now, what is going to be the impact on them?

I have had cases like this in my own area where women have said they could probably get more on social assistance—in fact they could get more—but nonetheless they didn't want it. They preferred to work. All right, what happens? Once or twice a year the kids go to the dentist, and the bill comes in at \$35 or \$40. At this point the woman says, "I can't pay it."

I had this type of case, Mr. Minister. I must say I appreciate very much that your staff got the woman out of it. But everybody says: "Madam, you are crazy to work. You wouldn't have to worry about dental bills or anything else if you would simply take mother's allowance."

This woman says: "I know that, but I prefer as much as possible to make my own way."

And here she was—the only assistance she wanted once or twice a year was a little help

with the children's dental bills, which weren't exorbitant. They weren't bad cases, but just the normal amounts.

Now, what happens to people like that when everything in the community is automatic for those who are on social assistance? I suggest to you, Mr. Minister, it is great to say, "Okay, we will do it to everybody who is on family benefits, because they are long term cases." All right, what happens to the old age pensioner who needs dental care? I am not talking about dentures or anything, but people who need their teeth filled. They are not on social assistance. Where do they go?

I suppose we could expand or keep the supplementary programme going to cover them. But what happens to the fellow who is 55 or so, and who doesn't want to go on social assistance—he is making his own way—and who needs a pair of spectacles? What is going to be the impact upon him?

I know it is very unpopular. Everybody is going to say, "Drea wouldn't give them to anybody." Well, that is not true. But I think there has to be a sense of proportion, and a sense of fair play in this. I know, Mr. Minister, I have been in areas of this province where it is very difficult to get drugs. In fact, I think it is virtually impossible in the Manitoulin district to get drugs for a person on general welfare assistance under supplementary assistance.

All right, you go and talk to the council—and I have always had a great deal of success in talking to local councils, Mr. Chairman. They are always very good people. And they say: "Look, if we get sick and we get a prescription written on us, we can't buy it either." Now, what happens in an economy like that? We say, "Okay, if you want social assistance, here is your card; get it."

Okay, that is great. I think it is essential, if we are going to pay someone an allowance because we know that his health or whatever will not permit him to work, then we have to be prepared to pick up part of that health cost; and that is drugs.

But what do you say to someone else who is ill for just a short period of time and really needs medicine? Or who is substantially ill, and yet prefers to continue to work at a very low income job? What do you say to him? I just don't think we can say to people: "Well, pack it in, boy. Just come in and come on social assistance and all your needs are met."

I think that this is an area that is very fraught with danger. I think if we are going

to be equitable, there is a tendency that sometimes we get a bit too equitable to those whom we know are in need because they are on our rolls. But there is very little concern shown for people who are probably equally in need but who we are not aware of because our rolls do not show them. I think this is something that we have to be very cognizant of.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, there is a lot of merit in what the hon. member says. That is why I said earlier—when this subject was discussed on the question of, say, prescribed drugs—that I thought it would meet the approval of a majority to have prescribed drugs given to those who are recipients under the Family Benefits Act. These are widows, the handicapped and the elderly. They would have a drug card like the ones some cities are issuing. If I understand you correctly, there should be a lot of local discretion given under special and supplementary assistance, and I agree that there should be a lot of local expression in this area.

Mr. Drea: What terrifies me is a card coming in from Toronto which is the be-all and the end-all, and the danger that the person who is not on the rolls has no opportunity to get that type of service or anything else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Drea: However, Mr. Minister, having said that I would like to come to a couple of my own thoughts. Are we looking forward, in a general way, to doing something to change the ground rules about females being automatically considered unemployable if they are the head of a single-parent family and have dependent children? Because that is the ground rule now. If a woman comes in and has dependent children, she is considered to be unemployable for purposes of this act and we pay an allowance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, yes, she has to meet the requirements under the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. Drea: Well, are we giving any thought to changing that status or making that status discretionary now? Because we are going into day care and this type of thing which has changed a lot of the circumstances around the female who is the head of a single-parent family.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think there is no doubt that there is a need for more daycare

facilities. As we provide more daycare facilities the great majority of women would prefer to work and I think—

Mr. Drea: Are we going to break with tradition and encourage them to work? You see, the whole basis of our law now is that we paid the woman because she had to raise the family—automatically.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think right now there are probably quite a large number who are on family benefits, because under it they get more income and other benefits than if they were receiving the minimum wage. But as I said, I think by providing more daycare facilities and assistance in other areas that the deputy minister and others are looking into, we would provide the necessary incentive. We are also looking at wage supplementation to the poor and at raising the ceilings of the amounts that they can earn. A lot of representations have been made to us that the ceilings at the present time are disincentives to employment. So this whole area is one that is—I hate to use the words under review, but it is under review and with the intention of encouraging people to work. There would be an incentive.

Mr. Drea: But, what about the incentives that we give them now not to work? Things like the free dentistry for their children, which they lose if they go off the rolls. To a great number of women, going to work looks very good on the surface if they can have their children cared for in a daycare centre or something. But then we get into dentistry, we get into OHIP, we get into any number of things that go out the window when they come in.

Mr. Martel: And those are disincentives to work, you think?

Mr. Drea: Well, if I was qualified to receive an allowance and I knew the dentistry of my children was going to be picked up, and my children didn't have very good teeth and these are going to be very substantial bills, I think that this might deter me. I would have to be practical, without trying to gouge the government. I think a woman in that position would have to consider what was best for her family and the type of care she could afford and so on. I am not saying she should not go to work. What I am trying to get at in a rather roundabout way—and of course Mr. Martel as usual, always suspects the worst of me—

Mr. Martel: Well, you have given me reasons over the two years to do that.

Mr. Drea: Yes, well, true to form. I would hope that if we are doing this the woman isn't going to be automatically unemployable by virtue of having dependent children. Certainly some of the things that we now provide for her family in recognition of the fact that she is both father and mother, should stay with her if we succeed in getting her out to work. Because I think it would be asking an awful lot of her to say, "Well, go to work and save society a great deal of funds, but in the meantime, once again, madam, your children may have to suffer,"

I think that is asking too much when we are just changing the programme. I think if we were bringing it in in the first place, it would be a little bit different. But, we have a traditional type of programme and I think if we are to change it that some of the better fringe benefits—maybe they won't be needed in all cases—should remain.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the minister and his colleagues appreciate all the fatherly advice that you have been given here today, but what vote are we on, where do we go from here? We have got to get along. We are going to be here all week.

Mr. Chairman: We have still got a couple of speakers yet.

Mr. Morningstar: Yes, a couple of speakers. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman: Are you through, Mr. Drea? Five o'clock is private members' hour.

Mr. Martel: Oh, we are not going to break for private members' hour, are we?

Mr. Chairman: I am taking part in it. I don't know what the rest of the committee is going to do.

Mr. Drea: Well, I will bow out now so Mr. Martel can get in 4½ minutes beforehand.

Mr. Martel: No, Mr. Drea, I just don't think the committee should break to go and hear private members' hour, because 90 per cent of those sitting here will not go to the private members' hour anyway. We might as well continue on these estimates.

Mr. Chairman: What difference does one member make on this committee? I am going to go.

Mr. Martel: Well, that is one. And that is close to 90 per cent that won't go, eh?

Mr. Drea: I always see my friend from Windsor at them, and he participates rather well.

Mr. Morningstar: The member for Humber (Mr. Leluk) always attends there.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'd like to ask one question on what you just said and the minister's reply there. This always comes up—that they have a disincentive to work because they have a bigger income on FBA. I would like to know what percentage of those people on FBA—mother's allowance, as you used to call it—have a larger income on FBA than they would at the minimum wage of \$1.85 an hour? I'd like to know that just so that we can get rid of that crazy estimate once and for all, because I think it would work down to about five per cent.

Mr. Drea: If she is in Ontario Housing she would be at a substantial disadvantage because her rent would immediately go up to one-third of earnings. She would have to pay her own OHIP and the whole bit. It is a disincentive. It is a disincentive at the minimum wage.

Mr. Martel: You might try working it the other way and provide incentives to get people back to work.

Mr. Drea: It's as I was saying.

Mr. Martel: You didn't say it very clearly.

Mr. Drea: Always think the best of me, not the worst. You have difficulty following anyone.

Mr. Martel: I am not very fast, you know—

Mr. Drea: That's right.

Mr. Martel: —but as slow as I might be, I would never categorize the poor on an escalator clause as being an elitist group, as you'd categorize them.

Mr. Drea: If you are going to quote me, you quote me correctly.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't know, I would like to see what the statistics are. You must have those statistics within the ministry because you always talk about that. We don't want—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Who always talks about that?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, you have said three or four times today that we have to watch

that we don't have people on FBA, and that it is a problem that people on FBA are getting more than they would at the minimum wage if they were working. I would like to know how many.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I don't know. What I said at the beginning of the estimates, Mr. Chairman, is that the great majority of people would much prefer to work than be on social assistance. I also said during our remarks that, at the same time, you must have an incentive to encourage people who are working to continue to work and those who are not working to work. If you take a person today who is, say, married with four children—

Mr. R. S. Smith: The average is 2.3.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Okay, 2.3. He's better off on social assistance than he is if he is getting the minimum wage at the present of \$1.80. We believe that there should be incentives. That's why, again coming back to our working committee with the federal government, there should be wage supplementation and why we should have incentives to encourage people to get into the work stream.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I agree with that for those specific cases, but I don't think those specific cases are five per cent of the people who are on your rolls. That's what I would like to know, whether we are talking about 100 per cent of the people on your rolls who have a disincentive to work or whether it is five per cent. I think it's closer to five. This keeps coming up; time and time again it has come up—four times in a few hours.

Mr. Martel: It came up the other night.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Statistics must be available as to what percentage of your people would have less income if they went out and worked at the minimum wage—those people with motherless families, because that's what the member for Scarborough Centre was referring to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have figures here, Mr. Chairman. For instance, for a mother with two children under nine years of age the maximum that she can get is \$267.75. That's the maximum. The breakdown on that would be \$140 for ordinary needs, \$115 for heat and shelter, making a total of \$255, plus the five per cent increase of \$12.75, which gives her \$267.75.

In addition to this, of course, her OHIP

premiums are paid. With the children she receives dental care and there may be other benefits that I—

Mr. R. S. Smith: As for her OHIP premiums, she would receive free premium

assistance if she was at the minimum wage with two dependents anyway. But you are talking about \$267 a month.

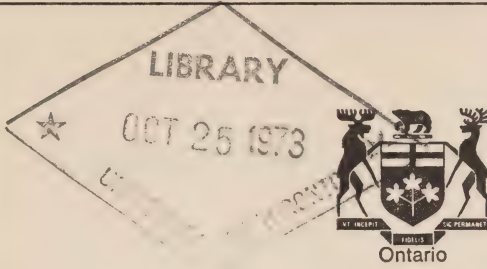
It being 5 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources
Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, October 15, 1973
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1973

The committee resumed at 8:15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2501:

Mr. Chairman: The committee may come to order.

Mr. Gilbertson is substituting for Mr. Drea tonight. I understand Mr. Martel had the floor.

I wonder if I can have your indulgence for just a moment. This afternoon there were a number of interruptions, which makes it very difficult for the transcript to be clear. There were also a number of repetitions and the chairman was quite lenient on these. I'm going to ask you please to withhold any remarks you have concerning specific votes until we reach the vote, because the minister does have very skilled and competent civil servants who are here to answer questions with regard to detail and it would be very helpful if those questions could be asked when the particular vote is up.

We are on the main office, which is item 1, and we are permitting matters of broad policy to be discussed under that vote. However, I would ask you, with all respect, to withhold any comments you may have with regard to specific programmes until we reach that point in the estimates. Mr. Martel.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Is it your intention then, Mr. Chairman, to take these item by item?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we have followed that procedure in this committee since its inception.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Mr. Chairman: And we're going to continue that. So we are on main office, vote 2501, item 1. Mr. Martel has the floor and Mr. Spence was our next speaker.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Mr. Chairman, you might have called that order

this afternoon, because, in fact, on the last day I backed off income programmes for almost the entire evening at your request and yet it was allowed to be discussed for some 2½ hours this afternoon. There should be consistency from the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately, there has been inconsistency in the person occupying the chair. However, if I am here, Mr. Martel, you can be assured that I will be consistent on that point.

Mr. Martel: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to pick up from the other night, Mr. Minister, because you failed to reply on a number of key issues, dealing with main office and, in fact, even from my leadoff. The first one I want to deal with is funding.

Although you boast about a 10 or 11 per cent increase over last year's budget, my concern is that really that's a very minuscule amount, about 0.2 per cent of the Ontario budget, and if we are going to introduce new programmes I want to know how you intend to squeeze some more money out of the Treasurer of Ontario (Mr. White). It would appear as though you haven't been all that successful.

When one considers that Ontario's share this year, irrespective of the recent announcement in September, is only about \$241 million, is it your ministry's intention to get more than an increase of 0.2 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure? Is it your intention to commit Ontario to a greater share than just \$241 million in this, the field that needs it the most?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, the budget, as you know, for the fiscal year of 1972-1973 was about \$433 million to \$435 million. The estimates that we are discussing now are in the neighbourhood of \$484 million. Our ministry is discussing next year's budget in the Social Development policy field and that budget has also been increased. So we are getting substantial increases.

I know you won't like this, but I still would like to say that the federal government re-

ceives the bulk of the revenues. I believe that there is a limit to the amount of provincial taxation that we should raise. That's why we have these meetings with Ottawa. Under the Canada Assistance Plan we receive about \$250 million in the various areas of assistance to the disadvantaged. We feel very strongly the Canada Assistance Plan should be reviewed and amended to keep pace with existing needs. As you know, the plan at the present moment has to be applied on a needs test basis.

Just to use an example, under the extended care programme we are going to lose this year about \$2.5 million a month in Ontario. I guess that's \$30 million. Why? They do not share. Why? Because we are charging a \$4 user fee. At the same time, and this is hard to rationalize, the majority of the people under extended care are elderly people. Probably 90 per cent are over 65 years of age.

For those who receive the GIS, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, there is a needs test, and about 50 per cent of the population in Ontario are receiving the GIS. They receive, as of now, about \$180 a month. However, because they pay \$4 themselves they are not eligible. So we are losing about \$30 million, which is ridiculous.

As you know, to keep people in nursing homes is a lot cheaper than to keep them in hospitals. The average cost of a hospital today is between \$50 and \$100 per day and in the nursing home it's \$13.50. I mention that as just one example.

I'd say practically every province, and those that you are familiar with, is very much in agreement that the Canada Assistance Plan, which was established in 1966, does not meet today's requirements. I mention that as one area. Take day care. I think most of us here are in agreement that there should be more daycare facilities. But again it has to be on a needs test, which is very, very discriminatory.

Mr. Martel: Haven't they now established day care on a demographic test in—I don't want to name the province—but in another jurisdiction to the west of us? Are they not getting assistance through CAP as of this fall?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The deputy says not to his knowledge. They're trying hard—

Mr. Martel: I would suggest—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and I hope they're successful.

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you they are successful. I want to suggest to you that someone in the ministry should get in touch with the Social Planning Council of Toronto to find out how BC has swung it.

But it's on a demographic basis. That means that within that demographic area they ascribe certain conditions. People in need can then get assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan—assistance for day nurseries. You know, that's the difference between that government and this one, Mr. Minister. They go out and score the goals, then they come back and see who is going to pay the shot. Ontario works on a different basis. It says, "There is a problem," scurries around to see if it can get the money first, and then if it can, it then will introduce a new programme. You never do it in reverse.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We like to do it with Extendicare. We like to be co-operative. But we made our point very strongly with Extendicare that this was being shared up until August. We introduced the programme, we worked with the federal government, and I must say that they said that they would give this their utmost consideration—I am not sure that's the right word, but—

Mr. B. Newman: They will probably pay as much attention to your request as you pay to the municipal officials' requests for assistance. You don't listen to them when they ask you to increase—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do, we do.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, you listen with one ear and you let it go out the other ear, but you don't act on their requests. Municipality after municipality has asked you to take over the complete cost of welfare, to take over additional costs—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Is this unanimous, that they all wish for us to take over the costs? I doubt this.

Mr. B. Newman: I would think fairly well. No municipality would want to be burdened with these additional costs if you would take it over, but you won't take it over. At one time you holler at the federal authorities—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you advocating that we take over the entire general welfare?

Mr. B. Newman: —but you don't look in your own backyard to see how you react to others.

Mr. Martel: Well, I suggest that the deputy minister get on the hummer first thing tomorrow morning and possibly contact Mr. Levi and find out what they are doing with respect to CAP and see if they are not successful. I am told they have been successful—and not from British Columbia, but by the Social Planning Council in Toronto, which has contacts out there as well. They tell me in fact that in the city of Vancouver, I guess it is, they are getting some assistance under CAP for day nurseries and have succeeded in doing it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But the needs test must be—

Mr. Martel: It is not exactly a needs test, it is on a demographic basis. Apparently they plot out a certain section of the municipality depending on the income level in that area and have been able to get it. But I don't want to jump to day nurseries; I see the chairman is starting to squirm a little, and I agree with him. I don't want to get into that.

My point was that although you can say your budget has gone up \$50 million, Mr. Minister, if I had the staff, within about an hour I could probably indicate that your programmes of delivery have not increased all that much, that in fact with the whole composition of the new ministry a considerable portion of that additional \$50 million is as a result of receiving parts of different former ministries into your bailiwick.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, this is additional, because the reorganization was effective on April 1, 1972, I believe, so the additional amount we have received this year in this present budget is additional—

Mr. Martel: For everything that you had last year, nothing new.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): Yes, it is a transfer of payments.

Mr. Martel: And you have increased your budget, as part of the total provincial expenditure, by about 0.2 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well yes, but look at the global picture. The Social Development policy field spends two-thirds of the budget, about 66 per cent or 67 per cent; that's a lot of money.

Mr. Martel: Well, this is what I am trying to drive at, Mr. Minister. This afternoon we discussed drugs, and I am suggesting to you that there are many areas where we have costs that really should be related to this

ministry but in fact are divided. You can't see the real picture, whether it be the fact that many people end up in hospitals who wouldn't if they had drugs or people who are on probation who might not otherwise be, had there been enough in the beginning, a fact which shows up in the expenditures of either your ministry or that of your colleague, the Attorney General (Mr. Bales). In fact, it is very hard to separate what social costs are. That's why I am always concerned that there isn't enough in the whole bag in this portfolio to try to minimize those costs or to try to put them in the right niche, if I can use that term.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We agree. We are entirely in agreement that preventive measures are very worthwhile socially. They are also more acceptable and, as you have indicated, in the long run we save money by preventing people from becoming ill.

Mr. Martel: I don't want to digress, because I want to come back to it when we talk about budgets, but in the *Globe and Mail* this week there was an interesting article which shows that health costs alone in the United States are in the neighbourhood of \$30 billion as a result of improper nutrition. It has such an effect on young people, even from prior to their birth, that it leads to a cost in the United States of about \$30 billion a year.

I am going to go over, when we talk about the various items under the budget, the necessity to fund adequately for pre-natal and post-natal food allowances. Apparently the costs in a whole range of fields that aren't related to community and social services are affected in the United States and Ontario. They point out that you have special classes for the slow learner and so on, but if there had been proper nutrition during pre-natal care then in fact, for a very minimal cost, you would probably be saving many millions of dollars thereafter. These again go off into some other jurisdiction, but are really part of the social cost that society pays for its poverty. And I say that if you can't scrounge more than 0.2 per cent out of the Treasurer then we are not going to change much.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are making progress.

Mr. Martel: Well, it's slow and it's painful, and in the process there are a lot of people suffering.

I want to come to another point you didn't answer the other night—the removal of prop-

erty tax for welfare purposes. I find no connection, really.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about the new property tax credit scheme that was introduced by the provincial Treasurer? Does this not meet the—

Mr. Martel: I don't think you should be levying a tax to municipalities for welfare for a number of reasons. The mobility of people today bring a lot of people to Toronto who, if they can't find work, fall burden on the taxpayers of the municipality of Toronto. A good majority come even from another province, as they do in Sudbury; when the mining companies bring in a lot of people and then cut back the work force, the people in the municipality of Sudbury then starts to pay the welfare costs. I don't think that the residents of the city of Sudbury, or the residents of the city of Toronto should be responsible for paying municipal costs where part of the revenue is from municipal assessment. This is not the fault of the people of Sudbury or Sault Ste. Marie—or for that matter even St. Joseph's Island, if anybody would move there. I don't see why they should pick up the tab. I don't see what welfare has to do with what municipal taxes are all about, and that is, as I understand it, services based on homes, schools, and so on. I just don't see how welfare fits into it for the life of me.

As I say, because of the mobility of the work force today, and people moving to areas where there are jobs, you know and I know there are many municipalities which are paying welfare assistance for people who have never paid one cent tax in this province, who simply come to Toronto, trying to relocate, to get off the welfare roll. These people have found no jobs and have fallen burden on the taxpayers of the city of Toronto. And Toronto is still hardest hit, I would suspect. Why should Toronto municipal taxpayers be responsible for that? Try as you might, they just aren't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are suggesting, then, that the province should pay 100 per cent of general welfare costs?

Mr. Martel: Yes. It doesn't matter where it comes from, Mr. Minister; tax is tax, and whether you have to increase yours a little bit it really doesn't matter. When you pay somebody \$263 it doesn't really matter what the disposition of the \$263 is or where it came from.

But if we are going to be responsible in Toronto or Sudbury for people from Nova

Scotia or New Brunswick, then in fact it seems to me much of it should be coming back via the Canada Assistance Plan—and you have maintenance there—and distribute it that way. I just think it is unfair for municipal taxpayers to have to pick up that debt. If the work force wasn't nearly as mobile in the past, fine. But I just think it is an unfair burden on municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, you know, the welfare roll presently is 1.7 per cent. It is the lowest it has been for several years. And the whole thrust of government today, federal, provincial and municipal, is to provide employment, and that is why I refer again to Ottawa, to provide more employment and, as a last resort, for those persons who can't find employment to have community projects so—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I have been speaking on these things since I have come to Toronto, saying that I don't believe in paying out welfare if we can at all help people to get back to supporting themselves. I never push for a pension from the Workmen's Compensation Board because I try to get them to rehabilitate people. I think they are more useful to themselves and to their families if they are doing something useful. I don't care if it's making widgets, as long as they feel that they are useful, psychologically it's important.

I'm not a great believer in the work ethic, you know, but until we have something to take its place then in fact we have to provide jobs. That's why last year I said that we should in fact be moving to community projects which don't show profit but actually employ people in providing services to other people. We haven't done much with that, Mr. Minister, in the past 14 or 15 months except watch many of the LIP programmes go down the drain. In fact, your own department dropped the one good programme it had.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which programme was that?

Mr. Martel: Programme 500, which had young people in senior citizens' homes—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But that wasn't this past summer. That was a winter works programme—

Mr. Martel: Sure but—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —we implemented in the winter of about 1971.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, as society moves to shorter work weeks, as we move to automation, in fact, you are going to have to create programmes like that on an on-going basis. You are simply not going to be able to say we'll do it this winter and we'll drop it next winter.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that was a good programme.

Mr. Martel: Excellent programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But there are many programmes like, for instance, work activity programmes, which are very successful in many municipalities. The winter works programme is a federal-provincial sharing programme.

Mr. Martel: The emphasis shouldn't be on cutting dead elm trees. It should be on services to people.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is what the orange paper is referring to on community oriented projects—

Mr. Martel: And how many new ones—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to provide employment as a last resort.

Mr. Martel: How many have you got in operation right now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How many what?

Mr. Martel: How many programmes like that have you got in operation right now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Work activity projects?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Dr. C. J. Williams (Director, Municipal Welfare Administration): I feel sure we have about eight of them.

Mr. Martel: Involving how many people, Dr. Williams?

Dr. Williams: I can't say offhand. Perhaps 200 or 300.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are paid 50 per cent by the federal government; 30 per cent by the provincial and 20 per cent by the municipality.

Mr. Martel: The point is that we should be moving to that type of programme on an ongoing basis rather than hit and miss. And we don't.

You are going to have high peak unemployment this winter again, whether you like it

or not, and as we move along and as we become more automated you are still going to have all kinds of people who are going to work less and less and you are going to have to find things for people to do. What, in fact, you should be doing is gearing up now and developing programmes to help people usefully occupy their time and provide services to people. Eight programmes—that's even less than we argued about last year when I argued that Programme 500—the 1971 programme shouldn't have gone down the drain and you've got maybe 200 less than Programme 500.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, may I interject just for one second? Certainly, in our ministry we are most interested in employment. But at the same time, our main concern is employment for the handicapped and their rehabilitation and I do believe that—

Mr. Martel: I'll come to that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the whole thrust of employment programmes is one that is, not just the responsibility of our own ministry. I would say it's mainly Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs; and Industry and Tourism and also the federal government have a very, very large responsibility in keeping the economy buoyant.

Mr. Martel: I agree with all that. But, I still think that you are the one who delivers services to people, Mr. Minister—not too well either—and I would suspect that you could move into that arena four square in delivering services to people. I'm going to ask you about that, anyway, in a few moments. You will have your real day in court here when I ask you what you intend to do with the Hanson report. You'll come to the fore then, in a positive way, maybe.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A very good report.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. I enjoyed reading it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the implementation will be unveiled in the near future.

Mr. Martel: Right. Then I want to move on point four which you chose not to answer the other night when I was talking about CAP. I want to know: In those two areas which you don't do much in—those in need of such as a preventive, and those who would be in need, such as an income supplement—is it your intention to start to do something in two of the four fields of garnering funds

from the federal government which you barely utilize at all?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which areas are you referring to that we don't utilize?

Mr. Martel: Those in need, which you use virtually little, in the preventive field, and those who would be in need, in the income supplement. You've been talking about the Ottawa programme for something like 3½ years and it is still in the planning stage. There has been money in the budget every year for it. When we come to that programme under research in a little while I will be asking you what happened to the moneys set aside. But in the interim my information is, from what I've been able to look up—and I have the report of the Canadian Council on Social Development—that virtually none of the provinces was using CAP in two possible areas. You have four areas in which you can use CAP, as I understand it, and you utilize it fairly heavily in those areas of need under the maintenance income, but not nearly as greatly in the field of prevention through counselling and so on. Any range of purchasing of counselling services from the family counselling centres or so on you virtually don't use, and could be funded by CAP to do so. And those who would be in need under income supplement—as I understand it there are only a couple of provinces that even use it.

Now, there are two areas in which you do not use it—

Mr. Eberlee: We use it very heavily under the heading of preventive services.

Mr. Martel: Under rehab.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, no; all the social services. Rehab. is on the fringe of the whole range of social services at the municipal level provided directly through our ministry, purchased by the municipalities from family service agencies and so on.

Mr. Martel: How much did you expend on purchasing counselling services last year?

Mr. Eberlee: I would say that the bulk of the purchase of counselling services was done through the municipalities. But, at the same time counselling services—preventive services offered by the Children's Aid Societies were all financed under CAP, too. CAS is to a very considerable extent a preventive programme. Even CAS bought some services from family service agencies around the province. Municipal welfare departments bought counselling service. We'd have to do

a little bit of research to pull the costs out and put them together in one place. I don't have them right here. But, certainly there was very heavy usage of CAP in respect of social services as distinct from pure transfer payments.

Now, we have not yet concluded the arrangements. We are working on arrangements directly with the family service associations of the province in an attempt to buy from them preventive counselling services for our own people. We've had a meeting just in the last couple of weeks, for instance, with the Hamilton Family Service Association. We've had talks with the Ontario Association of Family Services.

Mr. Martel: Yes. I have the brief that was presented in 1970.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, we had another presentation from them this year. I can't speak for what happened in 1970. We are hopeful we can work out an arrangement.

Mr. Martel: Well, I know. But that's what happens every time we get a new minister and a new deputy minister. They can't be responsible for what goes on in the past. But, in fact there must be an ongoing process in that ministry somewhere.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, there is.

Mr. Martel: And their request for funds—or not even funds, even dialogue—goes back to my knowledge at least 3½ years.

Mr. Eberlee: We are now in the process of having that dialogue. As I say, we are hopeful that we can work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement which would involve the purchase—

Mr. Martel: You don't purchase service for them yet. You don't purchase—

Mr. Eberlee: No, but our agencies do, our Children's Aid Society and our municipal—

Mr. Martel: And you don't purchase any—or you don't fund any portion—I almost slipped up on that one. The municipalities do. But when the municipality purchases the service, they fund 50 per cent and the federal government funds 50 per cent and what does the province fund? That's the question.

Mr. Eberlee: You asked at our last session roughly what the picture is on provincial, federal and municipal expenditures in this area, and in this current fiscal year they are estimating that the federal expenditure will be roughly \$239 million. Our expenditure

will be roughly \$245 million and the municipal expenditure will be roughly \$63 million.

Mr. Martel: Okay, now let's go back to—

Mr. Eberlee: And that's the total. That's the total services, income, maintenance, and so on—the administration.

Mr. Martel: Then, when the municipality is purchasing counselling, as I understand it, the federal government pays 50 per cent, the municipality pays 50 per cent and Queen's Park opts out. Am I right?

Mr. Eberlee: Basically, that's correct.

Mr. Martel: You see, boy—boy! You know, you are really not serious yet. You really are not serious, Mr. Minister, about really moving into the preventive field. You say Ottawa can fund it and the municipalities can fund it and Queen's Park in fact will not purchase the area we must move into, and that's preventive and rehabilitation services. You are into it to some extent.

Mr. Eberlee: I re-emphasize that we are into it in a very big way, probably in a larger way than the municipalities are via our own direct services, our own counsellors on staff, via our own administrative expenses of field workers, via the Children's Aid Society, and so on.

Mr. Martel: But you don't think that you should be funding. You know, I can't understand the ministry, for the life of me. I try to be fair, but I can't understand.

You know, at your discretion and unilaterally you people decide when you will fund 50-30-20 and when you won't fund 50-30-20. There is no uniformity. You don't fund special assistance; you don't fund this. You know, it's a pleasant ball game. You send directives out and tell people they should use services. You have got a lot of gall.

Mr. Eberlee: As Mr. Brunelle indicated earlier, of course, as a result of the budget this year, the municipalities are receiving an additional \$180 million from the province which they hadn't received before. We had a discussion about this with some representatives of the municipalities, and we expressed the opinion to them that when there is only so much money available any diversion of money to the municipalities means in effect that we are subsidizing municipal treasuries, when in reality our priority ought to be to subsidize individual recipients who are in a far greater situation of need. In fact, that line

of argument was generally accepted by the municipal representatives.

Mr. Martel: If you go back to what I have stated, though, the city of Toronto certainly shouldn't be responsible for all of the people who migrate to this province and to this city then, should they? I mean it's not the homeowners' fault in the city of Toronto that people came. That's the difficulty, and taxes are taxes no matter—it all comes from people, all the money. I don't care how you pay it out, it comes from the taxpayers—

Mr. Eberlee: The main reason why the municipalities are subsidized to the extent of 80 per cent is to take care of this very problem—migration. The only other alternative is for the province and the federal partnership to pay the full cost.

Mr. Martel: I don't blame you. You know, if you were a business, I wouldn't blame you for saying, "Well, if the municipalities are willing to pay 50 per cent and Ottawa is willing to pay 50 per cent, why should I volunteer to pay 30 per cent?" To do that would make you a pretty poor businessman.

But this isn't a business. We are dealing with people and you have done the same with special assistance. Why should you opt to pay 30 per cent of special assistance if the municipalities are willing to pay it and Ottawa is willing to pay 50 per cent? Again, if you were a good businessman, you would say, "Well, hell, I will stay out."

Mr. Eberlee: Is there any particular reason, though, why the municipalities cannot afford to pick up their share in the light of the large increase in provincial funding this year? Three times the amount of money they are spending on welfare?

Mr. Martel: In my own area I can tell you a very good reason. We have never been able to tax the smelters and refineries. That's a pretty good reason to start with, why the citizens of Sudbury should not pay that. Nor should they pay for the 5,000 people who International Nickel and Falconbridge brought in a number of years ago and then laid off.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, I think that is getting just a little bit repetitive. I have not been here through the whole estimates but I think I have heard it now five times. I am just wondering if you could bring that up on special assistance, you know if you want to talk—

Mr. Martel: I don't want to talk about special assistance. I am talking about the—

Mr. Chairman: But you are talking special assistance.

Mr. Martel: —Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Chairman: Fine.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That comes under the last vote, community development branch, the community services division. It does.

Mr. Martel: It might. But it comes throughout your entire ministry. It comes up under every part of your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. It has application, but specifically if you want to get at it, it will be discussed under CAP.

Mr. Martel: Okay. Well, it is obvious that you don't believe that you have responsibilities in those areas.

Mr. Eberlee: But we are very heavily involved, Mr. Martel. We do believe that we have responsibilities.

Mr. Martel: Well, you are very heavily involved in preventive services for a number of children, but not preventive in—

Mr. Eberlee: We can go through these estimates and pull out what are preventive expenditures, and I am sure even I would be surprised at what we are doing.

Mr. Martel: Well, I wouldn't mind knowing it. Because aside from the Children's Aid Societies, your programme, if you took that out, isn't a hell of a lot to be proud of with respect to preventive and rehabilitation.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps you could take my word for it that there's a large sum of money in there. Give us time to do the research—

Mr. Martel: Oh, yes. I am a patient man.

Mr. Eberlee: It takes staff time, of course. It takes staff time away from preventive measures.

Mr. Martel: Does it? Well, it might just put them on the ball, too.

Mr. B. Newman: And fund it.

Mr. Martel: Right. You could fund the LIP programme under community development.

The other night I questioned the single males receiving financial assistance and no one seemed to know what I was talking about, so

I went back to find out where I in fact did come across this and it's under the category of financial aid to persons in their own homes, under provincial social assistance programmes tabled in Ottawa, November, 1971, and incentive allowances.

One of the points it says here:

Recipients of general assistance or FBA who have unusual difficulty in obtaining or retaining employment because of environmental, personal or family reasons and who are participating in an approved work activity project designed to assist such a person to obtain and hold employment.

—they might get an incentive allowance. It's optional.

And then I looked at the other provinces—some of them to the west again, Mr. Minister. In Manitoba, for example—which has had enlightened government for five years now—a person taking undergraduate academic or technical training who has not sufficient income to provide the basic necessities for himself and his dependents can get it. And in fact the Toronto Social Planning Council, through a group called MAAC, presented a brief to you people this spring suggesting income assistance for people who were at school if necessary. I think the fear of the ministry at that time was that if assistance was forthcoming then in fact everyone would go to school compliments of the public purse.

I think that was the concern expressed at the time. I am not sure it is a legitimate one. Those of us who have worked our way through both high school and university could have used a little bit of assistance at one time or another, but in my day—and that's not too many years ago—it wasn't forthcoming. But it seems to me, again, to have someone drop out of school for a lack of funds is a ridiculous situation in 1973, particularly with the way the federal government—and maybe my Liberal friends here could talk to the responsible minister up there—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): David Lewis, of course, is right in there. Talk to him.

Mr. Martel: —has used the income tax field to make it beneficial to the business community to have their sons and daughters in university and hasn't done the same for the working class. Maybe we have to move into this field in Ontario to balance the scales so that the working class kids have as much opportunity to go to university as do the wealthy because they are even short-changed on the phoney system of providing loans and

grants at the present time that Ontario has to work by compliments of Ottawa. We've always favoured the wealthy.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): The students will be going to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Mr. Martel: What's that?

Mr. Spence: I say the students will be going there to get their education.

Mr. Martel: I would hope so. They would get some enlightened education. It's the member's federal government that introduces a phoney scheme using the income tax.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Root: Saskatchewan is losing 10 per cent of its population.

Mr. Martel: Oh, here we go again!

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Martel: If the member for Wellington-Dufferin didn't have that one fact he'd die. He'd have nothing to say. Tell me about those socialist states.

Mr. Root: That shows what a vacuum is inside the member's skull, if he thinks that's all I have to say.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

We're not getting any of this in Hansard anyway.

An hon. member: Yes, we are.

Mr. Martel: The member for Humber (Mr. Leluk) could have used some of it, when he was going.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): He paid his own way.

Mr. Martel: Yes, ask him about the struggle. He'd want his kids to do it that way.

Mr. Chairman: You're in a different ministry now.

Mr. Martel: No. Funding in those provinces is coming, and this is a publication of the Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada. It's under the social assistance plan I'm talking about. The brief was presented by MAAC this spring to this ministry. I'd like to know what the response of the ministry is and what it is going to provide. I don't think it's a carte blanche thing.

Mr. Eberlee: The brief was presented this spring and unfortunately we weren't able to

make any provision in these estimates for that matter, but certainly it is very much under consideration for forthcoming years.

Mr. Martel: That is important because I just think that there are circumstances where young people—I don't care what programmes are available under the Ministry of Education—simply can't hack it. Because that system is unfair, due to the feds, I don't think Ontario should penalize young people who have ability. There just might not be a great amount they need but they would have to be looked at individually.

I don't think it would be a carte blanche programme but I just think there should be some provision. If they graduate, what they are going to give back to the province in tax dollars, as graduates let's say, from a technical school, is going far and away to exceed whatever amount they receive for a couple of years of financial assistance. I just think it is worth it because that is the best business proposition you could be making. That is being looked at very carefully?

Mr. Eberlee: Very carefully.

Mr. Martel: That's great. I won't ask you for the breakdown. I appreciate Miss Crittenden sending me this statement on the Swadron recommendations, I read them with interest and came to income security and rehabilitation and blew my mind.

Miss D. Crittenden (Assistant Deputy Minister): I didn't send you that.

Mr. Martel: Yes, from Miss D. Crittenden, Oct. 11, 1973. It says: "A progress report on implementation of the recommendations made by the Swadron task force has been prepared and the minister asks that I send it to you in his absence."

Miss Crittenden: Oh, okay.

Mr. Martel: You sent it. It is an interesting comment. It says with references: "These recommendations concern income security and rehabilitation programmes. While these recommendations, in fact, form the substance of the task force report, it seems appropriate to hold them in abeyance."

These are the guts of the whole report and you dabble on the periphery with the Mickey Mouse issues. We'll study the guts of the report some more. That is what it says. I'm just reading what is there before me.

An hon. member: Not really.

Mr. Martel: Page 3. Are you looking at the same page I'm looking at?

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps we should deal with the federal-provincial income maintenance review and perhaps reveal some of our hopes for it—

Mr. Martel: Well, that would help.

Mr. Eberlee: —and speedy resolution of problems and so on. The first result has been the agreement to upgrade the Canada Pension Plan. It has been achieved very, very quickly. There are three working parties. One is on income maintenance, which was involved in the Canada Pension Plan exercise. The second is on employment programmes, which will be looking particularly at community employment programmes of the kind you were referring to earlier. The third is a new one on social services which will also deal with improvement of the vocational rehabilitation programme.

These working parties have set themselves very tight deadlines. We hope that the results will flow from them just as speedily and just as logically as the CPP changes have. We are very optimistic about the prospects because the provinces and the federal government seem to be together on trying to resolve them.

Mr. Martel: What really bothers me is when I listened to the member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Drea) this afternoon on disincentives and nonsense like that to get working mothers off welfare. The minister knows that I have sent him innumerable letters from women who do not want to be on FBA, and that is one of the major recommendations in this report. That has to be an important field for these women. I think I sent the minister at one time, 10 personal letters from 10 women saying they just needed a little bit of help—not the whole bag. “We want to be independent. Help us so we can get out of the trap.” I was speaking about this the other night. That has got to be one of the real problems.

Mr. Eberlee: There is no question but that the whole subject of income supplementation is the key.

Mr. Martel: I just got sick when I heard that this afternoon. I wish the member for Scarborough Centre were here. I hope somebody points it out to him when somebody talks nonsense like that. It is what we said the other night. If we are ever going to be able to assist people properly, then there have to be changing attitudes. That sort of garbage wouldn't do anything to change anyone's attitude. Calling dental assistance an

incentive that keeps them on the welfare roll, is a pretty 19th or 18th century attitude. What we have to be doing is supplementing. I've always suggested supplement after. Let them go to work and keep what they are earning and then bring it up, rather than the way we do it—pay them an FBA allowance and then turn around and let them go to work and take it away from them at the rate we do.

Mr. Haggerty: Start billing them for it.

Mr. Martel: Yes, it is three-quarters of whatever they earn after \$60, if it is a mother-led family and a family of three. It's a punitive way of doing it. You employ all kinds of people to be searching records to make sure they are not cheating on the system, and you're calculating.

Do you realize the danger that you're going to be caught and you're going to be subsidizing some of these businesses that shouldn't even be in business really?

My friend, the Chairman, will disagree with me, of course, on that but I just don't think we should subsidize those industries. If they can't make it they go under.

That is the problem that I'm sure that the ministry has. If we start to do it in reverse these people will continue to underpay or deliberately make the wages so bad that you have to supplement them, and there is a danger there. It just seems to me that that is the nuts and bolts of this whole report and those are the provisions that really haven't been dealt with yet. Hopefully, something will come out of this. As you say, you are on your way and that is, hopefully, being very actively studied. I hope it is not too long because there is a report I'll discuss later on the mothers on this income.

I want to ask the minister how one gets on welfare quickly after earning \$15,000. The minister made this statement the other night and it almost blew my mind—how someone gets on welfare after earning \$15,000. I want to know how to do it. It would be enlightening. One never knows about this job—it is not very secure. I don't make \$15,000. I might have to end up on the welfare rolls and I'd like to know how it is done.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member knows the General Welfare Act is administered in organized areas by either a municipality or in northern Ontario by district welfare boards and in southern Ontario by county administrations and so forth. I have here, for instance, the Brant county

social services information booklet and it is clearly outlined in here who is eligible, the amount you can receive and so forth.

We feel that local autonomy and local discretion are better. The local people know their own clients as a rule much better than anyone else—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I have—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and if a person is in need he will be looked after.

Mr. Martel: Look, I have the province administering local welfare in many of the areas I represent and they know their clients too. Ben Belanger has to be one of the finest guys you've got on your staff. God help me, he knows every one of his clients and that goes for all the way from Sudbury beyond Foleyet and Peterbell and hundreds of miles away. So don't give me that. That's baloney, and that is really getting away from the fundamental issue. You said people on \$15,000 could get on welfare quickly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, there are people—

Mr. Martel: I want to know how they get on welfare quickly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are people who make \$15,000 in a year and who can be on welfare. A lot of people spend what they make. They'll make a lot of money and they'll spend it, and if they are in need, they are eligible for welfare.

Mr. Eberlee: It is not what you make. It is what you need that governs whether you get welfare.

Mr. Martel: Right. You tell the local welfare administrator that. The first thing he is going to ask is, "Let me see the last pay stub". If he made \$1,200—and he'd have to be making that a month—he'd say, "Holy smokes, you've got enough for three months on that \$1,200."

Mr. Eberlee: He probably figures he's got something stashed away.

Mr. Martel: That's right. So it isn't easy to get it. That is the only point I'm trying to make. It is very difficult.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I didn't say it was easy.

Mr. Martel: Oh, yes—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you are in need and if you apply and if you are refused then you can appeal to the review board, and the

review board is very, very fair. So there are very few people in this province. Most of the complaints we receive is that people sometimes are on welfare and should not be. But I hear very seldom about people who apply for welfare and are refused.

Mr. Martel: I have seen many turned down at the first application. This is because people have done their homework and looked into how much was earned in the last couple of months and said "You exceeded your allotment under the pre-added budget. You've got enough to do you a couple of months." If you made \$800 in one month they figure that if \$250 a month is your budgetary need, you've enough for two more months, or else you blew it.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder—you've got into the major vote of income maintenance. It seems to me if you are going to talk about income maintenance there is a proper place for—

Mr. Martel: No, I—

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I know, but you've gone on now for about 10 minutes. The minister got ahead of himself and started talking about the review board which is the next item in the vote.

Mr. Martel: I want to talk about one more thing. I want to give the minister his day.

Mr. Chairman: You'd better restrict yourself to broad policy.

Mr. Martel: I want to give the minister his day. He has got a report before him and he's just chafing at the bit to tell us what he is going to do with respect to the Hanson report. I'm eager, as I'm sure my friend from Nipissing (Mr. R. S. Smith) is, to hear how you are going to change that ministry from top to bottom—to give it the power it needs.

I don't know where you are going to get the money to do the job that this ministry is really created to do. You haven't been able to do it.

Oh, one other thing just before I forget this last point. I want a breakdown of all the counsellors. I think I asked for this the other night, didn't I? All of the ministry counsellors, area by area? You have 23 areas.

For example, I want to know how many people are involved in counselling. I would suspect the only one that has it all is Lon-

don—maybe Mississauga now that the first minister lives close to there. But London used to be the kingpin for the province. It had everything. Maybe Mississauga will get some of the benefits now.

Mr. Chairman, you'll have to wait until you get a premier from Ottawa to get as much as London has. They could rest for 10 more years while the rest of the province catches up.

You have a breakdown of that, I hope? Of all the counsellors? When you read the annual report it is full of these glowing reports about counsellors. My God, they are coming out your ears. Except when you start to look for them you can't find any, except in London.

But that can be handed to me at a later date, maybe tomorrow. I want to get back to the Hanson report I'm really anxious. If the ministry intends to implement what's in there maybe there will be some salvation for the needy. But it is going to take a change in philosophy, a real change. It is going to take a change in monetary policy, and I want to know—let's let the minister speak and then we can question him.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a few brief words and I'd ask the deputy to carry on. The Hanson task force—the assessment of its implementation—is under Miss Crittenden. In the near future we will announce the reorganization structure and the four main principles.

I am sure you will agree with the four main principles. The first is to have a single field presence, instead of having many separate offices and so forth.

The second one is decentralization. As a northerner I am sure you will agree with that, and I am sure others do. How many regional offices is a question that has not yet been decided; the task force deals with this. Originally it was mentioned when one of the reports came out that there should be six or seven, but there could be more.

The third principle is regionalization. This is the one that deals with how many regions we should have.

The fourth principle is the integration and co-ordination of programmes. That is probably one of the most important ones. Right now there are various agencies and various branches and so forth, and this one is to integrate and to prevent duplication. I think that this reform will be very, very helpful to maximize our present resources.

Mr. Martel: Before the deputy minister and Miss Crittenden speak, I would just like to ask one question. Is it your intention, as you start to develop the various community groups that work in the field, to try and involve the people in the community along with the ongoing thing and not just your ministry or the various branches?

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps we could go right back to the beginning of this exercise. The task force was appointed in August 1972. From that point—September, October through until March—there was a series of meetings in 20 areas of the province involving all our staff—the clerical staff, the field staff and the professional staff and so on—plus people from other agencies, the volunteer sector, social service agencies, and other ministries with which we are allied.

Those meetings were extremely productive. They were, generally speaking, one-day meetings and they were extremely productive in developing the ideas which the task force then put into these formulations in their report.

The report was received and released generally in the latter part of June. We decided at that point that instead of going into a back room and dreaming up an implementation plan and then imposing it—because after all it does make some pretty far-reaching recommendations—we would once again make it known to our people. We would give everybody within the ministry an opportunity to understand what was in the report and to comment. We tried to introduce a little industrial democracy into the ministry and to give the same opportunity to people outside.

That whole exercise has again been completed by the group under Miss Crittenden's chairmanship. They have now made a report and outlined an implementation plan, and that plan, of course, has to go through certain stages here. It has to be reviewed by Management Board and approved by Management Board.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Policy field.

Mr. Eberlee: Policy field. I guess it is fair to say that the whole exercise has validated the concepts of the task force. They put forth principles that the minister referred to, and that's what we are going to be pushing ahead to implement. The precise details I don't feel at liberty to talk about until Management Board has had a look at them and we will be able to make them known then.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask one question—and I think I tried to emphasize it last year—about the concept of a full delivery system involving the total family? It must be the total answer. It will break down unless we are going to deal with the entire family needs. I would hope that that would be paramount as it starts to develop, because I just get so frustrated at seeing families who will go to one agency for funding, who will be sent off to another agency to have a child looked after, who will run to another agency if they can find it—and God knows it is difficult, and they don't have cars, you know, as the father looks for retraining.

Unless we deal with the whole needs of the family once to resolve as many as we can—you know, you are not going to be successful the first time. We are pipedreaming if we think we are going to take the hard-core recipient who has been on assistance for five, six or 10 years and think we are going to resolve all his problems with one kick of the can. I think we are dreaming, but it's a goal. But with the new ones, when people are coming in for the first time, it seems to me that the overall aim—and I think maybe that is why you are putting them in one building—

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. Martel: —is that hopefully they will then have sufficient staff. I wonder about the size of the staff. I don't think you are going to have sufficient staff; I don't think you have half enough staff at the present time, Mr. Minister, to deal with the total family need.

That's why I question the involvement of the various volunteer organizations. In the back of my mind when I am talking about purchasing of services from family counselling it seems to me there is a group that really knows its oats. They deal with the total family and the prevention and the rehabilitation. That is their whole function primarily.

When we start from day one, we must be involved with the whole thing in order to eliminate duplication, in order to resolve problems, in order to deliver the goods as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

Mr. Eberlee: This is going to be one of the big challenges, to tie together the multitude of agencies that operate in this field.

Mr. Martel: Yes, it's just fantastic the volunteer organizations out there. I was just reading some of the reports, and we are talking about 20,000 or 30,000 volunteer

workers in one organization. Maybe I am a little high on the family counselling. I guess it is 2,000 volunteer workers they have, isn't it—2,000 or 3,000 volunteer workers? They don't have a large number of paid staff but they have a tremendous resource to draw from, and we have to integrate that right from the beginning or we are going to be back into the same problems that we are in now.

Mr. Eberlee: I think our own staff resources will probably be reasonably adequate as we introduce some new forms of technology. I don't want to alarm our staff, but I think it would be possible to introduce new forms of technology and to get delivery of the welfare benefits, for example, which would give us an opportunity to retrain people for more challenging counselling assignments.

Mr. Martel: Are you considering a regional planning council maybe as the mechanism in each of the regional areas—we are talking six or seven or 10, it doesn't matter—a regional planning council involving the various volunteer organizations, or perhaps being the avenue, having people from each region of the ministry on that to act as co-ordinators and, as well, to point out the needs of the area and so on? Again, it might be wise at the beginning for the ministry to consider the establishment of regional planning councils involving the voluntary groups that are out there already and who know many of the problems of the area. I'd appreciate knowing what the ministry would think of such an arrangement.

Mr. Eberlee: We've already been having some discussions with the existing bodies, the social planning councils. We had a seminar about two weeks ago with representatives of social planning councils. I think we are beginning to see that we'll have to have two levels of planning—one sort of a province-wide thing of provincial organizations and associations, and one more localized, perhaps using the mechanism of the social planning councils.

Mr. Martel: It seems to me—

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, I know the planning council don't cover every area of the province—

Mr. Martel: No, but—

Mr. Eberlee: —but they are certainly seeking a more local mechanism.

Mr. Martel: But it might be wise for the province to consider the establishment right at the outset of regional planning councils. I think they have them in Saskatchewan and other provinces, related to their appeal tribunals. I think that by and large people who form the eventual tribunals are, in fact, on regional planning councils in many of the western provinces, unless they have broken it down. It might just be something for the ministry to make, I hope, a fairly quick decision, because it is something that is not costly but would certainly involve all of the voluntary groups and prevent us forgetting, because sometimes you can't see the forest for the trees because you are so close to it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as the deputy has indicated, about two or three weeks ago we met them for a whole day at a seminar and it was a very worthwhile exercise. They have some very able persons, and so in areas like Waterloo and Niagara—

Mr. Eberlee: Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —Ottawa, certainly they will be very much involved in the delivery of these services.

Mr. Martel: Well, I am going to leave this item, Mr. Minister, but I hope that last suggestion would be given considerable consideration because I think we should do it right from the beginning.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I have a couple of questions on that.

Mr. Chairman: On the Hanson report?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, and the statements that the minister and the deputy minister made in regard to the reorganization.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, all right, because Mr. Spence has been waiting patiently.

Mr. Spence: That's all right. If he wishes, he can go ahead.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'll just have a couple of questions. Has this partly to do with the model processes that are now going on insofar as St. Catharines and North Bay are concerned, and insofar as within your own department you are reorganizing those two areas to deal with family benefit applications and what not?

Miss Crittenden: Those are pilot projects going on in relationship to the much larger matters.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. But they are kind of a test situation to see if you can fit them in to deal with specific areas in that way?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If this works out, is it your intention to decentralize these people out of Toronto into the unit they serve?

Mr. Eberlee: It may not be necessary to decentralize these groups of people. It may be that this is where we can use technology to perform certain of the tasks that they are performing, and they can be trained to perform other counselling and field-worker jobs. I don't think it's at all certain that we will be physically transferring—

Mr. R. S. Smith: These are really backup people.

Mr. Eberlee: —our calculator group. We have a group at head office of about 300 people who do the actual calculation of family benefit allowances, and there are other ways of doing that which can operate straight from the field and get a cheque written in no time flat.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, you may be disbanding that or changing them to another function.

Mr. Eberlee: Probably giving them something more challenging. As I say, I wouldn't want to say anything that would alarm those employees, very valuable employees.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are these two test groups that are now set up going to be operating differently than they have in the past, other than the fact that they are just going to deal with one area?

Miss Crittenden: No, but they relate to a specific district in the province so that it does tie in with the single ministry presence, so that there is only one presence in the area and the same people will be involved with the decisions in an area. In this instance we're talking about FBA, so that instead of the administrator in North Bay dealing with any one of 300 calculators he deals with five calculators and only those five, so that there is no way that there would be a loss of continuity in the actual relationships between the people handling the FBA in Toronto for North Bay and the North Bay people who are corresponding with Toronto. We're trying to move rapidly towards that single ministry presence and we're testing out this proposition in two offices.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Then why not put the people there if you want a single ministry presence and you want something that's there and it can operate there? Why not move the people up there? I asked one of them and one of them said to me: "Who wants to go up there?" I said: "Who wants to pay your salary to go there?"

Mr. Eberlee: That's right. Because ultimately we may not be doing this particular job with such a large staff of people. The Province of Quebec has succeeded in computerizing the calculation exercise. This frees people to do other things that are probably more interesting, to work with people rather than figures.

Mr. R. S. Smith: More sensitive to what they should be doing.

Mr. Eberlee: That's why I say we probably will have the resources to do things.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The other question I have is on this process that you have gone through both in the preparation of the Hanson report and since it's been tabled. You had those 20 meetings across the province. You had one in my area with the people there. Since that time you've had meetings with the staffs of all the social agencies, not particularly those that are in the community, but otherwise, and there have been some social agencies that are municipally oriented. I don't like to get back to the member for Scarborough Centre's argument about local autonomy, but what if they don't want to take part? What if they don't attend to take part in this process with you, how then are you going to involve them in the overall, the umbrella approach in their areas?

Mr. Eberlee: I guess, up to this point the problem hasn't arisen. They were certainly in attendance at the previous meetings.

Miss Crittenden: I wouldn't say that there has been a problem of people not attending, since when people cannot attend we've been receiving briefs from groups, agencies and municipalities and organizations. We received 52 individual briefs, apart from the actual face-to-face meetings with the agencies and people. I can't recollect any groups who didn't—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not talking about the community-oriented groups, or the independent groups of government. I'm talking about those groups from the other level

of government who obviously will have to be a part of this if you're going to have an integrated system.

Miss Crittenden: Are you talking about the municipalities?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Miss Crittenden: We met with a large delegation of them too, who came to Toronto and met with us quite separately. That was quite a lengthy meeting.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Since the Hanson report or prior to it?

Miss Crittenden: No, no, within the last two or three weeks.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And did you not have some type of regional meeting in the Muskoka area?

Miss Crittenden: Yes, we had that, too.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In the Muskoka area you had regional meetings?

Miss Crittenden: It was at North Bay.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There was one in Muskoka?

Mr. Haggerty: Didn't you get your invitation to the one in North Bay then?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I didn't

Mr. Eberlee: At Muskoka there was a meeting with Children's Aid Society directors, at Sundridge, about two weeks ago. Again it was a presentation to them on the task force report.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh, yes, attached to that, of course.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you're referring, to our regional meetings, they were held in Barrie, North Bay and also on Manitoulin Island.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Those were the ones that were held prior to the publication of the Hanson report, weren't they?

Miss Crittenden: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We had a series of about 20-odd, we called them orientation seminars, and the main purpose was when our new ministry was bringing in sports and recreation from education and the community services from the provincial secretary, to invite our own people, as the deputy has indicated, and other related ministries, Health

and also the federal Department of Manpower and also agencies, Children's Aid, homes for the aged, and so forth, for people who didn't know one another. We had a lot of new personnel to acquaint themselves with each other and also with our programmes. These were well received. We got a lot of feedback and the task force, the Hanson task force, attended many of those meetings, because they could see that the problems that were being put forward to us, things that you and the member for Sudbury East and others have brought forward, the duplication of services, and so forth. So these meetings were very worthwhile.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, I mean the post-Hanson report meetings, in order to arrive at your programme, which has now been recommended by you, I suppose, and going through you people to the—

Mr. Eberlee: We did have another series. North Bay was one of them.

Miss Crittenden: That's right. We had another series.

Mr. Eberlee: And at that time Miss Crittenden's committee was in attendance and there was a representative from the task force, in each case, to explain what the task force had in mind and then it was an all-day of listening to what people thought about the thing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But are you getting the co-operation of the municipal welfare people with regard to this reorganization? Where will they sit? How important are they to you people in regard to your single presence, or do you include them in that?

Miss Crittenden: Well, I think everyone—

Mr. Eberlee: At this point it's hard to—

Miss Crittenden: —is equally important as far as their views. Then we have reported on the assessment of the Hanson task force report to Mr. Eberlee.

Mr. Eberlee: But we have not gone beyond the third volume of the task force report, the report on ministry structure, so that the relationship between the ministry and the municipal level remains as that report suggested it would remain for the time being. That report deals with the ministry itself.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. I realize that.

Mr. Eberlee: We haven't gone beyond that.

Mr. Martel: One question: Does the ministry intend to ensure that the provincial service boundaries coincide with the regional municipal service boundaries? In other words, for example, in the regional municipality of Sudbury, if your boundaries don't coincide you're going to have a hodge-podge. The government of Ontario has now got that.

They wouldn't listen to me, as usual, when we were talking about the regional municipality of Sudbury, that, in fact, they have educational boundaries that go beyond the regional municipality of Sudbury. There are overlapping grants and what not. You've got unorganized townships mixed in with organized townships and there's a real hodge-podge.

They're quietly admitting to you, "Oh, well, we're going to have to take a look at extending the boundaries," to cover the same jurisdiction for education, for health, which doesn't occur at the present time in the regional municipality of Sudbury. I would hope that this ministry in starting—you've got 11 regional governments now—would take a long look at establishing the regional areas to coincide with some of those regional governments or you're going to have the same thing that Hanson reports. You'll maybe have part of an area stuck in the regional municipality of Toronto and yet being serviced by Oshawa, and for grant purposes and so on, it becomes very delicate.

It seems to me that the government should be moving in Ontario for total boundaries on everything, health, education and everything, to be the same boundaries if we're going to make it work without overlapping. They aren't moving in that direction right now. It's something that your ministry should consider now because you're going to be part of a hodge-podge. They're going to be straightening out in two or three years from now, I guarantee you. You might break the ground and show some light to the Treasurer. Lord knows he could use some.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe the minister has time to answer that question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no need to say, Mr. Chairman, that this is a huge province, with such a diversity between the north and the south and eastern Ontario where you come from. There are, as you mentioned, 11 regional governments. Some regional governments now have some very integrated social services. Some have both social and health services. I believe York and Waterloo do. There is a lot of York

going on right now on the very question of regional government and planning and social services.

Mr. Martel: Sudbury has, and it has welfare—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Your problem in Sudbury, if I understand it, is—

Mr. Martel: The overlap.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the overlap. The Sudbury district welfare board has quite a large area with 12 municipalities and it looks after general welfare and so forth. And then Sudbury has the new—when I say new it is a year old—regional government which has the bulk of the population—what, 180,000?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They look after day-care services and homes for the aged. We think it would be best if we could have the daycare services and the homes for the aged on a district level, on the wider basis.

Mr. Martel: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And we are optimistic that this is going to come about.

Mr. Martel: In that area you are talking about funding the municipalities, using what was formerly the mining revenue payments, but many people in places like St. Charles, Noelville, and so on, actually work in the smelters. And for funding purposes—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In a wider tax base and everything.

Mr. Martel: That's right. The regional municipality of Sudbury should have gone down that far, and it didn't. In Mr. Smith's area they will be coming up as far as Sturgeon Falls probably. Do you know what is going to happen? You are going to have a no-man's land in between, with most of it unorganized. Unless we get boundaries that coincide we are going to have real problems.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say a report will soon be implemented. We'll have our regional offices, our district offices. This will be a guiding spirit for this better reorganization respecting your area.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence. Thank you for waiting. On vote 2501.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been discussed since I held my hand up.

There is one branch that I would like to discuss with the minister. It is with regard to the individual who receives the disability pension. As I understand it, the wife can earn so much money.

The greatest complaint I get from the disability pensioner is the high cost of drugs and the amount of drugs he has to take. Then we have the wife whose health is not good and she has to take drugs. She has to go out and get a part-time job. We find that she stays longer at her job than she should and she makes more money than she is entitled to by the Act. Then we find that the disability pension is cut off from the pensioner and he has to go to the county welfare offices in order to get enough to stay in existence until the pension is restored.

I might ask, Mr. Minister, do you ever give consideration to increasing the amount of money the wife can earn, when today we have a society where there aren't enough workers to fill the demand? I would say this wouldn't be any cost to the government. This would be helping the people out in general when she could get part-time work, and she is willing to do it. I would say this would be a great benefit to those disability pensioners. Maybe there are some other branches in your department when there is such a shortage of labour in so many parts of the Province of Ontario. We find in many towns and villages there is a scarcity. It is hard to find anybody to do anything. I am just wondering if you ever give consideration to increasing the amount of money that the wife can earn above what has been set in the past.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand you correctly, we are considering raising the ceilings on exemptions for those who are recipients under the Family Benefits Act. Yes, we are. This whole question of income maintenance is part of the study of the task force that the deputy has established. We have many requests, especially in those areas—I think this was mentioned earlier—where we can easily identify them. I am referring to handicapped persons. I would hope we should be able to move on that, and also on others. My people have examined this quite closely. There are some problems associated with raising the exemptions.

Tonight there is an interesting article in the Star that says many working poor would be better off on welfare benefits. This lady, Mrs. Phoebe Graham, is one of the working poor. She was on welfare but today she is working.

Personally, I hope that we will be able to raise the ceilings, but maybe I should ask the deputy. The deputy has been working on this task force and he could outline some of the problems in raising the exemptions.

Mr. Eberlee: I suppose fundamentally the question that we would have to answer is is this a supplementation programme or is it a welfare programme with the possibility of supplementing earnings very modestly. One of the basic questions then, as I say, is to answer whether this is something else, the reverse of an income supplementation programme, which leads us into a very wide-spread programme with tremendous costs associated and questions of incentive and so on.

Mr. Spence: I know this is quite a problem. Those on benefits will be getting more than those who are working on minimum income. I know this is a matter that is talked about considerably. But I do find that for those who are on disability pension and have to take drugs—the husband and wife—the cost of drugs is staggering to them, and to the people who listen to them. The amount that one can earn, or the wife can earn at part-time jobs just isn't sufficient in this day and age when there is such a high cost of living and a higher cost of drugs. It is a tremendous problem to make a decision, I know that, Mr. Minister. But it is a hardship on many.

Mr. Eberlee: It is our hope that we can approach this drug problem from the other side and incorporate the payment of drugs into the special assistance.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Isn't the cost of drugs taken care of through the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is at their discretion.

Mr. Martel: They don't reimburse them.

Mr. Morningstar: At the discretion of whom? Of the municipality?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Of the municipality.

Mr. Morningstar: It has worked down our way.

Mr. Haggerty: That is how they cut down the welfare cost in the region down there.

Mr. Morningstar: No, they don't. They get the cost of the drugs paid for. They issue a form.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, in some cases they do and in other cases they don't

Mr. Martel: The province doesn't reimburse them. That is the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it all depends. On supplementary, we pay; but we do not on special assistance.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Morningstar: Another question: How much can a widow earn before you cut her off? What percentage do you work on? They are allowed to make so much—

Mr. Martel: Twenty-four dollars.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, a widow with four children is allowed the exemption of \$24, plus \$12 per child. So that's \$48 and \$24. What's that—\$72? She's allowed that plus 25 per cent of her earnings.

Mr. Haggerty: I wish you would tell that to your welfare administrators throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it is quite true that this is not—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They should be better informed. Although, on that subject, Mr. Chairman, we have sent a family benefits handbook to every FBA recipient in the province. The ceiling exemptions are clearly outlined. These are sent out in the two official languages. To other ethnic groups we can also make this available, not in this format, but—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, it doesn't apply to GWA recipients, does it? That's left, I guess, to the local discretion—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What doesn't apply to them?

Mr. Martel: The exemptions.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I'm afraid we are getting into the techniques of income maintenance which is the next vote completely. We've only got nine items to go before we get to that.

Mr. Martel: I just didn't want to leave that one—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty had a question.

Mr. Martel: —with the impression that somebody on general welfare could work and keep part of it. That's not the case.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you through, Mr. Spence?

Mr. Spence: Yes, I am through.

Mr. Haggerty: In your opening budget I think you have a total of about \$483 million that you are going to spend this year for welfare assistance throughout the province. What share of that is picked up by the federal government?

Mr. Martel: Two hundred and forty-one million dollars.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you sure of that?

Mr. Martel: I am positive.

Mr. Eberlee: It's \$239 million.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Haggerty: And what does the Canada Assistance Plan cover? Does it cover everything in the phases of assistance to those persons in need?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those are the key words. A person in need or about to become needy—

Mr. Martel: Would be in need, but they don't use those words.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —or would be in need.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, you have had your time on the floor.

Mr. Martel: I just want to keep everything right here.

Mr. Chairman: The minister is answering.

Mr. Martel: The minister would mislead—not deliberately, you know.

Mr. Haggerty: How do you define a person in need?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, there is a needs test on their financial resources. Their income, their budgets and so on is all taken into consideration. There are needs tests, there are means tests and there are income tests and we are trying to devise another test. If we can devise some sort of a better test I think we would be very happy, because a needs test has a lot of problems.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words then, drugs are not classified under the Canada Assistance Plan unless the province accepts it? I

suppose if they said we would include this as part of the Canada Assistance Plan then the federal government would pay 50 per cent. Well, why haven't you—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For instance, supposing a municipality gives \$1,000 in drugs, say, under supplementary. Supplementary is given to those who are on pensions like FBA, old age pensioners and so forth. Then the sharing is 50 per cent federal, 30 per cent provincial and 20 per cent municipal. That's on supplementary. But on special assistance it's 50 per cent federal and 50 per cent municipal. This is the contentious area, that the province should be sharing in the special assistance.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. In other words, the province hasn't gone along with other provinces under the Canada Assistance Plan. Now, I understand from talking to the federal Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr. Marc Lalonde, that there is a wide open field available here to the Province of Ontario if they want to come under the total assistance given under the Canada Assistance Plan. But this province will not move in that direction. Now, why?

Mr. Martel: Because municipalities—

Mr. Chairman: Let the minister answer, Mr. Martel.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If we were to pay 100 per cent for prescribed drugs, my understanding is that the federal government would pay 50 per cent under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Haggerty: And other needs such as eyeglasses?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You see, there are two programmes as indicated in this book—supplementary and special assistance. Provincially, we share in the supplementary but we do not share in the special. Both are eligible. The Canada Assistance Plan provides assistance for both.

Mr. Haggerty: But that isn't on a 50-50 basis, right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, 50 per cent.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I was trying to get rid of this 20 per cent that has to be picked up by the municipalities. I think this is where the greatest objection is on your present scheme. Many municipalities feel they shouldn't be picking up 20 per cent of the tab for special supplement assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And they have a good point, you can't blame them. We are considering this—I know we were considering it last year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was three years ago.

Mr. Martel: The minister is like Scrooge. It will take a miracle to change him.

Mr. Haggerty: But if you were to accept many of the programmes that are on the Canada Assistance Plan, it means that the province could pick up 50 per cent of the total cost of assistance to persons in need and the federal government would pick up the other 50 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Haggerty: So you remove the total cost from the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. But the municipalities are not asking us really to pick up the whole cost. What they are asking us is that for us to pay what we do on supplementary and to do the same for special assistance. In other words, they are asking us to pay 20 per cent under special assistance.

Mr. Martel: It's very responsible of the municipalities, don't you think, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: But this is one of the problems I find and I think perhaps I can agree with the member for Sudbury East. I think between us we could spend all our time with persons who need special assistance under the Social and Community Services and Workmen's Compensation. This is the problem. The minute that a member is called into a case and brings it to the attention, perhaps not of the local welfare administrator within the region but of the person at the top, you can get results. The same if you come over here to the department.

I've gone through your office and to the minister personally and I've gotten some results, but you can't get it at that level down there for some reason. These persons—the members of the staff in the area, the regional staff, the social workers—are not familiar with the Act or they are just totally blind and they don't want to inform the recipients of what they are entitled to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's why we are moving into either district welfare administration boards on the county basis or those under regional government. And I think more than 60 per cent of the province right

now is covered but there are still many areas that—

Mr. Haggerty: If you moved in that direction, then as things are now within the Niagara region you will have a duplication of services. Now, either the person can go to the regional social community services or go to the provincial regional office in St. Catharines.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are duplications.

Mr. Haggerty: And they are almost similar in the type of programmes provided.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, that's quite true. It is one of the things the Hanson task force found out. We will try to integrate and eliminate the duplications as much as we can.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I have a bit here I wanted to continue with. I am more concerned about those persons in what I call the grey area—those persons between about 55 or 50 who may be widows or handicapped persons. And I find out today that when they have to go out and try to live on \$75 or \$85 a month, they have to continuously write letters to your department here to say that it isn't sufficient. I could document two or three different cases that I've worked on in the past year—maybe more than that.

I find that for some reason we are not getting through to the social workers in that area. Now, no person can live on \$85—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Don't blame the social workers.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, who is it then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Blame us, in the sense that we do admit that there are inequities. If I may use Jan. 1, 1974, which is not that far away—if you could draw three lines. The top line would be the old age pensioner, those who are over 65 years of age, and by that time—

Mr. Haggerty: They are receiving \$170 a month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —he will be receiving over \$180 a month. A married couple would get somewhere close to \$350—and rightly so—maybe they should be getting more. However—

Mr. Martel: Why don't you start at \$209, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The second line, will be those receiving the increased family allowances. They will be getting, as we have indicated, an average of \$20 per child.

But the third line is those who are under 65 years of age, those who need the most additional assistance. This is not only in Ontario; it was brought out especially by Newfoundland, and the Atlantic provinces.

Mr. Martel: Tory governments.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Why is 65 such a magic age? Are not the needs of those under 65 legitimate? But 65 is an easy definable area.

Mr. Martel: So is 60.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And 60, yes. At 60 years of age, as you know, single women, and married women between 60 and 65, are eligible under the—

Mr. Martel: But a man isn't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There should be no discrimination on the basis of sex.

Mr. Chairman: I want to again—I am going to violate the rule on being repetitious by saying that we have a big vote on income maintenance. If we can get through these then I think you can have a real go at the minister on levels of income maintenance, types of income maintenance, who should get it, and so on.

Mr. Martel: I agree with you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: You would now.

Mr. Martel: I didn't speak on it. I have been saving my questions. I have 26 different areas in that alone to deal with.

Mr. Chairman: But I think everyone can have their say on levels of income maintenance, types of income maintenance, what should be done and what isn't being done. If we could get through this first vote, we are into the big vote.

Mr. Haggerty: I quite agree with you, Mr. Chairman. I think what we are all concerned about in discussing the estimates here tonight is—if all the meetings that the minister has had in the past year with the federal authorities—we are looking for some definite programme here to say that we are going to

give those persons in need additional assistance.

You can read this letter sent out to all members from the minister dealing with the meeting on provincial matters of social service and rehabilitation in Quebec City. There are dozens of these that come out a month, telling us about the meeting and so forth, what has been carried out and what they are considering. I think it is long overdue. You must have some definite programme now.

I can cite one particular case that came up just the other day. One chap called me up and said—I brought it to the attention of your staff here. The chap was disabled, and he married again. He married a woman of 65 receiving old age security, and do you know what happened? They cut him off from his disability pension, just like that. They said \$140 a month is sufficient.

This is what is going on in your welfare staff here in Toronto and all over the province. Why they take this attitude I just can't understand. I think if I was in your position I would clean house because some of them have to go. They are not doing their job. They should not have to come to each member here bringing these issues to us.

Mr. Morningstar: I might say, I have had that experience myself.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, could you get some order in this chaos?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty has asked a question.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. I want to know what policy they are going to—are these persons in the grey areas going to be treated the same as those persons receiving old age security? I agree they should, because they have to live just the same as anyone else. This business of \$75, \$85 and \$106 or \$120 a month is not sufficient. You can turn around and supply it to them under the old age security thing. I understand assistance is available if this province goes after the federal government, the same as they did out in British Columbia and other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it is available under the Canada Assistance Plan. It is shared 50-50.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, why haven't you moved in this direction?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a question of dollars. Our budget is \$484 million.

Mr. Haggerty: I know the minister is sincere in what he is trying to do, I know it is his other colleagues who are holding him up.

Mr. Martel: He is embarrassed.

Mr. Haggerty: No, he is not embarrassed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, there will definitely be increases to those who are under 65 years of age and who are in need. There definitely will be increases. I am referring to recipients under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Martel: \$209.

Mr. Chairman: That is a definite answer.

Mr. Haggerty: That is definite. That's something, anyway.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The increases will be effective Jan. 1.

Mr. Martel: Why wait until then?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: The reason I asked these questions is that there are other matters I am concerned about. We are dealing with shelter needs and so forth. I had a particular instance in the town of Fort Erie. A person was a recipient under the Family Benefits Act, and the municipality has come along and installed sewers in front of the property. The health authorities in the region came in and said, "Look, you have so long to hook up those sewers."

How does a person receiving assistance under the Family Benefits Act plunk out \$800? There is no way that they can get it. I can say this much, there was a board of review hearing in Fort Erie. I attended that meeting and your department said, "We will go along with it, provided the federal authorities under the Canada Assistance Plan come in and pay a portion of it."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Up to a maximum of \$500 we do not need the federal authorization. But if it goes over \$500 we need federal approval.

Mr. Haggerty: But if you were in—what was that?

Mr. Martel: That is at the discretion of the municipality.

Mr. Haggerty: No, no. I understand they are looking into it, but it may take them

four or five months for a final approval. Of course, by this time a person could be put out on the street.

Mr. Martel: Come back to special assistance.

Mr. Haggerty: No, this is why I raised this question with you. I am delighted to hear the minister say those persons in that grey area from 50 to 65 will be given consideration.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We just have to. There are some really major inequities under the present system.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you going to make adjustments to that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely.

Mr. Haggerty: I think we all welcome that. Great stuff.

Mr. Morningstar: Great minister. Looks after the little people.

Mr. B. Newman: That excuses you!

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I have some other things, but—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, there are some things that I want to raise as a matter of policy.

Some years ago I suggested that we should be paying assistance to a widow who held a family together. When the younger child was 18 and dropped off the mother's allowance, she is cut off, and the government did come to providing pensions at 60. I am wondering in the light of today's cost of living whether you would give any thought to lowering that below the age of 60 for widows.

I think they make a great contribution if they keep a family together. I have them in my riding and this is very helpful. But then when the youngest child is 18 the mother's allowance is cut off and she has reached an age when it is not very easy to go out into the labour market and provide. I am wondering if there is any possibility, as you review your policies, of getting that age down to 55, maybe, for a widow?

Mr. Martel: That's a great idea, Mr. Root, I will buy that.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand you correctly, you're suggesting we lower the age

—right now it is 60—we lower the age to 55 for widows. Would you include single girls?

Mr. Root: That is really another field. I am thinking of—and I have had this happen—where a man drops dead with a heart attack and there is a young family. The widow keeps that family together, I presume on mother's allowance. But when the youngest child becomes 18 then she is off the allowance and it is very difficult for her to get along until she reaches the age of 60. She maybe was at an age where it wasn't easy to go back to school, it wasn't easy for her to get employment. The family pitched in and helped out until she finally reached the age when she could get on at 60.

But I think these widows hold the family together. They could place the children with the Children's Aid Society and go out and get a job; but I think they make a tremendous contribution to society and keep the family out of the Children's Aid Society. It is a matter of policy and whether or not you are prepared to say anything now, I think you should think about it.

And there is one other thing that is bothering me—something along the line of what Mr. Spence said. Some of the people in rural Ontario who are receiving assistance could go out and take a bit of part-time work and supplement their pensions. But when they do go out and earn a bit, the field worker calls around and says, "We are going to have to cut your pension."

Now, with today's increasing cost of living, I am wondering if we couldn't help the people who would like to get some part-time help and help the person on pension without really any additional cost. Because if they don't go out and do the work, they are going to draw the full pension or whatever welfare benefits are available. It seems to me that we could all gain if they had a little more money to spend, even with our sales tax. They would spend the money and we would get part of it back. It is just a matter of policy and I think you should think about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This suggestion was referred to us earlier, Mr. Chairman. It is the whole question of exemption on ceilings and work supplements and it is one that—

Mr. Root: That's right; and I think with the value of money today that you might look at raising that amount that they can earn to supplement their pension. They do it on their own; it doesn't cost the federal government, the municipal government, or the provincial

government anything. They will feel better that they can go out and earn a little.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman?

Mr. B. Newman: I'll pass, Mr. Chairman. I wish you would stay on the vote, though.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I was just going to ask. Shall item 1 carry?

Mr. Martel: One brief question; just a very brief question.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith had his hand up first.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You mean vote 1, or item 1?

Mr. Chairman: We are just talking about item 1 of vote 2501.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Of vote 2501?

Mr. Chairman: Of vote 2501, yes. Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I should have asked it before. May I have a clear-cut definition of liquid assets?

Mr. Martel: Comes in a bottle.

Mr. Haggerty: No, no, this is policy that comes from the minister's office. It could be \$400 or it could be \$1,200—what is it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, you know this really does come under the second vote—income maintenance.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, answer the next one.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, the minister has very competent civil servants who can probably answer each one of these technical questions; and that is a technical question if there ever was one.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Why don't you ask one of them?

Mr. Chairman: You are not on the vote and they will be here to deal with their particular votes. I think the time to ask them is when that vote comes up. I am going to rule that question out of order.

Mr. Haggerty: If I'm not here will somebody remind me?

Mr. Chairman: As the minister has said, this is a thoroughly complex question. I suggest you wait until the vote is up and we can discuss every aspect of income main-

tenance, including the definition of liquid assets.

Mr. Martel, do you have a question?

Mr. Martel: Very briefly of the minister: Do you people appoint people to local welfare boards? The government has two appointees. What are the criteria, outside of being a Tory hack?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We don't think we should discriminate against Tories, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: It happens to be a fact of life.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We amended the legislation about a year ago and we give the municipalities the choice of appointing. In my own area, for instance, we may have about nine representatives—and out of those nine, seven are appointed by the municipality. If they appoint a Tory, well—

Mr. Martel: No, no. I'm talking about the other two. I am talking about the two who the province appoints.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, what is wrong with those two?

Mr. Martel: Well I want to tell you. I don't even know where you dragged up some of those individuals, but you must scrape the bottom of the barrel.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They robbed the rednecks.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no money—

Mr. Martel: That is right, and boy, there is no insight into the problems that people have either. We have a couple in the Sudbury area and I understand the board has asked you not to appoint one of them again next year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the district welfare board?

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. I won't be so unkind to them as to use their names, but I understand that the chairman of the regional administration board has asked you not to appoint one of those two individuals again next year. Because, my gosh, I don't know where you get them, I really don't. You really scrape the bottom of the barrel for some of them, and it might be a practice you can discontinue completely.

Mr. Root: Probably made a mistake and got them from your party.

Mr. Martel: We don't have them that stupid. That is the criterion, you know.

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 carried? Item 2, board of review.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I—

Mr. Chairman: Hold it. Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a few questions on the board of review. I notice it is one of the only places in the first vote where there is a reduction in expenditure of the administration. I would like to know what the turnaround time is now of an application to the board of review.

Mr. Martel: Since the member for Scarborough Centre left.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I missed that question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Do you mind repeating the question, Mr. Smith?

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is the turnaround time of an application to the board of review now? I think last year it was around 41 days or something.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is the turnaround time of an application to the board of review?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The time before a decision is given? I believe about 92 per cent are given within the allotted 40 days, and that is a very high percentage. I have the answer here, Mr. Chairman, if I can find it.

Mr. Eberlee: Ninety-two per cent within 40 days.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, 92 per cent within 40 days.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is an improvement over what it originally was.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is a considerable improvement over what it originally was.

Mr. Drea: The law has been changed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I would say certainly it is a very commendable performance.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Has there been any changes to allow people to—

Mr. Drea: They changed the law. The long medicals are not necessary any more for the disability pension.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What provisions are made for those people who are taken off benefits and then appeal to the board of review in the interim?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We amended the regulations last year and those persons are covered. They do get benefits in the interim period.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right up to the time they receive their reply?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe so, yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How many people are on the board of review now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe it is 12 members we have, Mr. Chairman.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order. The answer is 12 members.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Twelve members. How are they appointed?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are appointed by order-in-council.

Mr. Martel: What's their criterion?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I attended the board of review here a couple of months ago and it was really kind of funny.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was what?

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was sad. It was funny, but it was too serious to be funny, it was rather sad. They held it in the district office in North Bay. It was in a little wee room and there was the person who was appealing and myself and two members of the board of review, and one other person from the district office, if I recall correctly.

Mr. Martel: Probably the minister.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, it wasn't the minister. Anyway, we went over this case. It was rather an odd case where the person was appealing being turned down on disability pension. The crux of the matter was whether she was actually living with this man or not, and the first 10 minutes were spent by one member of the board of review going through the Act to find out if there was a definition in there of the married person, or what was the definition of that type of arrangement. That is not mentioned at all in the Act. I told him that to start with, but he spent considerable time doing that. Anyway it ended up that the thing lasted an hour.

It was obvious right from the start what the answer was going to be. When the people came out they said to me, "That's rather a queer way to run a thing." And I said, "Well, it was rather odd." They said to me, "What do you think our chances are in the board of review?" I said, "Well, I think you wasted your time and I wasted mine." I said, "First of all, I can't understand how people who are sitting on a board of review have to spend most of the time while the person was there going through the Act to find definitions and whatnot?"

Really as far as I am concerned, Mr. Minister, if people are going to be on the board of review, the first thing they should know is the Act. I came away from that saying I would never go back there again, because it is obviously a waste of my time and everybody else's. I think it is a sad affair.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe in individual cases, but generally speaking, Mr. Chairman, our board of review is very efficient, and we seldom hear complaints.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have no doubts about the efficiency of the board generally, but is there a training programme for the people who are appointed to the board of review?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, there is. There definitely is a training programme. They become familiarized with the Acts, with FBA, GWA and the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Act. We have a person from the legal profession, and also we have a legal consultant. So any matters that are of a legal nature—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, the point here is can these boards of review not be set up first of all, in a place that is decent enough to hold such things, where people have opportunities at least to sit on a decent chair and they don't have to spend half the time bringing in chairs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Often they are held in a person's home or in a place where the recipient can feel comfortable. If they wish to bring in their local member or clergyman or anyone they would like, this is permissible. The whole process is designed to give that person as much opportunity to present his case as possible.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I realize that a setting in the home is much better. Surroundings in which the person who is making his appeal feels more comfortable are perhaps the best way. But if it is not to be held in the home, is there not some method by which you

could establish a place in each area to which people could come for this type of hearing, instead of in the administrator's office or some other guy's office after he has moved out where they have moved chairs in and people are around a little wee table?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a problem. We would be certainly prepared to co-operate. This is the first I have heard that there were problems in the locations of the hearings.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, that's fine. I've covered that point. Second to that, insofar as the people who run the board of review are concerned, is any review done on their competence to hold the hearings and to make decisions, other than the fact that you say, and I agree, that generally speaking most of the decisions that I have seen that they have made have been unquestionable? But the procedure that they follow leaves much to be desired, particularly in this one case where I tried to help the person by representing him. The knowledge of the Act was just not there with the people who were sitting on the board of review.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I understand your question is on the procedure. You are not happy with the present procedure?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not happy with the procedure, particularly in that one case, nor am I happy with the fact that I considered the people who were sitting on the board of review not knowledgeable of the Act. I don't see how anybody can sit on a board of review when he doesn't know what the Act is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Normally there are two persons.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, normally the hearing is held by two persons, but I'm advised that the two persons return and have a board meeting. The board itself meets, I understand, twice a week on Fridays and Mondays. At that time the case is discussed so that there is this form of check on the two members themselves. Then the decision is drafted and it goes out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The decision is made by the total board even though the hearing may take place before two people?

Mr. Eberlee: No. Basically the decision is made by the two people but they do discuss the case with their colleagues so that everybody is brought into the picture.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is there some method by which you can assure me that the

knowledge of the people on the board of review and their competence in the Acts that they are given to administer on review is full?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I'm just wondering if the hon. member is referring to a specific case—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Sure I am.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —because generally speaking many of the members have been there for several years and they are very conversant with the Acts.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I realize that. I realize that. I'm not saying all the members, but I think there should be some method of check to make sure that they all are—that they are all competent and they all realize the situation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We certainly will look into it.

Mr. Eberlee: Then, of course, fundamentally their decisions are subject to appeal, which is the great check on whatever people in a lower appeal situation do.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right, but it really gets back to the point that even for these people to go to the board of review is a difficult situation. Most of them firstly don't have the economic means to go much further than that, because if they go to appeal it's going to cost some money. You might say Legal Aid is open to them, and certainly it is, but on the other hand when people don't have that kind of money they hesitate to move any further. How many appeals have there been from the board of review?

Mr. Eberlee: Ten.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Ten appeals. And how many cases have gone to the board of review?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Seventeen hundred, I believe.

Mr. Eberlee: They had about 1,800 hearings in 1973—during the fiscal year ending 1973.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In how many cases of that 1,800 was the administration upheld by the board of review—the administrative decisions that had been made?

Mr. Eberlee: I think it was roughly about 60 per cent—40 per cent I think—this is off the top of my head.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, of total cases decided—that is for the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1973—appeals granted in full, 434, which is 24.2 per cent; appeals granted in part, 85, which is 4.8 per cent; appeals denied, 1,272, which is 71 per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And out of that there were only 10 who went further on appeal?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: Only two in this fiscal year. Ten is the total since the board came into existence.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Since the change in the Act to set up the board. So there were only two out of 1,100 or 1,200 who appealed?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes.

Mr. Drea: Were they living in sin?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: The Swadron report—we come back to it again—recommended that independent boards of review capable of functioning swiftly should be established on a regional basis and the government hasn't acted on this. Why not?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we think that our present system is working quite efficiently. There are representatives from various parts of the province. There is one, say, from Kapuskasing, and if there is a case in Timmins she will go to Timmins. But every Friday and every Monday all these cases that have been heard are referred to the entire board for their discussion and confirmation or whatever the decision.

So I believe that there are some good arguments why there should be a main central board. But of the representatives, some live in Ottawa, others live in St. Catharines, so there is a good geographical representation.

Mr. Eberlee: In effect, it is split in regions.

Mr. Martel: But you send someone in from Toronto, you might bring someone into Sudbury and then bring someone over from Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Eberlee: That's right, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But the great majority of the cases are from Toronto—I say Toronto, but from the "golden horseshoe" area. I

believe more than 50 to 60 per cent are from this area.

Mr. Martel: That would indicate maybe the people up in the north don't in fact expect much from the present system.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I wouldn't say that. Often the cases are settled before they go to the board of review; they're referred back to the director. The board of review is sort of a last resort.

Mr. Martel: It just seems to me that a province of this magnitude—it's vastly different if you're talking about PEI, being centralized, but we're talking about the province that covers roughly a quarter of the territory of Canada. And you're expecting people to get to and from these hearings.

I want to raise that question: Are you going to fund people who are appealing to reach the appeal? It's one thing for someone in Toronto to take the subway to go to an appeal, but it's vastly different from my region when you ask someone from Noelville to travel 150 miles round-trip to Sudbury to hear an appeal.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding—and I can be corrected, Mr. Chairman—is that the members make a real effort to see the claimants in their own municipalities, or as close to their communities as possible.

Mr. Martel: Sometimes that is not always possible, though. Many times people have to travel great distances. If you're in a place like Noelville, there's no bus service and they either have to borrow a car or try to get someone to drive them, at tremendous expense to them—and you don't reimburse them.

Now, even the Workmen's Compensation Board has recommended that claimants who come to Toronto before the full board be reimbursed, whether they lose or win. As it now stands, you only get reimbursed if you win the case. People on welfare have the lowest income and certainly there should be provision made to cover their transportation costs, if necessary.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think, Mr. Chairman, the member raises a very good point, and we certainly will look into it. As I said, my understanding is that they do try and see the claimant in his own hometown.

Mr. Martel: I've been at hearings where they have moved out of the city of Sudbury, Mr. Minister, but in other cases they have

had to come to Sudbury. All I'm asking is that those who have to come—let's say within a certain geographic distance—at least be reimbursed, because they can't afford to pay someone else to take them in. All I'm asking is that the ministry consider it just in those cases.

Why is Ontario the only province which does not provide for review or appeal of decisions on special assistance, or concerning special assistance? This is quoted in the newest procedure under the Canada Assistance Plan. You can find it on page 18. It says:

Ontario is the only province which does not provide for review or appeal of decisions on special assistance which may be provided at the option of municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as you just indicated, it is at the option of the municipality; it's at their discretion.

Mr. Martel: All right now, we come right back to it Mr. Chairman—I'm talking about the appeal system.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That goes back to the old argument we had before in the review board. The only reason you brought it in was because you had to have it to qualify under the Canada Assistance Plan. Since you don't use that section, therefore you don't have to have it.

Mr. Martel: My concern is if someone is turned down for a much-needed thing like dentures, eyeglasses and so on—the municipality says "no." We see people in very great need who don't even have a right to appeal the decision. They don't have anywhere to go to. Now, it can't be tolerated. I know that some municipalities are doing it, but what do we do in those areas that are not?

I had a case recently of a boy that was deaf and he needed a hearing aid. One Saturday you were talking to the fellow who got it for him—Father Brian McKee—through the Catholic charities; because the kid in school couldn't get a hearing aid.

You know, my God, in this day and age, a kid can't get a hearing aid! And no organization wanted to provide it. Father Brian McKee said, "Send him to me and I'll make sure he gets it."

But there is no appeal. That's another reason why you must start to pick up part of the tab because there are people who need this help. We're not talking about a luxury item when we talk about special assistance. We are talking about the necessities of life for some people. We are not talking about Mickey Mouse issues.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mr. Chairman, I believe this was raised by Mr. Drea and others, this whole question of the local municipality; and I think a lot can be said for the fact that they know their people best.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, when a municipality denies eyeglasses, do you say that they are worried about the people in that municipality? It goes on right across the province. There were big articles in the press recently about Hawkesbury, I guess it is, where they couldn't get a set of eyeglasses or something for someone, and there isn't even a procedure to appeal. Do you let them do without? Is that what we are saying this society is all about?

I can take so much of the nonsense, but to say that the local welfare people know their people best and you deny someone a set of eyeglasses, that's a lot of nonsense. Damn it all, it is a lot of nonsense, and you have got an appeal system which they can't use to appeal. Now what good is the appeal system to these people? And your own people are frustrated because it's in the annual report. This can't be tolerated.

Mr. Chairman: It is 10:30.

Mr. Martel: Well, I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Have we a motion to adjourn? Okay, Mr. Martel is on the list, Mr. Drea and Mr. Newman.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 16, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1973

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2501:

Mr. Chairman: May the meeting come to order, please. We are continuing the discussion of item 2 in vote 2501, board of review. Mr. Martel has the floor.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Yes, if we have a quorum. This is probably a quorum. Well—

Mr. Chairman: Continue until we hear otherwise, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, you will recall last evening when we adjourned I was into a discussion with the minister on the appeal for special assistance which is excluded by this province. It is the only province in Canada, by the way, which doesn't allow for an appeal against special assistance because, of course, the province doesn't contribute anything to special assistance.

I am not satisfied with the minister's answer that the local welfare officers in fact knew their clients well, and therefore we could assume they would get eyeglasses or those things that are necessary. That's just not good enough, Mr. Minister. I want to know how—since a form of appeal is impossible because of the financial situation—you intend to get around it. I want to be guaranteed that some youngster who either needs a hearing aid or dentures or eyeglasses, in fact is guaranteed those as a right and does not, as is the case presently, have to go begging to some charitable organization such as the Lions Club or the Rotary Club. I don't think that's the place where it belongs when we are talking about things that are so basic as eyeglasses and so on.

There has got to be a way around it, Mr. Minister. You can't sit on that one any more. What's your solution to the problem?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): I think we are on the same wavelength in the sense that our goal is to provide to those who are in need the necessary things they require. I believe that part of our reorganization structure will help to improve our present system. But at the present time the fact is it's not mandatory. We have our solicitor, Mr. Rutherford, behind you. As a point of law I don't believe that we can compel the review boards, so it would have to be a complete change.

Mr. Martel: The review board can't, that's the problem. You don't fund it through special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, even if we did fund it—

Mr. Martel: Ah, now wait a minute. If you did fund special assistance, then there could be an appeal against any decision made by the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can stand to be corrected. We do fund supplementary assistance. Let's suppose an FBA recipient goes to the local county or district and asks for, say, dentures, and the dentures are denied. I would like to ask Mr. Rutherford whether that person can appeal and whether he has legal grounds under supplementary. Would you say that's at the discretion of the—

Mr. D. Rutherford (Ministry Solicitor): Mr. Minister, my understanding is that supplementary aid is discretionary to the municipality as well. Now, when something is discretionary, there is no right created. In other words, a person hasn't got a right to this form of assistance and there's no way that an appeal can be given because the appeal tribunal has no jurisdiction to compel the municipality to pay the assistance. It would have to be mandatory and in that way create a right before an appeal could be provided.

Mr. Martel: Surely to God—

Mr. Chairman: Before you continue, Mr. Martel, I am notified that the bells are ringing for a division in the House on second reading, which means a count. Do you wish

to adjourn now until after the vote or would you prefer to wait until it is imminent?

Mr. Martel: We could continue until it's close to the vote. Maybe the clerk could look after that for us.

Mr. Chairman: Okay. Agreed that we wait until we are notified that the vote is imminent?

Mr. Martel: There is no use going to sit there for half an hour.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Was it not decided that when the bells start ringing that we should adjourn?

Mr. Chairman: Motion to adjourn?

Mr. Martel: Well, Mr. Chairman, we are running out of time. There are only 20 days left for estimates.

Mr. Chairman: It is not debatable, the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Martel: That's fine. I can tell you from here on in I will not relinquish the floor at all.

An hon. member: Good. I am glad to hear you talk.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): But I hope you won't be repetitive.

Mr. Martel: I won't be repetitive.

Mr. Chairman: We will adjourn until immediately after the vote.

Mr. Martel: How absolutely asinine. We are talking about people and the need for glasses and you will adjourn to go and sit there for 30 minutes. The member for Oshawa should bloody well be ashamed of himself.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): Your party calls the vote.

Mr. Martel: You should bloody well be ashamed of yourself.

Mr. Drea: Your party called the vote.

Mr. Martel: Yes. That hasn't got a god-damn thing to do with it.

Mr. Root: Oh, cut out the swearing. That's not parliamentary language.

Mr. Martel: Oh, no.

Mr. Minister, I was trying to get from you some form of commitment that, in fact, people who are in need of things such as dentures, eyeglasses and so on, in 1973 in Ontario,

would not be denied these articles under any circumstance providing the need was there. You haven't given me one indication of anything you are willing to do to ensure that they will get them, except tell me that the welfare people in the various municipalities, with all their foresight and well-meaning attitudes serve the needs of the people.

Yet I'm sure every member of this House over and over again, has read articles in the newspapers of where people had been denied them. There has got to be a way of obtaining them. But I think the onus is on you as the minister responsible to indicate what you intend to do to ensure that that comes about.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, as we indicated earlier, we realize your iniquities and we hope to improve the system, but I cannot give you a definite commitment as to when this will be done. The best I can do, Mr. Chairman, is to tell you that we will do our best to try and improve the system and to provide those who are in need with the necessary requirements.

Mr. Martel: Boy, that's some commitment. Have you approached them in the past over it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Approached who?

Mr. Martel: The Treasury Board. Have you ever approached your colleagues in the fullest? Have you discussed it at the policy field level yet?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, before you reply, again, I have been out for a few minutes. I'm trying to relate the remarks to board of review, which is item 2. Let's, if we can possibly, confine our remarks to the item under discussion.

Mr. Martel: I am. Mr. Chairman, how in God's name can I talk on an item? How can I simply stick to the words "board of review"? There is no appeal for these things under the board of review. Now, how are we going to ensure that people who need these articles are going to get them? How else can I talk about it, except that it's missing in the board of review, and apparently the reason for it is that the province won't fund 30 per cent? Where am I supposed to discuss it, then?

Mr. Chairman: Well, you've been discussing it in main office for one full day.

Mr. Martel: No, I haven't discussed this at all.

Mr. Chairman: You've discussed special assistance several times.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I'm not talking about special assistance right now. I'm talking about the fact that the board of review is hamstrung. It can't even make a decision on these cases involving special assistance. People before the board of review sit down and have this denied to them. Although the appeal procedures say they are entitled to do it, this is excluded. This is excluded from the purview of investigation. This is the only province in Canada where it isn't allowed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this was mentioned before. It seems that I'm repetitions but this year special assistance, I believe, is in the neighbourhood of \$13 million. There are only isolated cases where people who are deserving are not being given special assistance. I would say a very small percentage.

The great majority of municipalities—and when I say municipalities, I include district welfare boards and counties—are providing assistance to those they feel, by their own discretion, merit assistance.

Mr. Martel: And you are willing to accept that, then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you by inference saying you have no faith or confidence in social administration under the district, the counties, and the municipalities?

Mr. Martel: When I have to run around to eight or nine different volunteer agencies, such as the Rotary Club or the Kiwanis Club, to try and find a youngster a pair of glasses, or to try and find a set of dentures, or things like that, I'm afraid I have no alternative. And what I'm saying, it would not be all that expensive.

Surely to God there must be some way in this province through which we can guarantee these necessities for those kids and young people.

There are people who are unfortunate enough not to be able to afford them. And if you are saying that Ontario can't afford it, tell me!

And if you are saying that there isn't enough expertise in your government to evolve a programme to provide those services, then there is something wrong. Maybe the government should resign.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): That's a good idea.

Mr. Martel: You mean to say there isn't enough confidence in your ministry to devise a policy to ensure these necessities of life, because it's going to cost you money in the long run? Where is a kid who doesn't have glasses going to eventually end up? Where? If he can't finish his education, where is he going to end up for the sake of a pair of glasses?

Special assistance in the school system, special classes and eventually may be quitting school and he'll end up on the welfare roll somewhere in Ontario for the sake of a pair of glasses.

The situation is so ludicrous that we've even had cases of where it was difficult to get the batteries for a hearing aid. That's how sick it is. And you ask me to have faith. I think one of the first cases decided under the board of review was centred around some batteries for a hearing aid, a number of years ago, in St. Catharines.

Mr. Drea: Incidental to it.

Mr. Martel: Incidental to it? It was part of it.

Mr. Drea: Mr. Martel, I got the batteries very easily in the municipalities.

Mr. Martel: Can you imagine in 1968—

Mr. Drea: Peterborough.

Mr. Martel: —or in 1969—and you ask me to have faith in the government—someone would turn down batteries for a hearing aid for a kid?

Mr. Drea: Peterborough provided them, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Martel: Not in the first round though. They were denied. They were denied, were they not?

Mr. Drea: They provided them.

Mr. Martel: But the minister tells me to accept it with good faith the municipal people will in fact do this, but in many cases they do not. In fact, the report that I have before me on the board of review, Mr. Minister, and it can be found on page 18, it says that in fact many municipalities still fail to advise the clients of their rights.

Now, you can tell me to rest easy, feel comfortable, that everyone will in fact advise people of their rights, and yet this report on the appeal procedures under the Canada Assistance Plan indicates that some municipalities still do not advise the clients of all of

their rights. I should keep the faith, shouldn't I?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe the right of appeal is sent with every case where assistance has been denied, so I don't believe that there is any—

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): Not by all municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not by all municipalities?

Mr. Eberlee: No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But quite a large number of them.

Mr. Martel: Oh, sure! Is it good enough to say quite a large number of the municipalities do that? I want a guarantee that everyone knows his rights.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think the great majority know their rights.

Mr. Martel: Then the report is wrong. Is that what you are saying?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I didn't say the report is wrong. You are saying it.

Mr. Martel: I am telling you what the report says and you are telling me the report isn't correct.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I said is a great majority of people know of their right to appeal.

Mr. Martel: Right, and the great majority get glasses and the great majority get teeth. I am concerned with that group that doesn't, aren't you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am. Okay, go ahead. We're listening to you.

Mr. Martel: Yes, well, you just don't give any answers that are worthwhile listening to, because you are not going to take any initiative, which is quite obvious. I will deal with another issue then and we will get the same reply.

Why aren't there client representatives to assist the people who are coming before the review committee to prepare their case adequately? The Workmen's Compensation Board now has recommended that the workers have people who assist them to present their case, yet there are cases in Ontario I know of where the client goes before the review committee on his own, ill-prepared, he has no concept of how to put it together and he

doesn't know what type of information he should take with him and he gets slaughtered every time in that type of case.

Mr. Laughren: As a matter of fact, he should be helping those compensation cases too.

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: He should be helping those compensation cases too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Helping with the Workmen's Compensation cases?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, they end up back.

Mr. Martel: I am not making any criticism about the people on the board. It is the fact that they don't know how to get ready to present their case when they appear before the review committee. If they have a member that goes with them or if they have some group in an organization that has people who specialize in that, where does the province—it's been recommended by the Workmen's Compensation review just undertaken to provide more worker advocates to assist the workers in preparing their cases. Why isn't it the same here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, it is a good recommendation. It is one that we certainly will look into. Well, now, if I had said something different—

Mr. Martel: No, no, I didn't—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I mean, I am trying to satisfy you.

Mr. Martel: You satisfied me. You are going to look into it. I appreciate that. That's a real—

Mr. Laughren: That's some distance removed from a commitment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no, no. We will definitely look into it—

Mr. Laughren: That's not a commitment to do anything about it though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and this is being recorded by Hansard and so forth—today, Oct. 16, at five minutes to 4—

Mr. Laughren: You might even appoint a task force.

Mr. Martel: We'd better put the member for Scarborough Centre on it.

Mr. Laughren: We could write one in about 20 minutes which would be better than the system is right now. You have got nowhere to go but up, as a matter of fact. You could even do away with the review board entirely.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Laughren: They are being provocative over there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Manitoba and Saskatchewan have on their board of review other than New Democrats. I guess that is not saying much for Ontario's. They have people who are actually involved. For example, in Manitoba they have Metis on their board of review. They also have people who are recipients who serve on the board of review.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have also.

Mr. Martel: Have you? Who?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. We have one gentleman who was a recipient.

Mr. Martel: You have one. Are you considering expanding your board of review at all? Provinces the size of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with much smaller populations, have advisory committees which, I understand, they draw from to form the board of review in a more localized setting. That is where they can get a good deal of input in terms of advice. They have more than one person who is a recipient presenting his side from first-hand experience.

It seems to me that we are very restricted. Manitoba has, I think, a 15-man board at least. Saskatchewan's is broken down throughout the entire province into various units with quite a few people involved in each of them. Maybe it is the advisory board I was suggesting or recommending to you last night. They draw from each of those advisory councils the board of review for that particular area. If they are not satisfied they then go to the capital and make their appeal against the board decision.

Maybe we should be starting to look to that, because for a 10-man board you draw from one individual in any designated area and send someone from Queen's Park to that particular place. Don't you think it might be more advisable to have these larger units where you can draw from? Then if there is an application against the decision, it comes to a quorum of the 10-man committee you have set up in Toronto.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, I think there is a plot against you.

Mr. Martel: I realize the member for Oshawa is squirming there. He can hardly contain himself.

Mr. Chairman: No, it is not a question of just that. Really it is the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis) who wants this vote done very quickly, and I think we should accommodate him.

Mr. Drea: Who is that?

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Scarborough West?

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Mr. Chairman, can you arrange with the whips that they give us a five-minute call?

Mr. Martel: These people are against it.

Mr. Chairman: They feel that they would like to have this vote done as quickly as possible. Since we are all here and we haven't had an opportunity to get out of here, it might be wise to get the vote over with and then come back.

The committee recessed at 4 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 4:25.

Mr. Chairman: Will you come to order, please? Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I just want to—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Martel had finished and Mr. Drea was going to be next, and I was going to follow Mr. Drea.

Mr. Martel: No, I—

Mr. B. Newman: You had completed your remarks and Mr. Drea was next.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Mr. Martel is never finished with his remarks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: When did I finish? Were you under the impression that I had completed my remarks?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh well, special assistance also comes under the next vote, so you will have a chance to speak on it then.

Mr. Martel: No, Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to wrap it up, but if people are going to get nasty about it—

Mr. Foulds: Nasty? Provocative!

Mr. Martel: —I can go on much longer if you want. I just wanted to make two points. This department should, in fact, move to local appeal boards as Saskatchewan has, and they have had about 15 years' head start, I guess. They have always been in the forefront, though, for social legislation. Ontario could follow the example.

I also wanted to go over briefly the role of the advocate in Saskatchewan so that you might give it some consideration. It said:

In order to help overcome this problem the province amended its regulations effective April 1, 1971, to provide for the appointment of an advocate in each region who would have complete knowledge of the legislation and regulations regarding the Saskatchewan assistance plan, and would be available to represent any client who is unable to find someone to present his case and wishes a representative to act on his behalf.

The duties of the advocate would be to explain the client's case at a hearing, to examine the position taken by the department officials, and allow the officials to cross-examine him. He would introduce any supporting data and pertinent records that would further substantiate the client's claim.

I submit to you that the government, and this ministry particularly, should look at both those points before next year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we have an open mind on these things. We are a very progressive ministry, but a couple of points are that 92 per cent of the cases have been heard within the 40-day limit. If you look at the annual report, on page 17 you will see that the location of the hearings is in the residence of the appellants. I think this indicates that the members of the boards of review make a real effort to hold the hearings in the communities of the appellants. I would also like to mention that, with the reorganization of our ministry into districts and regional areas, maybe there is an area that could be considered, but at the present time we have a very efficient board of review. I would say that it is one of the most efficient in Canada.

Mr. Martel: That's your opinion.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is my opinion and I have heard it said by many others. Our board of review is a very, very efficient operation.

Mr. Martel: Who told you that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I've heard this from several. You are listening just to Manitoba and BC.

Mr. Martel: No, Saskatchewan. They have the longest history. They have something like 15 years with boards of review, I'm told.

Mr. Drea: Not in this field.

Mr. Martel: No, they didn't have to have it until the legislation under the Canada Assistance Plan came into effect. But in fact they had a form of appeal long before—

Mr. Drea: The deputy minister, big deal.

Mr. Martel: That's more than they've had in Ontario.

Mr. Drea: We had the deputy minister here for years.

Mr. Martel: No. Everything is all okay because you happen to have sat on it once. You were the star—you were the Bobby Orr of the board of review.

Mr. Drea: That's a very nice compliment coming from you.

Mr. Martel: I'm glad you appreciate it.

Mr. Drea: And he's a good Tory too.

Mr. Chairman: That's your first point, Mr. Martel. Can we have your second one?

Mr. Martel: The advocate role, and the minister has conceded they would look into that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's a good point.

Mr. Martel: That was the second point.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, you are all through? Mr. Drea.

Mr. Drea: I'm going to be very brief, Mr. Chairman. All I wanted to say was that since we met last year—just looking through this, Mr. Martel said it was pretty good last year, so we won't throw that up—but since we met last year the first chairman of that particular board, Dr. Band, has retired from that position. I think all of the members of the Legislature have been conversant with the activities of Dr. Band over a number of years in a number of categories. I certainly would hope that they would join with me in expressing our appreciation for the way in which he set up the board and particularly for a great many of the things he accomplished from there.

Since he is now a consultant to both you and the Premier (Mr. Davis), Mr. Minister, I would certainly hope that he has many years of activity left within the government and on behalf at least of my colleagues on this side and I'm quite sure the others would join.

He did do a remarkable job in starting a thing like that from scratch and I think that the record holds true for itself—10 appeals I suppose out of 5,000 or 6,000 cases. I think only one appeal has ever been overturned in the courts—well two out of 10—only two out of all of those where the courts found there was room for difference. I think that is a point of accomplishment.

Also, and I'm sure Mr. Martel will agree with me, I think we've kept welfare appeals out of the legalistic system that used to prevail in the Compensation Board.

Mr. Foulds: What do you mean, used to?

Mr. Drea: I had an appeal at the Compensation Board the other day, and while it was still somewhat legalistic, life has changed substantially.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, he is off the topic.

Mr. Drea: Nonetheless, Mr. Chairman, there was always a tendency, when things were set up to review on the basis of rights within law, for it to be very legalistic. The lawyers are brought in and it winds up in the courts. I have never been absolutely convinced, in fact I've never been convinced at all, in the field of human endeavour and human values that courts really are the final arbiter.

In any event, thanks to Dr. Band, and I think it was his prestige that got this system started without the usual hue and cry, I think we have accomplished something in this field. Certainly I would hope that the Compensation Board would adopt some of the procedures that the board of review now takes for granted.

One minor point, Mr. Minister. It is true that there is no appeal from special assistance, and I suppose technically there shouldn't be an appeal from supplementary assistance, but I think the practice of the board always has been to provide benefit of the doubt to the appellant—in other words, what is on the form may not necessarily be the real problem. Again that is a departure from the legalistic approach that whatever is on your statement of claim is final and binding.

I'm just wondering, in the solution of what is a tenuous problem, do you tell a municipality that morally they are obliged to do things while legally they are not? When these appeals or applications for appeal on special assistance are received couldn't there be a procedure so that these are forwarded into the minister's office?

I say that for two reasons. First of all, I think that there is a moral power that is implicit with the persuasion powers of the minister. I think that sometimes when these are brought to the direct attention of the local welfare administrator by the minister, or someone delegated by him, there is a solution to the problem.

I say that because in a great many cases it is not the local welfare administrator who is being mean or is being arbitrary. You will find it in certain places because of budgetary problems, although I can't understand a budgetary problem in a municipality now with the rebates and so forth going back from the province. However, from time to time a council will pass a directive or resolution instructing the local welfare administrator not to provide any more supplementary assistance or special assistance. Of course, the local welfare administrator in a small municipality is pretty generally the clerk—in a larger one he is a commissioner or a department head under the municipal civil service. He or she is really not in a position to violate instructions of the local council.

For better or for worse, the local council is elected and when they do pass instructions it makes it pretty hard for a non-elected person to break with them. I just wonder if when these are received that perhaps if they were forwarded to the minister, that at that point someone in your ministry gets involved and indeed if the hearing aid is required—there are all kinds of sources for a hearing aid; maybe not in that particular area but certainly somewhere in the province—and I think when these things are drawn to the attention of the local welfare people by someone of your statute or someone delegated by you some action might be taken. This could be done in the interim, while you are still sifting out what plans you have in this field—and you have been very frank about what you hope to do and of course that's always limited a bit by what budgetary funds are available; but I think in the interim field that that might be of some assistance.

I think you will note that last year, not on this vote—I was speaking about the Workmen's Compensation Board in connection

with certain things—that I suggested at that time that perhaps there could be a referral system to you or to the family benefits' branch from WCB when they had refused or disallowed a claim, or in any event the person was done with WCB. I think that if they would only tell the Minister of Community and Social Services or the ministry or someone we could get a field worker or a case worker into the situation and in a great many cases I think we might have been able to avoid some of the things that had happened. When there is a lack of referral in a great many cases the person tends not to go any further; that the voice of authority has been held and that's it.

I notice in the review of the Workmen's Compensation Board by the task force that this is one of the things that they suggest, not in so many words, but certainly that there was to be a referral system particularly in the field of rehabilitation. So I think that this is one thing. While you are formulating your concrete plans for the future, this might be an interim approach to the difficulty.

I realize that there are some problems in that the appeals and the data before the board are in camera, but I don't think that anybody would particularly object to the fact that if an application for an appeal was found wanting it was referred to the minister to see if there were things short of an appeal—the actual appeal or the actual direction process—that could be used.

Knowing you, Mr. Minister, and your approach to many of these problems, I am quite sure that in any of these that were not mandatory and where we weren't getting any place with the direct and ordered approach, I have every confidence in the world in your abilities and those of your staff that when the attention of this particular point is drawn to the person who has said "no," that I think in most cases the person will change his mind.

Mind you, I am not advocating this as a permanent solution. I don't think you would either, but I just throw this out as something that might be done in the interim to make sure that no one does suffer while the plans and budgetary requirements and so on and so forth are brought into line.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A very good recommendation, Mr. Chairman, and I think it's one that certainly merits that we look into it. As you say, it is not the final answer but it's an interim measure and I think it will do a lot to assist in these cases that are deserving and where they have been refused.

Mr. Drea: Just to add to that, Mr. Minister, when the time comes that we are saying that supplementary assistance and special assistance should be mandatory or at least appealable or what-have-you, there will be certain objections, particularly from smaller municipalities. At that point it might be very valuable data for you and your staff to be able to say, "Well, you had every chance in the world to use your local discretion but here is what we have compiled. This isn't just word of mouth or hearsay, I have these in front of me. You have had every chance."

We do believe in local autonomy but certainly I don't think any of us believes in local autonomy when the local autonomy simply breaks down over people not willing to accept their responsibilities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also, what is happening is that I believe now more than 60 per cent of the province is covered under either county or district administration, and as time goes on this is being increased so there will be fewer and fewer small municipalities administering their own social services.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman, please.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to associate myself with the remarks of the member for Scarborough Centre when he spoke concerning Dr. James Band. I had a lot of dealings with him in the earlier years, when he was the deputy, and we certainly found him most co-operative and a real credit to the ministry.

I would like to ask the minister if he has considered localizing boards of review as far as the larger municipalities are concerned. Would you not consider setting up a board of review, say, in a city after it has over a certain population? I'm referring to, say, the city of Windsor, with roughly 250,000. Would there not be the need to having one there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I may preface my remarks, Mr. Chairman, it's kind of interesting to know where the locations of the appellants are. Those in the Hamilton area, 46; Kitchener, 30; London, 70; Ottawa, 49; Sudbury, 17; Toronto, 592; and Windsor, 26. If you sort of consider Toronto and Kitchener and Hamilton, the bulk—more than half—are in those areas. We have several of our members from Toronto here. We have others that live in London, St. Catharines and—

Mr. Martel: Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Ottawa, Cornwall—

Mr. Martel: Moonbeam.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, not Moonbeam. But a suburb, Kapuskasing. And as was mentioned earlier, you know, 92 per cent of the cases are heard within the time limit of 40 days.

Mr. B. Newman: What you say may be true, Mr. Minister. But the fact that you have so many appeals in the Toronto area is more than likely as a result of the activists' groups in the community. Now, you can foresee that exactly that same thing will happen in other communities. There are a lot of people who have hesitated to appeal any decision on the part of your ministry.

I'm not suggesting for one minute that you should come along and have a permanent board of review in the city of Windsor, or in any other larger urban area. But I see nothing wrong with having Windsor people on the board of review on a per diem basis.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean someone from Windsor?

Mr. B. Newman: That's right. Or the Essex county area—have them judge the Windsor situation. To have an individual come in from Toronto who doesn't know the Windsor situation, I don't think is being fair, really, to the individual who is appealing a decision. I would prefer to see you use local talent wherever possible, and I would think you have sufficient talent in all of the municipalities. You have your community services branch that involves all of the ethnic groups in the country, and I would think that they could be a good source of personnel for an appeal board.

In a community where you have a predominantly, or a heavy, Italian population, I think an Italian on the appeal board might be a real asset to you. Likewise any other national—and in fact I would even suggest that you have a series of individuals who you could call in if your appeals today are dealing with people of, let's say, Polish extraction, who have difficulty with the English language. Or any other ethnic group. It would be to the board's advantage, and it would be a little fairer for the appellant when he comes in front of the board of review.

An individual of ethnic background, especially a new Canadian, has a fear that has been drilled into him in Europe that he is appearing in front of officials of a department. That in itself, I would think, would be a deterrent to him expressing himself in the way he would normally be able to if he were to converse in his own language.

I would suggest that by using the various ethnic groups as a fund or a resource, where you could draw individuals into the appeal board, this would probably make the appellant feel a bit better. Likewise, the resulting decision would be a little fairer, I would think. And you wouldn't have to have interpreters. I understand you will allow an interpreter in at any time anyway, which is only fair, but I would suggest you would have someone on the board of review who could converse with the individual in his own native tongue, with the result that he would leave the appeal board feeling that his presentation had been listened to and that he had had a fair and just hearing.

I suggest to you, Mr. Minister, that you have one right in the community, especially in communities that are larger in size. There are enough people in the community who could perform that function. I don't see why you always have to bring people in from out of town to hear some of these decisions.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that the member makes some very worthwhile recommendations, certainly the one about having members on the board of review who represent the ethnic population, especially where we have a large ethnic population, such as the Italians, the Polish and so on.

I agree that we should give as much geographical representation as possible, but I don't agree with the hon. member, if I understand him correctly, when he says that a local person would be better than someone from outside the area—in the case of Windsor, say, a person from Toronto or Cornwall. I would say that the members on our boards of review are very fair and, regardless of where they go or where they come from, they do give as fair a hearing as possible to the best of their ability. A local person would not necessarily be better because he does come from that region.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't for one minute think that the members of the board of review, regardless of where they come from, would not deal justly with a case. But, by the same token, by bringing in outsiders I think you are inferring that there isn't local talent that could deal just as fairly with the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I don't believe so; I don't think that's the inference. As I said, we have 12 members at the present time and they come from various parts of the province

—eastern Ontario, western Ontario, southwestern Ontario—

Mr. B. Newman: How many from the Windsor area do you have on this board?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have one from London, one from Carleton, five from Toronto, one from Cornwall, one from Kapuskasing, one from Sault St. Marie, one from St. Catharines and one from Ottawa.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, when the Unemployment Insurance Commission have their appeal hearings, they are all local people who sit on those boards. They give a fair decision. There is less criticism of them, I would think, because they are local. A sort of pattern has been set. You could use exactly the same pattern.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, Mr. Chairman, we have an open mind on this. At the present time, we have a good system, but maybe it can be improved and we are willing to take a look and see. Referring back to ministry reorganization where we will be into districts and regions, there may be merit to have them instead of having one central board. This is an area we are prepared to take a look at.

Mr. B. Newman: I only make these suggestions for you to look at them, think them out and implement them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren, please.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the minister could indicate what proportion of the appellants to the appeal board are women?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Quite a good percentage, four out of 12.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those who are members of the review board?

Mr. Laughren: No, the number of appellants, the proportion of appellants to the board, those who make appeals to the board of review, what proportion of them are female?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I thought you were asking what number of the board of review are ladies. But you are asking what number of these appellants are ladies.

Mr. Laughren: This would indicate the single-parent family, and so forth.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm just guessing, but I would think quite a large percentage. In fact, I am told 50.6 per cent are women; so there are more women appellants than men.

Mr. Parrott: That is true of society in general, isn't it? There are slightly more women than men.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In population, that's true. At a rough guess, 51 per cent of our population are women and that figure is increasing, not because of the birth rate but because they live longer.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): How many of the recipients are women?

Mr. Laughren: Do you know how many of these people are actually receiving assistance from the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under FBA?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, I would say that more than half would be women under FBA. Where is our FBA director? Of course, we can get those figures.

Mr. Laughren: I wasn't just asking the question to get a statistic. I think there are some conclusions you can draw from the number of appellants who are women and conclusions you can draw from the number of recipients who are women. I wanted to pursue it with that in mind.

Mr. Martel: To digress, is this a handy place for your staff to work with books on their knees and other places? Why don't you go back to Treasury Board and tell them to find a decent place for people to work?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are not complaining.

Mr. Laughren: Our phone rings all weekend.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know the member for Sudbury East has compassion.

Mr. Martel: God Almighty! Maybe we should go and hold it in the minister's office. It would be much more plush and much more comfortable, even for his staff to keep books on their knees.

Mr. Laughren: Would you rather I ask that question later?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Go ahead, yes.

Mr. Laughren: I didn't know whether you were waiting to get the information.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are waiting for it; we don't have it right now.

Mr. Martel: It was just a little digression while we were waiting.

Mr. Chairman: Any other points, Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: The other points depended on that answer.

Mr. Parrott: Are you waiting?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: I'd like to have a question regarding that special assistance.

Mr. Eberlee: Our figures here aren't broken down by sex. They are about aged persons, blind and disabled, dependent fathers—presumably that's male—and other mothers.

Mr. Laughren: I want only the important differences.

Mr. Eberlee: It looks like about 39,000 widows with children, and mothers in the FBA group.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, rather than get a half-baked answer now, I'll wait and get the right one. There are some important things I would like to bring up.

Mr. Eberlee: I think we can perhaps get a breakdown.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: What services are covered under special assistance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under special assistance?

Mr. Parrott: You have mentioned glasses and hearing aids.

Mr. Chairman: Just a moment, I don't think this is proper under board of review.

Mr. Parrott: No, I know, but it seems as logical as—

Mr. Chairman: The decisions of the chairman shall not be blah, blah, blah.

Mr. Parrott: I cannot believe you are treating me so badly, Mr. Chairman; you are such a nice person.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2501-2 carry?

Mr. Parrott: Where can I ask that question?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Wait a minute, you are just at the second part of that vote.

Mr. Chairman: That's what I said, 2501-2.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I have a question I want to raise with respect to the form indicating the right of appeal. This is Ontario's form, Mr. Minister, which is a poor form—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: —when one considers that we are talking about a group that doesn't have much expertise and formal education and so on. That's the form that is sent out to the people advising them that they have a right to appeal. I just want to show you a comparison of a form and what it contains. This is the Manitoba appeal form.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: All right, when they are refused, but we have legal—

Mr. Martel: Yes, when they are refused they are sent this little sheet of paper in the envelope, which you can see is very businesslike and very concise and to the point, but it really doesn't tell the recipient much in language that he understands.

Now, if you look at what they do in Manitoba. Here's a copy. There are three or four pages actually and it is designed to assist the recipient, not to confuse him.

It says: "The purpose of this leaflet is to inform the people of Manitoba of their right to appeal." And then it is broken down: "Why appeal?"—and an explanation, such as, "a person may ask the welfare advisory committee for help in reviewing his case where he feels he has been treated unfairly by the municipality or social development because"—and they list four or five examples.

"How to appeal" is then outlined, so that people with a limited educational background know what it is all about, all spelled out. And it says "where to appeal," in big bold print; what happens as a result of the hearing—"the appeal board may allow the appeal and alter the decision that caused the appeal to be made; allow the appeal and direct financial assistance," and so on.

"Further appeal," which most Ontario recipients aren't aware of—even if the appeal committee refuses its decision they have a right to appeal further.

Mr. Drea: It is mandatory by law.

Mr. Martel: Yes, well, what might be mandatory and what the person whose appealing is aware of, are two different things, right?

Mr. Drea: Oh, I think if you read those, it is very simple.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, in all due respect this book is sent to every FBA recipient and it says "How do you appeal?" on pages 27 and 28. It is very clear and in very understandable, simple English language. I don't know how you can make it simpler.

Mr. Martel: When you send your appeal form, Mr. Minister, it's a very official-looking document instead of that type of notice being sent out. Why, in fact, if it is so well laid out, why don't you send that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, every recipient has this book.

Mr. Foulds: Every recipient in the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we have mailed one of these books to every FBA recipient.

Mr. Foulds: When?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: About a year ago.

Mr. Foulds: What happened in the years before that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Look, don't—I mean, we started this about a year or two ago.

Mr. Foulds: All I am trying to get at, Mr. Minister, is this: Have you enough in stock to have a continuous supply that they can—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, certainly. I carry these in my briefcase, continually and—

Mr. Foulds: In your briefcase; but you are not a recipient, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Foulds: You are not a recipient.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but recipients come and see me on weekends and we would be glad to mail you some. They are all in our local offices and in northern Ontario's offices they are easily attainable. A majority of the recipients are familiar with these books.

Mr. B. Newman: Are they printed in other languages?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are printed in the two official languages, French and English, and also we do make mimeograph copies in the other languages where there is a demand.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Chairman, the key here is the human contact.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Does everyone who asks for it receive it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think so; that is every new applicant—

Mr. R. S. Smith: When he makes application, does he receive the book?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if he gets it when he makes the application but—

Mr. Eberlee: The day I went out with a field worker, this field worker left the book with every applicant.

But the important thing here is the human contact. The application is taken by a field worker who immediately develops a personal interest in the case and who advises the individual of his or her rights under the Act, who comes back later on if a note like this is included finally from head office—explains, provides information, data, and so on. It is not just what is printed on a piece of paper—

Mr. Martel: I have had dozens of people come to me and say: "What does this thing mean?" There is always paranoia in that department, really, when you suggest anything that has got something that is humane. We are talking about a group of people who are in many instances illiterate, or near illiterate, and there should be an effort made to make it as humane as possible.

Why is it not laid out simply? The people who you are dealing with aren't the best housekeepers in many instances. That book will have gone down the drain a year ago—two months after being received. Why is there such paranoia about a simple request to humanize the bloody thing that is sent out to them?

Mr. Eberlee: But it is humanized through individual contact. I was concerned about the statement which comes up from time to time that our administration was dehumanized or inhuman, so I went out and spent a day on a purely ad hoc, happenstance basis with a field worker. And I didn't witness anything that one could ask questions about. In fact I

thought it was a very human situation. I was very proud of the way that person operated.

Mr. Martel: Would you like to come with me for one day?

Mr. Eberlee: I would be delighted to come with you for one day.

Mr. Martel: Not to harass—

Mr. B. Newman: If there are things going wrong which shouldn't be occurring, then obviously we will have to take steps at the administrative level to correct them.

Mr. Martel: I am not interested in harassing the people who work for the ministry at all. I am just saying that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As far as the form is concerned, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. member we will take a look at it and try and make it as human as possible. There is no problem there.

Mr. Martel: That is all I am asking. Boy, why a mountain out of a molehill? A simple request.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 carried?

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Soldiers' Aid Commission. Any questions?

Mr. B. Newman: Is this being phased out, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These are grants to vets and dependants from the Korean and the two world wars.

Mr. Martel: They sure don't get much, do they? Twenty-six grand.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are not too many left.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I cannot understand the salaries.

Mr. Martel: After you pay the salaries there is nothing left.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The revenues from the trust funds and activities will all be wound up by the year 1977.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is this a grant to this organization to then administer some other type of assistance to veterans?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, we do make a grant. We do pay the administrative expenses. But they also have income from trust funds.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I was just wondering why you would have all that administration cost of \$15,500 if they didn't have something more to administer than what was left.

Mr. Eberlee: That's right. There are trust funds.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 3 carried?

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Regional administration.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I ask of the minister if he is making provision for additional space for the office in the city of Windsor?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe so. Mr. Chairman, could I ask Mr. Jack Amos, who is the director of this branch, if he would come forward?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Amos, I think there is a question directed to you. Did you hear it?

Mr. J. Amos (Director, Field Services): Funds have been allocated and Government Services are now searching for more adequate office space in Windsor.

Mr. B. Newman: Will there be additional space then allocated to your Windsor office?

Mr. Amos: Yes, the new space will provide for more space.

Mr. B. Newman: Good. Thank you, very much.

Mr. Martel: I have a few brief questions. Is the minister assisting the regional municipality of Sudbury to relocate its office to the tune of \$15,000?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I can see you're aware—

Mr. Martel: You wouldn't deny them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They came to see me about three weeks ago—the chairman of the board and I believe another member. I suggested to them that they put this in writing, and that we would consider it. But to my knowledge I have not received a letter.

Mr. Martel: Oh, oh, oh. You are sure?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, I have not seen a letter. Are you aware of any letters, Jack, from a Mr. Gravelle?

Mr. Martel: Gravelle; Albert Gravelle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I saw Mr. Gravelle on—

Mr. Martel: Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —Saturday and we had a nice meeting in Sudbury—a great day.

Mr. Martel: He brought it up again, of course.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, he wanted me to visit the facilities, but I was so occupied—

Mr. Martel: The reason he wanted to take you to the facilities was to separate you from \$15,000. And are you going to assist them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said—

Mr. Martel: They've had several moves in the last—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I just mentioned, I said to Mr. Gravelle you put this on paper and we'll see whether we can provide any assistance.

Mr. Martel: They came all the way—God! They came all the way to Toronto. They met with you. A delegation took time off from work. Mr. Gravelle works in the mines, he came down to Toronto, they met with you. What do you want, blood from them? You wonder why northerners get—you should appreciate—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Northerners? They came from various parts of the province.

Mr. Martel: The party I am thinking of—they came 275 miles. After they have visited your office, had an appointment, you are telling them to put their request in writing now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Parrott: What's wrong with that?

An hon. member: That's orderly.

Mr. Martel: Orderly?

An hon. member: Is this the Sudbury region?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, this is the Sudbury welfare district board.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Why don't you buy a tape recorder to take into the House?

Mr. Martel: Holy smokes! Boy, it's a wonder this province even moves!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but, Mr. Chairman, it's all, it takes—

Mr. Martel: Do you have to get a requisition slip for a glass of water?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said: "You put this in writing." We deal in a very business-like manner. "Put it in writing and if it's eligible for grants, we certainly will consider it. But if it's not eligible, we can't." It's as simple as that.

Mr. Martel: When I see a delegation travel 275 miles each way to come to the ministry to make a request for financial assistance to relocate, for the second time within a year, and you say to them: "Well now, you go back home and you write us a letter, you ask for it." That is really maximum efficiency!

Mr. Laughren: Was there not a letter that came to you ahead of time indicating what they wanted you to do?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no, this meeting was—there was very short notice. I did not know what they wanted to discuss. They came into my office and made this proposition: "We would like to move. Our quarters are not sufficient." I said: "Put this in writing, and let me know what the costs are and the reason why you wish to move, and let us have something on paper." I am still—

Mr. Martel: They didn't tell you that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —as far as I know, that letter has not been received by my office.

Mr. Martel: They didn't tell you that.

An hon. member: It hasn't been received today.

Mr. Martel: That's unbelievable! The people up there in the general welfare office are standing around lined up along the walls, or sitting on the floor in the hall—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but, let's be fair about this. There must be some special reasons given. If it's eligible for a grant, then they wouldn't have to come here. That's why I said to put it on paper if there were special circumstances. We have to justify all the requests. It may have to be special warrants of Treasury Board if it doesn't come under our regular regulations.

Mr. Martel: I see that's the only attitude you have.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you think I can go to Treasury Board and say, "The Sudbury

welfare administration board needs \$15,000"? They'll say, "We want a submission." Do you not agree that this is a fair way to deal with such requests?

Mr. Martel: Couldn't you have said to your cabinet colleagues: "Gentlemen, these people came right down to me and we had a very interesting meeting and these were the facts that were elicited, and therefore—" Don't you think you could've said this?

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): It sounds like you could use some orderly planning of the Sudbury Welfare Board. Two moves in one year!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: I am not finished, so don't push me, don't push me.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Does this appeal to this vote, the administration of regional or general welfare?

Mr. Martel: Well, it's regional—

Mr. Eberlee: It's more appropriate under the general welfare.

Mr. Martel: All right, I'll move on then.

Mr. Eberlee: The municipal welfare administration branch.

Mr. Martel: I'm not hard to get along with.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I want to speak on this for a few moments.

Mr. Martel: I want to come back to regional offices—on the number of consultants you have. I had an opportunity to look at it last night, and it's very interesting. When did you pick up the extra two rehab people in Sudbury? You had Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Halincki—

Mr. Amos: Mr. Samborski.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Samborski. Right. And when did you get the other two?

Mr. Amos: That really comes under rehab. They have been employed fairly recently.

Mr. Eberlee: We did get a very large increase in the complement for the vocational rehab branch. But that may be a question of numbers assigned—we may not have filled those jobs yet. You have got them?

Mr. Martel: The interesting thing is, there are many areas without them. The other interesting area, as I looked over the sheet

last night, was that credit counselling was a catastrophe, wasn't it? Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury—no credit counsellors at all. For three years I have been after a credit counsellor for Sudbury. A credit counsellor. You don't have one, do you?

Mr. Eberlee: This comes under another vote and the person who is responsible for credit counselling isn't here yet. But I would assume that in those areas we are purchasing the service. We are purchasing services—

Mr. Martel: You purchased it in Thunder Bay, yes. Who are you purchasing it from in Sudbury?

Mr. Eberlee: Could we wait till Mr. Spence arrives? He's the director of that branch.

Mr. Martel: I pass.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren, please.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I assume there are 23 regional offices in the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Twenty-three.

Mr. Laughren: Does each regional office have an assistant regional administrator?

Mr. Amos: No. Each office has a regional administrator, and then they have under them programme supervisors.

Mr. Laughren: Is there a second-in-command in each of the offices?

Mr. Amos: There are just the programme supervisors, and if the regional administrator is away, then he assigns one of those programme supervisors to act in his stead.

Mr. Laughren: How many programme supervisors are there in each office? How many would there be?

Mr. Amos: Well, there are about 20 field supervisors.

Mr. Laughren: In each office?

Mr. Amos: Not in each office.

Mr. Laughren: A typical office?

Mr. Amos: A typical office would have one or two field supervisors, depending on the size of the office. They would usually have a field representative, who relates to municipal welfare administration. In most of the offices there would be a rehabilitation supervisor, and in the larger offices there would be a

social service supervisor or social service worker.

Mr. Laughren: Okay. I think that gives you an idea now. What you are saying, then, is that in each office there are three or four people who report directly to the regional administrator and who could be appointed to take over that office if the regional administrator were absent. Is that correct?

Mr. Amos: Yes. It varies, you know. We have some very small offices and some large offices.

Mr. Laughren: I understand.

Mr. Eberlee: But at the moment these people, of course, don't report, strictly speaking, to the regional administrator. Not all of them. Some of the vocational rehab people would report back to head office.

Mr. Laughren: Where do you get your regional administrators from? Say there is a vacancy created in one of the regional offices, where would you appoint that person from? Would it not be from one of those programme supervisors?

Mr. Eberlee: Our general practice is to hold a competition.

Mr. Laughren: But would they not, by and large, come from that area?

Mr. Amos: The majority come from programme supervisors, the majority of them.

Mr. Laughren: Right. Now, if you look at the province, would you say you have a couple of hundred programme supervisors in the province? Just approximately. I won't hold you to a figure.

Mr. Amos: Well, that's a little large.

Mr. Laughren: You'd have over 100 though, wouldn't you?

Mr. Amos: That's a little large still. We'd be doing well to have 50.

Mr. Laughren: Fifty. Would there be at least one woman out of those 50?

Mr. Amos: Oh, yes. There are a substantial number.

Mr. Laughren: More than one?

Mr. Amos: Yes, there are more than one.

Mr. Laughren: More than 10?

Mr. Amos: I would say that there are probably more than 10.

Mr. Laughren: The reason I asked those questions in a rather circuitous way, perhaps, is that it's so painfully obvious when you look at the names of the regional directors—the last time I checked anyway—that all 23 regional directors were males. And given the fact that—I suspect anyway—over 50 per cent, probably over 60 per cent, of the people they are dealing with are women, I don't know where you get the incredible gall to continue to allow that system to go on. How can you sit there and see 23 regional directors, all male, handling the problems of the welfare recipients in the province? I don't know how you can get away with that. I don't know why there isn't a revolt in your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We love women.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, don't hand me that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Miss Crittenden is an assistant deputy minister; Miss Stapleford is director of the day nurseries branch; Miss Betty Graham is the director of the child welfare branch.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, the minister is out of order because we are not talking about his senior officials—although we could talk about them too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We emphasize, as the deputy said, in competition—

Mr. Laughren: Let's talk about the regional administrators. That's what we are talking about on this vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We don't discriminate.

Mr. Laughren: Well, you certainly do discriminate or all 23 of them in the province wouldn't be men, and you know that's true.

An hon. member: Well, that's the answer.

Mr. Laughren: Well how do you justify it then?

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps Mr. Amos could answer.

Mr. Amos: There is a simple answer. We have open competitions. We advertise inside and sometimes outside if necessary, and we have practically never—I won't say in our history we've never—we have practically never, had a woman apply for one of those jobs.

Mr. Laughren: That indicates just how bad your ministry is.

An hon. member: You tell it.

Mr. Laughren: That women will not apply for those jobs indicates to me that you are indeed running a sexist ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How many women on the steel bargaining committee have you?

Mr. Laughren: You will fit well under Bob Welch's portfolio, I'll tell you that.

Mr. Martel: You know the law won't allow women to work underground.

An hon. member: This is above ground.

An hon. member: That's right.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, when I look at the policy of this ministry regarding day nurseries in particular, and then go and look at the senior civil servants in the ministry, the regional directors, it is so painfully obvious that there is no serious attempt by this minister—and I must say he comes by it honestly from Robert Welch—to do anything about discrimination against women.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Wear your halo.

Mr. Laughren: Well, you can bring in a red herring and accuse me of trying to wear a halo if you like. But it sure as hell isn't going to do anything for the existing discrimination. You can't throw those platitudes out and expect anyone to swallow them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this applies to many sectors. Take the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons. How many women do we have? Very few, but we should have more.

Mr. Laughren: Let's talk about something you have control over.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: You have control over this. You can do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our competitions are open.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Minister, I can't do anything about people not voting for women candidates, but you can do something about promoting women from within your own ministry. Now, come on. Let's use some logic in your argument.

Mr. Root: Why don't you run a woman for your riding?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Laughren: Well, now there's the vice-chairman of the Ontario Locker Room Boys' Club sitting right over there.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! Order!

An hon. member: Practise what you preach.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren, you have the floor.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, I was hoping earlier, when I asked those questions on the number of recipients of FBA—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Forty-six per cent of FBA recipients are women, 46 per cent.

Mr. Laughren: Now, does that include the children? Maybe I should have phrased it differently. The people to whom the cheque goes—what proportion of those are women? Because you could count children and it wouldn't be too revealing.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think we could, except for spending weeks going through the files counting up the sexes, tell you how many children are female and how many children are male.

Mr. Laughren: No, I didn't want that information, Mr. Chairman. I was trying to avoid you going through that. Rather, what I was asking was the proportion of people who received the assistance. In other words, the parent. What proportion of those people are female versus male? Because I think that's important.

Mr. Eberlee: I gather that roughly 46 per cent of FBA cheques are going to females; they are the recipients. Now, they may have children, of course.

Mr. Martel: And the rest of them may be married, where the wife is also not included because the cheque goes to the man.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: Under GWA—General Welfare Assistance—the female-headed cases are 29,000 roughly and the male-headed cases are 36,000. Roughly 44 per cent female.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon my lack of knowledge on this particular subject, but if a family is on FBA, to whom is the cheque made out? Is it automatic?

Mr. Eberlee: The cheque will be made out to the husband if he is the disabled person. If it is a single-parent family and it's a mother, she will get the cheque.

Mr. Laughren: What if it's just a case of the chronically unemployed, the person who just can't cope in a work place?

Mr. Eberlee: I think I answered that.

Mr. Laughren: That's made out to the man.

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, I really do think that this is a situation where the minister could make a promise not just to look into it, because we know that that doesn't produce any results, but rather a promise, a commitment to do something about it. There's a tremendous difference in those two commitments he makes. One is to look into it and then we never hear of it again. But would he make a commitment to do something about it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, and I don't think that it's necessary, because we have these competitions and they're open to whoever wishes to apply.

Mr. Laughren: Maybe the atmosphere needs to be changed.

Mr. Eberlee: Our staffing takes place under the Public Service Act. It's very clear who has certain responsibilities under the Public Service Act. I can think of one recent competition we held for a relatively senior post. It was perfectly open and there was no female applicant for that post. Now, what are we to do in that kind of situation?

Mr. Laughren: Certainly—

Mr. Eberlee: Personally, as one who is involved in the administration of the ministry, I have no prejudice and I don't discriminate. I would welcome female applicants.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, to respond to Mr. Eberlee, I don't for a moment suggest that the solution is all of a sudden to create a number of women as regional administrators, because it has to start a lot sooner than that in the ministry in career lines.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, the vast bulk of our employees are female.

Mr. Laughren: Exactly.

Mr. Eberlee: So things are starting in that sense and along those lines.

Mr. Laughren: That probably always has been true, that the vast majority—

Mr. Eberlee: That may very well have been true, yes.

Mr. Laughren: —of your employees are female, and then, obviously, the doors have not been open to them.

Mr. Eberlee: The doors are open to them now.

Mr. Laughren: The doors are not open to women. I won't get into this in detail because it's not the right vote, but as long as you don't have a proper network of daycare centres it can't possibly be open to them. I'll save those comments for later.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, please.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just want to ask the minister to explain to me the increase of 25 per cent in the costs of the administration at the regional level.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The reason for the increase—

Mr. R. S. Smith: For the cost increasing 25 per cent—28 per cent. Are there more staff at that level, or increased wages?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Salaries and wages have been increased by \$120,000 from the \$550,000 in 1972-1973 to \$677,800 in 1973-1974. The salaries are for 54 staff, comprised of regional administrators, secretaries and main office staff. There's one additional complement and one new unclassified staff rejected for the 1973-1974 fiscal year. In addition, salary awards affecting all branch staff wages are reflected in the increased figure for salaries. So a lot of it is due to the normal increase in salaries. Do you wish to add to this, Jack?

Mr. Amos: The explanation for the increased cost?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Amos: Out of this budget comes the new office space which covers field services and other staff which aren't actually under the regional administration vote. So we've had this additional space, additional telephones, supplies and other items like that.

Mr. Eberlee: There has been an upward revision of regional administrators' salaries,

for example, which accounts for a part of that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It seems rather odd, as we look through this first vote, that generally speaking the increases are running 25 to 30 per cent and that's basically all for administration. Then when we get to the next vote the increase is not half of that.

So really what you're doing is increasing your costs of administration at a much faster rate than you're increasing your systems and other programmes that go directly to the recipient. This doesn't include rehabilitation services or anything like that.

Mr. Amos: No, but there's one problem there, that we have made basic changes in the administration. Costs that used to be charged to rehab and which used to be charged to other specialist programmes have now been charged to regional administration and so it looks like an increase when actually a lot of it hasn't been an increase, it's been a transfer from other programmes.

Mr. Eberlee: I think a figure was given yesterday on our overall administration cost and it's really quite small, but, of course, we're involved in a collective bargaining system.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, that has got nothing to do with you. There are no increases that have touched 25 per cent, on collective bargaining or anything else.

Mr. Eberlee: Salaries are covered by collective bargaining.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you haven't had any 25 per cent increases under any of your collective bargaining.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, are you comparing last year's estimates figure and this year's? Well, I think last year's was an underestimation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about the main office vote then—where you increased by perhaps 40 per cent?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, we had the cost of the task force in there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Task force, yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Included in that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. The task force alone was \$100,000. I think it was over \$200,000.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is it included in this year's vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In these estimates here —1973-1974.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, it just seems rather odd that all the way through the first vote, which is mostly administration, that there are tremendous increases; and when you get to the next vote, where you are talking about what you are doing through rehabilitation or actual assistance to people, the increase is about seven or eight per cent. So, if you just look at the thing in that way you'll see that your administrative costs are running away ahead of your actual services to people.

Mr. Eberlee: Let's take the vocational rehab branches as an example. Now, its service is provided through people, to a very considerable extent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Sure and they are included in the second vote.

Mr. Eberlee: So that is why there is quite a substantial increase in there, because we increased the staff.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, but that is in the second vote, where your increase isn't.

Mr. Eberlee: I thought you were—

Mr. R. S. Smith: It's the first vote, administration.

Mr. Eberlee: I thought you were referring to the second vote, to the—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am referring to the eight or nine per cent increase you have in the second vote as compared to the 25 per cent increase you have in the first vote, where you are talking about administration.

Mr. Eberlee: But as I pointed out in the first item, main office, in the 1972-1973 estimates there's no provision for the task force; but in the 1973-1974 estimates we had to make provisions for the task force. There is no increase in staff as such outside of the task force. And the task force will be disbanded early in the new year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about financial and administrative services, where you have a 35 per cent increase?

Mr. Eberlee: This is a combination of an increase in staff, plus general salary awards under the collective bargaining; additional casual staff—provision for additional staff—and the total comes to that figure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But that is what I mean; your increase is 35 per cent. Your increase in those parts of the second vote, where you are really getting down to services to the people, is about seven or eight or nine per cent—as compared to 35 per cent in administration in that part and, 28 per cent in regional administration. It just doesn't add up. And if you people are building an empire instead of servicing the people well, you know—

Mr. Eberlee: I can assure you we are not building an empire.

Mr. Parrott: I think you have to look at the overall dollars involved too. Percentages sometimes can give a very misleading figure.

You are talking about a summary here of \$1.7 million, but you are talking about a \$53 million total increase—comparing the two estimates, 1972-1973 and 1973-1974. So, of the \$53 million, granted \$1 million is into administration—I'm not trying to take away from the point Mr. Smith is making. But I think you also must recognize that \$52 million in round figures is going into the programme that you want—and \$1 million, even at the worst, to administration. So if you only look at percentage. I think you distort the true part of the picture.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If the administrative costs in your office went up 25 per cent you would have to do, what—40 per cent more work?

Mr. Martel: One more set.

Mr. B. Newman: One more tooth.

Mr. Parrott: I said I was not trying to take away from the point the member was making, but I also think you have to look at the gross amount to get a composite picture. I think the other side of the coin has to be looked at.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't question the extra expenditure of \$46 million in vote 2502.

Mr. Foulds: It's called a round robin.

Mr. Chairman: If you two gentlemen are through, I think we had better get back to the vote.

Mr. Eberlee: I think, sir, we could go into very considerable detail and explain precisely where there is that difference in figure, for instance, in the financial administrative services item between 1972-1973 and 1973-1974. As I say, it's a whole complex of factors. One of them is that we are in the process of establishing a management information system in the ministry.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Is that an outgrowth of COGP? That wording sounds familiar.

Mr. Eberlee: No, it has an earlier origin.

Mr. R. S. Smith: An earlier origin?

Mr. Eberlee: An earlier origin.

Mr. Foulds: It's an internal creation.

Mr. Eberlee: For instance, the shift from the former audit system to the new audit system imposes a larger burden on our audit staff. As I say, it is a whole complex.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions on financial administration?

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, may I make a comment? First of all, I want to compliment you on the new facilities in Sarnia, compared with what you had in the county building, which was a depressing place for people to come and undertake their needs. You really have provided marvellous accommodation there for them.

The only thing I wanted to ask you about in connection with the regional vote is, what is the government love affair with the city of Chatham? Have they fallen in love with that city? Transportation is there, and they have moved the assessment down there—in fact we have three times as much assessment in the city of Sarnia as the whole county of Kent, but all the assessment records are kept down in Chatham. Why do you have your regional office in Chatham? I would imagine you have a much more significant caseload in my area, don't you, than in Chatham?

Mr. Martel: Yes, but your name is not Darcy McKeough.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I don't like to think that the government is persuaded by such picayune, partisan considerations as that.

Mr. Martel: Oh come on, come on.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, Mr. Amos, I wonder, through the Chairman, why did you choose Chatham? And if you don't mind, don't talk about geography—

Mr. Amos: Chatham was established some considerable time ago, and I really can't say why they picked Chatham. Geographically it's—

Mr. Bullbrook: That's the answer I get every time I bring this up. For example, Transportation tell me it's because of geography, and with the OPP it's because of geog-

raphy. But you don't serve acres in your ministry, Mr. Amos, you serve people.

Mr. B. Newman: It should be in Windsor.

Mr. Bullbrook: They have an office in Windsor.

Mr. B. Newman: A regional office.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, in any event, at some time I'd like to see the justification for this, perhaps in this ministry, because I have always had a fairly great love affair with this ministry—I think it's a good one.

I must say to my colleague from Nickel Belt that he sure picks the worst ministry of all to bring up the question of male chauvinism—

Mr. Laughren: Not at all.

Mr. Bullbrook: —when we've got a very effective assistant deputy minister and two department heads who are ladies. You've got all kinds of ministries available to you to make a very valid point; this is the last one to do it with.

Mr. Laughren: I doubt that.

Mr. Bullbrook: In any event, at your leisure, would you give me some breakdown of your caseload there? I am inclined to think that my colleague, Mr. Martel, is perhaps correct about this love affair with Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also, as you may know, we are in the process of implementing the recommendations of the task force dealing with decentralization and regionalization, and we will have new districts and new regions. It could well be that, in view of the importance of Sarnia—

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I won't take a great deal of your time, but you understand the problem I have. It's not really as severe with your ministry as, for example, with Treasury and Economics, when you think of the impact of the decision to remove the assessment rolls from Sarnia down to Chatham, when there is three times as much assessment in the city of Sarnia alone as in the whole county of Kent. Do you understand the problem I have? I wonder what motivates ministries when they do things like that.

Mr. Eberlee: Maybe they should compromise on Petrolia.

Mr. McIlveen: Do you want to hear a better one than that?

Mr. B. Newman: Go ahead.

Mr. McIlveen: They decentralized the Ontario Housing Corp. from Toronto — they wanted to get it out of Metropolitan Toronto —so they put the headquarters for Oshawa in Kitchener.

Mr. Parrott: Well, that's a move to the right section of the province. I'd have to agree with that. It is a move in the right direction.

Mr. Bullbrook: Thanks very much.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 4 carry?

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Item 5, research and planning.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have one or two questions on this.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bullbrook and Mr. McIlveen, would you kindly give the member the attention he deserves?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Or doesn't deserve.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just want to ask where your research and planning stands in regard to the programme that was established last year. I believe if you look at the working poor and the method of delivery of services and assistance to that broad area that the minister has referred to at least 10 times in the last two days. He referred to them again in the House today. There were to be some programmes set up in two areas or three areas or four areas of the province; what has happened with that and what were the results of those pilot projects?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is quite true, Mr. Chairman, that there has been a lot of interest in this income supplementation experiment and the experiment has not progressed as quickly as we had originally anticipated and these are the reasons why it has not.

The first reason is that the rate of inflation of the economy has necessitated a reassessment of some of the basic design features in support levels in poverty. I should mention that we are working with the federal government very closely on these designs and we have also had some problems in personnel. Some of the top personnel who were working on this experiment were diverted to this working paper on income security. Another reason was the—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is that at your level or at the federal level?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's at the federal level.

There have also been recent changes in the federal and provincial social assistance and insurance programmes and they also have necessitated a re-examination of some of the design aspects of the experiment.

The third reason is Lalonde's orange paper on social security in Canada. It required the establishment of a task force to examine the federal proposals and some of the people who worked on the income supplementation experiment were assigned to this task force, leaving the experiment short of manpower for most of this year.

Fourth, progress has been slow in reaching a commitment in regard to federal cost sharing. It is the intention that the federal government shares 75 per cent of this experiment.

I would like to mention also—I know the hon. member for Sudbury East will refer to Manitoba—Manitoba is also still in the design process of this.

Mr. Martel: Is the programme working though?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, if I may I will read this Oct. 12, 1973, statement:

Hon. Rene Toupin, Minister of Health and Social Development in Manitoba, in conjunction with the hon. Marc Lalonde, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, indicated that project planning for the Manitoba guaranteed income project is nearing completion.

Surveys are now being conducted in Winnipeg and will begin in the near future in various sites in Manitoba to collect data and income patterns and the characteristics of the communities.

Decisions are expected within the next few months on final design and project financing.

I won't go on, but I just mention it. We are in the same position that we are still—

Mr. Handleman: Why don't they just go ahead and do something?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Handleman: I say why are they studying these things at all, after all? Why don't they just go ahead and do them?

Mr. Martel: Three of them—years!

Mr. Handleman: But if Manitoba is studying too. When you have a responsibility, you take a few precautions.

Mr. R. S. Smith: As I understood our discussions last year on this, you were almost to the point where all you had to do was pick the communities and go ahead.

Mr. Martel: Sign the cheques.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And in fact I think that you had a public statement during the estimates last year where you made a public pronouncement outside of here, that the thing was all set—and I am just doing this from recall, from memory.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can get you a copy of that statement, but I think I indicated that it was a five-year project. The first year would be spent in designing the project, and then there would be a three-year implementation; and then the final year of assessment—and it would cost in the neighbourhood of about \$5 million. But there have been many problems associated with this and it has been very difficult to get off the ground and there are still problems.

Dr. Larry Lundy, Mr. Chairman, is here this afternoon from the research branch. Maybe on specific areas he can make comments.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, okay, perhaps I would ask them how far is the project in design right now and when can we expect it will get past that stage and into the field stage where there will be actual work started on what is going to be done?

Dr. L. Lundy (Research and Planning Branch): I cannot give you a starting date yet. We are still building up our staff for this. It is a complex technical thing. We have not started enrolling people for it.

Mr. Handleman: Is it necessary to try to achieve perfection in an experimental programme when there is a possibility of a number of them being instituted across the country under the federal government? Surely the idea here is to find out what does work and what doesn't and learn from your successes and failures rather than try to achieve a perfect design, and then you can try it on an experimental basis.

Perhaps it is a question that you might ask yourself: Should we try to make it as perfect as possible, or should we not go ahead with something that may be imperfect and learn while we're doing? It's going to be money

out of the window anyway. It's not going to achieve any great results as a pilot project.

Mr. Eberlee: The research branch tells us that unless this thing is designed very carefully and very meticulously we're simply not going to learn very much from the experiment. There would be very little point in proceeding unless the preparatory work is done very carefully.

Mr. Handleman: The weakness inherent in the Ottawa-Carleton Social Planning Council scheme, as I looked at it, was that the people who were chosen would probably behave as the sponsors wanted them to behave and, as a result, you wouldn't really achieve anything at all.

Mr. Eberlee: That's the danger.

Mr. Handleman: I know that's the danger. I am wondering whether the design can ever achieve perfection. I know it has to be carefully constructed.

Mr. Eberlee: One factor that carried considerable weight with us was the attitude of the Ontario Anti-Poverty Coalition to this experiment. At their meeting in February, they commented rather unfavourably on the whole idea, feeling that we shouldn't establish guinea pigs. We spent quite a considerable time reviewing the wisdom of embarking on this thing at all; but, in the final analysis, we felt that there were more pluses in experimentation. After all, the aim here is to find out what happens to work motivation under certain circumstances.

Mr. Handleman: Right. We're not going to do it all ourselves; there are going to be others going on.

Mr. Eberlee: We felt that we should listen very carefully to what the Ontario Anti-Poverty Coalition had to say, since they are a recipient group.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point here is you're going to have changing economic conditions next year, and because of that you're not going to get the design again. You're not going to get down to a firm design again.

Mr. Eberlee: I think, sir, with knowledgeable staff, specifically engaged on this process, and with the work that is under way, we'll be able to come to grips with it very quickly.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The cost is going to be \$5 million and you're not going to have any results from this survey or project for five years?

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You're probably aware of what British Columbia is doing. They decided not to go for this type of experiment. What they have decided on is a project to supplement low-wage earners, and I think this has a lot of merit.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's fine. If you make a decision in your ministry to do that, certainly you're going to meet the problem now. But if this thing is going to take five years, I would say that those people in that category are not going to see any assistance for six or seven years. They could be dead and gone by then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They won't be receiving assistance, you say, for six or seven years?

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right, if you're not going to have any answers from your pilot project for five years. You well know how government works on anything that's brought back to them from a pilot project. It's another six months before they get it through your ministry, another six months before you get it through your policy field, another six months before you get it through Treasury Board, and then you have to bring in the legislation. It's seven years away.

Mr. Eberlee: I think it would be safe to say that that forecast of five years no longer prevails. I suspect that the preparatory work that's being done here, that's being done in Manitoba, and that the feds are engaged in will meet up with the joint federal-provincial review of income security, with the work of the income security working party, and some decisions will probably be reached well before seven years have passed.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In the interim period, Mr. Minister, I would suggest to you that you look at some other type of immediate programme, rather than wait around for this.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have other projects that we are experimenting on. If I may refer again to the federal-provincial committee, this is one of the important areas, wage supplementation to the working poor, it is working on.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is the programme in BC being subsidized by the federal government on a 50 per cent basis under the Canada Assistance Plan?

Mr. Eberlee: I think that's a bone of contention. I don't believe yet that it is receiving CAP.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Was this one of the things that was in question at your meeting last week in Ottawa?

Mr. Eberlee: It was raised in passing between the federal minister and the BC minister.

Mr. Martel: They are not going to penalize the poor out there. It is their intention to try and get \$100 a month extra for the low-wage earner and tack it on to keep him at work, and then you can pay the welfare recipient a decent living salary. It is a very commendable programme. They'll worry about the funding after, but introduce the programme now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How much has been expended on this programme so far? You budgeted for some of it last year, obviously.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. The budget for this year is two hundred and some thousand. I think we have a budget of \$227,000.

Mr. Eberlee: Last year \$600,000 was put in the estimates for this item.

Mr. Martel: What did you spend that \$600,000 on?

Mr. Eberlee: Last year?

Mr. Martel: Yes. You didn't spend it?

Mr. Eberlee: It wasn't spent—

Mr. Martel: How many projects did I go to the ministry with which you couldn't fund? Your excuse was that you were going to fund the Ottawa programme, which you didn't fund, and therefore you didn't fund any other work activity programme because you didn't have the money. You ended up not introducing anything, except bank interest.

It is one of the questions I have here. I know you didn't spend any money.

Mr. Eberlee: In the current fiscal year it is, I guess, \$700,000 for this particular purpose. But in the 1972-1973 fiscal year, there was \$600,000.

Mr. Martel: Which wasn't expended.

Mr. Eberlee: No, some of it was spent on other fiscal projects.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you anticipating a 75 per cent rebate on the \$700,000 that you are going to spend this year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are hoping so. This is what we have asked. I believe they are giving Manitoba this 75 per cent and we have asked—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Any study or anything like that which is going to take that long and is going to put off decisions that have to be made now, I think should be scrapped.

Mr. Eberlee: For five years?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: As I say, that time frame is no longer of any applicability.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is the time frame now?

Mr. Eberlee: I would hope that by about January or February we would be in a position, as Manitoba will be, to begin launching the thing, unless by that time the work of the income security working party is leading us into a different direction. In the meantime, the preparatory work won't have been wasted, because it will be of value to the federal-provincial working party.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What other programmes do you have under this vote that are related to income security or income supplementation? Any other programmes that are related to that?

Mr. Eberlee: People in the branch are assigned to various areas of the ministry, and there are two or three people who are working with Mr. Heagle and the task force on income security, doing studies of various kinds. Other people are assigned to the children's services area and to the community services division. Do you want a rundown on what each person in the branch is doing?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I just want to know what other kinds of programmes you have on the go on which you intend to spend \$1.5 million.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just briefly, just to highlight some of them, we have an early childhood development project. This is the third year of this project, which is a comparison of two approaches to infant care and development. The total cost of it this year is \$88,148 and the provincial share is \$25,210, and we have a home accident and injuries study—

Mr. Eberlee: This is child abuse.

Mr. Martel: Child abuse.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Child abuse, \$16,800. And we have a third study problem relating to aging in the Niagara Falls region. This is a three-year—

Mr. Martel: It must be well preserved in wine.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're spending \$1,900. Elliot Lake family life is a project to provide counselling services to families to try to keep them together. The cost of this project is \$29,750. And then we have the York community services centre. This is one that I think is in its second year.

Mr. Martel: It's just begun, actually.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We've just begun this one? This is \$20,000.

An hon. member: I think that was the second year at Macdonald.

An hon. member: Well it just began.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it just began. That's the one in which one of our members was very much involved.

Mr. Martel: Get to the real crunch one, Mr. Minister. That crazy one that you've got in Guelph.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In Guelph?

Mr. Martel: That's the one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's the humanizing community.

Mr. Martel: That's the one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This demonstration project is headed by Dr. Ralph Kiernan, psychologist formerly with the University of Waterloo. The project will involve social assistance recipients, social service professionals, and volunteers in a three-year programme designed to increase their human relations skills. The basic objective, with respect to the social assistance recipient, is to develop their self confidence in helping skills, with a view to enabling them to become self supporting, possibly through employment as social service workers.

Mr. Martel: Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars involving—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our commitment federally is \$120,000, provincially \$20,000 and the Laidlaw Foundation \$10,000, making it a total of \$150,000.

Mr. Martel: For the first year.

Mr. Eberlee: Our commitment is only—

Mr. Martel: But it is a three-year programme, isn't it?

Mr. Chairman: At this point I think we'll have to go to vote. Our presence is required on Bill 190.

It being 5:55 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Community and
Social Services**

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 16, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1973

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(continued)

On vote 2501:

Mr. Chairman: Will the committee come to order, please? We are on item 5, vote 2501. Mr. Smith, you have the floor.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Do I have the floor?

Mr. Chairman: According to my list, yes. There were a lot of interjections but you were the main speaker.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I was the main interjectionist.

Mr. Chairman: Right. This is on research and planning.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I thought about this over the dinner hour. I ate upstairs and that was bad enough, and besides that thinking about this. I really feel you should just dump this whole supplement programme that you are setting up. I can't understand where you are going to come up with any answers within a period of time that would be worthwhile.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): You are referring to the guaranteed annual income experiment?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have indicated at times that we have got reservations about it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think you might be better to set up a pilot project, period, without all the input and all the parameters and all the other things that you've spent a year on now, without coming to grips with—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Three and a half years.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It's a year since they promised that it would be in operation shortly.

Mr. Martel: They started the planning in 1970.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are talking about spending somewhere in the area of \$5 million. I think if you took that \$5 million and put it into a programme in a small area and just tried it out and worked out your mistakes as you went along, you'd be a lot better off than you would be by spending \$5 million on this type of a project. This project may or may not be useful. You might just have to turn around and set up a programme anyway and work out your mistakes as you go.

I think it is almost a make-work project—and I don't say a make-work project for the recipients; I say for the people who may be involved in it. I hope the gentleman isn't too taken aback by those remarks. But I really think it looks like a make-work project.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you are aware, it was tried in the United States. I believe there were one or two a few years ago.

Dr. L. Lundy (Research and Planning): One was New Jersey.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: New Jersey. And they were not too successful.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): There are different conditions in the States than in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How much did that programme cost in the States that they tried? If they spent \$5 million and it didn't work well they are not further back than you are. At least they found out quickly. It didn't take them years to find out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a lot of interest in this. A lot of people think this is sort of a cure-all. I don't know, it may be money well spent to proceed and to try it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not talking about not doing anything. What I am talking about is instituting a programme such as they are proposing to do in BC right away, and forget about all the input that you are putting into even setting up the programme let alone getting it started and getting any results out of it. Why not just start a programme, period—perhaps on a small scale—and work from

there; rather than go through all this expensive process that may or may not give you any results or give you any answers.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): Well, basically of course this enterprise is to determine who should receive the supplement and I suppose that could be determined off the top of our heads.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But I think it is pretty evident who should receive the supplement. Do you think you have to go through a process and find out who is in need of this type of supplement in regard to the working poor?

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, if we are talking about that across the economy we are talking about many millions of dollars.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am talking about in Ontario.

Mr. Eberlee: As I say, we are talking about many millions of dollars if we do that on a general basis.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it isn't your intention to make the programme fail to save yourself many millions of dollars then, is it?

Mr. Eberlee: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The need is here now, regardless of what you say. The need is here now—and you are just putting it off longer. It doesn't matter really what conclusions you come to insofar as the pilot project is concerned, you are still going to have to institute the programme. And it is still going to cost you many millions of dollars.

Mr. Eberlee: We are hoping that with very careful design and with an experimental approach we can perhaps avoid the kinds of things that happened with respect to the unemployment insurance programme, which appears to have been sort of designed off the top of the head. It is this sort of thing that the public is very concerned about.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, just a minute now—just on that point. Even though there were a lot of administrative difficulties with the unemployment insurance programme, for every one that was difficult there were 15 others that weren't difficult. I know it—we all had it. Every one of us sitting here was getting eight and 10 calls a day about unemployment insurance. But on the other hand there were another 150 or 200 who were being served. So they had difficulties. They worked out their difficulties as they went along. They still

have some difficulties. There is no programme that doesn't have any difficulties.

Mr. Eberlee: We are rather hoping to head off some of the difficulties in advance by going through this process.

Mr. Martel: People suffer in the meantime though.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They had their new programme in place in close to six or eight months. And you are going to spend years trying out to head off what, to save what?

Mr. Martel: Just to get it moving will take five years.

Mr. B. Newman: You want to avoid some of the pitfalls that may occur, yet you haven't got the results of the studies in the US.

Mr. Eberlee: Oh, we have the results of those.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, those are okay.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, you can't name where they took place.

Mr. Eberlee: We have just named one—New Jersey is one.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, I'm sorry.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But that is a few years ago now. That is three or four years ago, the one in New Jersey.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, we have the literature in the department on those studies.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And what were the pitfalls in regard to that programme that would make it not applicable here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have some short notes on this. In the United States the work-incentive provisions caused welfare case loads and costs to skyrocket. Instead of being incentives to work, these provisions seem to have been incentives to seek public income support. Many of the opponents of President Nixon's welfare reform saw his guaranteed income proposals as guaranteed poverty that is forever trapping people in a welfare syndrome. Perhaps the fate of welfare reform in the United States may also have some messages for Canada.

Mr. B. Newman: Who wrote that? Spiro Agnew?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. Right now—

An hon. member: Daniel Moynahan, I think.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—generally speaking, when the economy is buoyant like it is now, relatively buoyant, our welfare roll is the lowest it's been in years—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—and the private sector plays an important role. So a lot of these experiments, I think, have to be carried—

Mr. Martel: Too bad for the private sector, and then they reap the benefits when it's good.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the problem here is that I haven't been able to find out from you people where you are going on this programme or when the end result is going to be known; if, in fact, when you're finished your pilot project you'll have something adaptable on a general basis.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We indicated when we announced the programme that it will have to be thoroughly assessed. In the meantime, there are reasons why it has been delayed. There are some real problems. However, we have reached the stage now where we hope to be able to commence soon. Did you say in January or early in the new year?

Dr. Lundy: Yes, early in the new year.

Mr. Martel: What year though? What millenium?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This coming year, 1974.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In light of that, and obviously you are going to go ahead with it, what do you intend to do in the interim for the working poor?

Mr. Martel: Let them starve.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the interim, for the working poor?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We've mentioned before that we have work activity projects. We have eight, I believe, at the present time. There could be winter works projects, if—

Mr. Martel: No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—if it was felt—

Mr. Martel: The Treasurer (Mr. White) said no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. That's right, because the economy is so good.

Mr. Martel: Oh! Tell that to the 4.5 per cent who are unemployed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But look, there's a certain number—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you know where certain employers in my area are going to find people to cut pulpwood? They are going to Europe. Last year they went to Europe. And the wages are good here.

Mr. Martel: Uh-huh.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So there will always be a certain number of people—I don't know what it is—would you say two per cent or three per cent—

Mr. Martel: We heard all about them going to Mexico, too, to bring in people to pick the crops. And yet the federal government is considering laying charges against 20 per cent of the people who are in the farming industry.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point is that you keep telling us right from the first day of these estimates that we've got to be careful, because we can't have those on family benefits coming up to the level of the working poor at \$1.85 an hour.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you not agree that the working poor should have a higher level of income than those on social assistance?

Mr. Martel: That's a red herring.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I agree with that. I don't think there is anybody who disagrees with the fact that they should at least be on the same level. If they are working, their income should be no less than that of those who are on some type of benefit. But to go further than that, I wouldn't agree with you specifically, particularly when the working-poor level is the level at which they can just live.

If you're talking about the working poor being above the level of sustaining life, then fine. But the fact is that right now the working poor level is just the sustenance level, so if you're saying to me that those on family benefits should be below the sustenance level, then I certainly don't agree.

And, if we are going to stay this way until you are finished some kind of a material study that I don't understand, and you can't apparently explain to me, then what you're saying is that those people on family benefits are going to stay down there until we're

finished this study, regardless, because you are not going to do anything about the working poor.

What I'm saying to you is that I don't agree with you. You haven't come up with any figures to show how many people on family benefits would be worse off if they worked at the minimum wage. I say to you that I think it's no more than a very small percentage.

But you take the position that you cannot move those people up because of the fact that you don't want them with incomes above the working poor. I don't think you are near that now. But you seem to think you are, because you keep bringing it up all along.

The fact is, if you are going to maintain that position and do nothing about the working poor, then those other people are going to stay away down. And that's wrong. It's fundamentally wrong. In a society as rich as this province, obviously we have an obligation to look after the people who can't look after themselves. And 95 or 99 per cent of the people who are on any type of FBA or general welfare assistance can't look after themselves. Certainly there are a very few—and there are very few in everything.

Mr. Martel: They look after the wealthy today.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So if you are saying to me that we have to wait for a study like this before we can move ahead on any programme for the working poor—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We never said that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I asked you what programme you are going to bring in in the interim to fill the void between now and then so that we can then deal with family benefits. What programme is it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, we'd like to refer to the working committee with the federal government, the one that the deputy and Dr. Wright are on; and these are the very things that they are working on.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is there any consideration within the deliberations of that committee to deal with the problem of those people who are fully employed and yet do not receive a subsistence living?

Mr. Eberlee: That's one of the key areas that will be receiving attention. The question of supplementation of the working poor is one

of the key questions contained in the orange working paper—

Mr. Martel: On the social development paper.

Mr. Eberlee: That's right, and that's going to be one of the major questions addressed during the whole exercise.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is that not very similar in essence to the study which you are trying to devise?

Mr. Eberlee: The purpose of this study really is to see what happens to work motivation when people are in receipt of certain supplements. That, as I say, is the basic purpose of the exercise here and in Manitoba. That's a subsidiary problem, but it is an important problem.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't accept that as a major problem. I think that if the people want to work they can work. I think that's general. If that's the whole intent of that study then that reinforces my remarks when I started on this subject.

Mr. Eberlee: That is the basic intent of the study because the primary lesson, I gather, of the various US exercises has been that there are peculiar effects from various kinds of supplementation programmes.

Mr. Martel: You know what always disturbs me is that we always are concerned—

Mr. Eberlee: So we try not to go over the top—

Mr. Martel: —that if you supplement a worker or a recipient that he will lose his initiative.

Mr. Chairman: One speaker at a time. Were you on this point?

An hon. member: It is all on the same point.

Mr. Martel: I get upset when I hear that if you are going to subsidize the poor, in fact they are going to lose their initiative. I have never seen wealthy people lose their bloody initiative when you've continued to pour out the largess on their behalf. Why is it that these strange things that happen are only going to affect working people? If the working poor get a little bit of assistance they are suddenly going to become lazy and opt out of the work force.

I've never seen the doctors get sloppy over the fact that they now get \$76,000 a year. Or

the orthodontists, who get it both barrels. But yet the poor are the ones who you might taint a little bit or affect their thinking and they will then simply rely on the dole from the public purse. I have never been able to understand why that happens just to the poor.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Martel, emotionally we are with you 100 per cent of the way. Emotionally we are with you.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): The minister isn't.

Mr. Eberlee: But surely as responsible servants of the public we also have to take a realistic stand on this thing and test whether or not that is a fact. Because there are other people who emotionally think that—

Mr. Laughren: The minister said that himself the other night. He doesn't believe in it.

Mr. Eberlee: —the handing out of money will impair the motivation of people to work. So maybe it's possible that an exercise like this once and for all will kill the myths that are so prevalent in this whole field.

Mr. Marel: Well, we didn't hesitate today to perpetuate the myth about the wealthy when we passed a bill in the House which allowed the wealthy to not have to pay off any taxes in succession duties.

Mr. Eberlee: Maybe we'll all be—

Mr. Martel: We have no problems with the wealthy in bringing in legislation on their behalf to make sure it stays in the hands of those who have already got it.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have any comments on planning and research, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Yes I do, but I'm not sure Mr. Smith is finished.

Mr. Chairman: Well, you have the floor.

Mr. Martel: Thank you; I have a few brief comments.

I want to talk about the Guelph programme. That has to be a programme that is designed for the administrators; \$21,000 to a university professor heading it up, I believe; \$21,000 for one individual. There are, as I understand it—and as with everything else the information is pretty sketchy on what you hope to achieve—24 recipients going to benefit from their exposure to the university community and a few other areas. If I understand it correctly, the vagary of the whole announcement leaves a good deal to be desired.

And then I understand it is almost on a one-to-one basis; is that not what they are talking about? One worker, one recipient? So that when we get down the the final crunch, how much is going to be left for the recipient, and what in God's name is a year's exposure to some academics going to do to them? Is there something about academics that's going to bring the best out of these people who, many of them, have not seen much in the form of academic activity?

Mr. Eberlee: I don't know how to answer your question because this isn't really what it's all about.

Mr. Martel: Well, what is it all about then? Maybe you can tell me what it's all about, this programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we outlined the general principles before the 6 o'clock break.

Mr. Martel: Tell me again, I am a slow learner.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: We received a detailed submission from Dr. Bierman and his associates—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Eberlee: —and our research people investigated it. We also had a couple of people from our task force investigate it. And they came to the conclusion that while any experiment is chancy, it was worthwhile putting some money into this thing, in order to see whether there is any validity in the concepts that Dr. Bierman is advancing.

Mr. Martel: Yes. Would you just kind of enlighten me on those concepts?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, I am not the world's greatest expert on that aspect of things, but at the same time the federal government was prepared to provide a certain amount of money—

Mr. Martel: Yes, buttons the feds are willing to throw in.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You don't always do what they do.

Mr. Martel: Tell me what the concepts are so I can just get them straight in my own mind.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If you had given them \$40—

Mr. Eberlee: The federal government in this area has a policy of, generally speaking,

not funding something unless the province is prepared to participate. One wishes they were doing the same thing in all areas. So we came mutually to the conclusion that it was worth putting some money into.

Mr. Martel: On what basis?

Mr. Eberlee: May I pass the buck?

Mr. Martel: Yes, surely.

Mr. Eberlee: To Dr. Lundy, who is a far greater expert than I am, in what this is all about.

Dr. Lundy: Dr. Bierman's approach is aimed at enhancing life skills, or human relations skills. As he sees it, there are three components. He wants people to become more open and frank about their own feelings and thoughts. He wants them to become more understanding, more empathic toward others. He wants them to become warmer and friendly toward others. This is the basis of his philosophy.

Mr. Martel: The welfare recipient to become more understanding and loving of others?

Dr. Lundy: This is the background.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: All right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You've got 76 people here you can work on right away.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Martel: Touché.

An hon. member: Write that down.

Dr. Lundy: It certainly is a novel approach, and as you can see there are quite different reactions to it. He hopes to bring together front-line professionals such as teachers and police and—

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Whoops, that's a bit much.

Mr. Martel: Boy, you want to believe it.

Dr. Lundy: —workers in social agencies, together with recipients and community volunteers, bring them together so they can develop mutual understanding. He expects us to have certain effects, such as appreciation by volunteers and professionals both of the recipient's problems—and an increase in their ability to help.

He hopes that the recipients will increase in their ability to provide self-help and mutual assistance to each other in family situations and life crises; if there is a family break-up, delinquency problem and the like.

He expects this to reduce the amount of dependency on welfare. He expects to reduce the alienation of welfare recipients from the rest of society and long-term reduction of social pathology, such as anti-social behaviour, mental health problems and the like. That's his approach.

Mr. Martel: What in God's name—

Mr. Eberlee: No ministry with a heart could turn that kind of—

Mr. Martel: What in God's name are the skills you—

Mr. Eberlee: That's the purpose of this ministry.

Mr. Martel: What skills are you giving these people with which to go out and do those things in terms of being able to sustain themselves?

Mr. Eberlee: That's the purpose of his approach.

Mr. Martel: What purpose? Unless they come out with some type of educational uplifting, some type of trades, some type of work, the rest of it is crap. I can't find another word to describe it. You know, don't tell me about the welfare recipient. They probably work more closely together than any other group in society simply because they have to to survive the bloody system.

And you know who is going to derive the benefits? The professor and his colleagues who are going to make money on the deal. I'm sorry, but that's the way I feel about it, because you are not giving those people anything with which to work. Sure, they can go to all the great classes and read all the damned books in the world and when they are finished a year of this nice exposure to everyone—to Dr. Charles McIlveen, who might go over and give them a little lecture, and to Dr. Parrott and my colleague from the CAATS college—

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): I would teach him a lot more than Elie.

Mr. Martel: --what have they then got? What are they then going to have that they don't have now—that is going to give them the skills necessary to get into the work force?

Mr. Eberlee: A word of caution, sir: If Dr. Bierman finds out that the project is being criticized, he'll be knocking on your door.

Mr. Martel: You tell him to come and see me because that's the type of programme you'd fund—really way out. The answers aren't way out there. I think you had a successful programme up around Owen Sound with some of the hard-core cases last year—did you not?

Mr. Eberlee: It is still going on.

Mr. Martel: Still going on where in fact they were actually involved in things that they had a certain amount of skills to cope with. Do you think teaching nice platitudes and Plato and whatever other nonsense—how to hold a fork properly—is really going to do something?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, this is not what it's all about.

Mr. Martel: Oh, sure it is.

Mr. Eberlee: We could probably fill this room with responsible citizens from that community who would argue that this is an excellent experiment.

Mr. Martel: All right? I want you to do one thing then; just one thing. You're funding it to what degree? How much?

Mr. Eberlee: Twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Martel: Twenty thousand dollars. All right. I want you to give \$20,000 to the—

Mr. McIlveen: To the Elie Martel fund.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I have a group that is trying desperately to get funded where it actually wants to involve people in the community in such programmes as looking after children while the mothers are patients in hospitals during the day and then they come home.

Mr. McIlveen: What is your wife's first name?

Mr. Martel: Doc, my wife doesn't need to work. We don't need \$80,000 a year to live on, either.

An hon. member: Forty-five will do it.

Mr. Martel: That's the neighbourhood house programme being adopted in Toronto—being tried out in Toronto. Give them the same \$20,000, and at the end of one year make a

comparative study of which is most successful; check those people who are out encouraging the people, backing them up, getting them an hour's work a day to start—ultimately two hours—paying them \$2 an hour that they want to pay them while this is going on.

At the end of the year have members of the Research and Planning Branch overview both of the programmes and find out which is most successful in introducing people back into society. See if those with limited skills and so on can be reintroduced to the work force through developing services as the neighbourhood house wants to do.

That's just one field. They also want to open up a small store, I'm told, to sell goods and things that come in and out. Maybe that's what this ministry, if it's willing to fund something like that, then in fact—

Mr. McIlveen: I can name you eight LIP grants in my own community that do exactly the same as you're talking about.

Mr. Martel: Right, but we can't talk about LIP right now. We have to wait until community development comes in in vote 4—if we ever get to it. That's where we were told we can discuss that.

I don't want this as a LIP programme. I want this as a research programme to determine which, in fact, of these programmes—and they should be funded to the same amount—will prove to be most successful.

Mr. Eberlee: But Dr. Bierman's project, of course, is further down the road. I understand that the central neighbourhood house project is still in the planning stage.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but they're ready to roll.

Mr. Eberlee: A submission is to be made. They're dealing primarily with the Metro social services department.

Mr. Martel: Right. They need \$35,000.

Mr. Eberlee: Should we deprive them of the opportunity to make the grant?

Mr. Martel: Who, Toronto?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes.

Mr. Martel: Yes, because you've got \$500,000—I want to ask you about that—that you had for projects last year, and every time we asked for a project grant: "Oh, sorry. It's all committed. It's all committed to Ottawa." And your grant, I would presume if we checked it out, was probably committed

three years in a row to Ottawa, which means that it has been virtually untapped over the three years. And you're always had something to hang your hat on so you didn't have to spend the money, that it was already committed to Ottawa and—

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. Martel: —it hasn't been spent. So in fact you could now take a little of that green stuff and really start to see what is the best way to help people back into the system, because you've done nothing in three years; when you've had funding it's always been committed to some programme that's never got off the ground.

Now, let's use some of the funds in a variety of ways to see how, in fact, we can get people back into the work force if that's the aim of the government. I know their problem. They met with me. They came to see me. They weren't very happy at the meeting they had. They talked about \$2 an hour. Right away everybody apparently jumped on the bandwagon at the meeting. The \$2 would be more than the minimum wage. Isn't that a disgrace?

It would be more than the minimum wage, so we can't encourage that sort of thing—\$2 an hour and the government funding some of it. They know what they want to do, because they've been in operation a number of years. This is just yet another type of scheme to get people onto long-term helping of themselves. That's their aim. And that's the aim, I've found of most of the mothers on mother's allowance who have come to me—to become less and less and less reliant on the system. And you aren't doing much to help them yet either, and there are many ways that that could be done.

So I challenge the government to give them the money if you're serious. If you can give it to a Mickey Mouse programme like that, then I would suggest that you, in fact, could fund it and have actually three studies going on then: the one you're going to watch in Guelph, the neighbourhood house study and an overview of the two of them to see in which direction to go and where emphasis should be placed in getting people back into the community. That's the way of doing it.

Mr. Eberlee: I imagine when we receive the formal submission from them, I will probably make an application for approval of other grants.

Mr. Martel: I have read their brief. Why weren't you people willing to accept it in its form?

Mr. Eberlee: I understand it was still a tentative informal submission, with some suggestions being made for change.

Mr. Martel: Right, for change. Why did you want to change it?

Dr. Lundy: There were two things involved there. One was job creation and the other was the training of recipients to make them employable.

Mr. Martel: That's what they are attempting to do.

Dr. Lundy: They're trying to develop both of these approaches.

Mr. Martel: Right. What's wrong with that?

Dr. Lundy: Nothing.

Mr. Martel: What did you object to?

Dr. Lundy: We didn't object.

Mr. Martel: They tell me there was certainly considerable objection. They had to go back and, in fact, write the brief to suit your people's desire. That's the best way I can put it. It was not what they had wanted to implement or what they thought they could do, but submitted to meet the criteria you people laid down. Am I wrong in that?

Dr. Lundy: The criteria laid down under part 3 of the Canada Assistance Plan were for work activity projects to meet the federal criteria.

Mr. Martel: Not your criteria, the federal government's criteria.

Mr. Eberlee: The CAP criteria which we have to follow. We feel that while we are not trying to interfere unduly in any presentation, we still have a responsibility to make suggestions about the way in which things are approached and carried out.

Mr. Martel: We can expect to hear an announcement then that once their submission meets your requirements you will fund it? Then compare the other two, and we can get the analysis of the comparison when it is completed.

Mr. Eberlee: That is correct.

Mr. Martel: That's great. I'm delighted to hear that. Could I ask you what happened to

the \$500,000 Mr. Minister, that was in the budget last year? How much of it did you spend? I would like to know what happened to the \$500,000.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That was earmarked for the income supplement study.

Mr. Martel: It was voted by the House and approved. It is almost like your dealings with the Indians a couple of years ago. The money is in the budget and the problems are there but you don't see fit to spend it. Maybe you'll have a mass resignation on your hands in the research branch one of these days.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: About \$143,683.

Mr. Martel: That was spent? Isn't that a disgrace? How many applications were made to you last year for pilot projects, and so on? About how many people approached you last year and were accepted, and how many were turned down?

Mr. Eberlee: I'm afraid I can't answer that.

Mr. Martel: Somebody must.

Mr. Eberlee: I wasn't here last year.

Mr. Martel: I appreciate that the deputy minister cannot answer. Somebody in there must be able to. How many applications for some type of work project or some type of work activity were made in respect to the research and planning branch?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When you say work activity it has to be a research project.

Mr. Martel: Fine, how many were there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The work activity projects come under the next vote.

Mr. Martel: No, because work activity was going to be part of the Ottawa plan, wasn't it—the guaranteed income project?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Guaranteed, yes, this is it.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We had set a certain amount of money aside and the planning took longer, as we indicated earlier, than we anticipated.

Mr. Martel: Three years longer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So, therefore, funds were not expended.

Mr. Martel: We will come at it in another way in a moment. How many people made

application for some type of funding under research and planning?

Dr. Lundy: We don't keep a count.

Mr. Martel: You don't keep a count. Lots or quite a few?

Dr. Lundy: I can't respond to those terms.

Mr. Martel: The minister should be able to respond to that.

Mr. Eberlee: My own experience since coming to the ministry is that the bulk of those who do come forward with serious submissions are funded.

Mr. Martel: You only funded \$143,000 out of \$500,000. How many were turned down?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, but of course that money was earmarked for the guaranteed income experiment.

Mr. Martel: I would suspect it was earmarked the year before for the plan, too.

Mr. Eberlee: It couldn't be spent in these other areas.

Mr. Martel: All right, you had \$500,000. How much did you have earmarked the year before for the Ottawa project?

Mr. Eberlee: I don't believe there was anything in the previous year for it. It first made its appearance last year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, last year I believe was the first year that we had funds.

Mr. Martel: How much did you spend on research on projects in the previous year then? You know what I'm coming to, eh? You are not really doing a hell of a lot, are you? Tell me in plain English.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the moment we are funding about 10 projects.

Mr. Martel: Ten projects. Every time somebody came for a project approval last year, you couldn't fund it as the money was committed elsewhere. There must have been one time in the year when it finally came to light that you were not going to spend this money.

Mr. Eberlee: Oh yes, but it was earmarked for this other exercise. Then, of course, we would have been severely criticized by the public accounts committee had we diverted that money from the purpose for which the Legislature voted it and spent it on some other exercise.

Mr. Martel: No, we didn't vote it.

Mr. Eberlee: That would have been a shocking dereliction of duty on our part.

Mr. Martel: Whoa, wait a minute. We didn't vote it for that, we voted it under research and planning. We don't have the privilege to vote for those things, we just vote for the overall expenditure. Sometime during the year it must have dawned on you that the plan wasn't going to go ahead. At that stage of the game, did you loosen up the purse at all, to fund research and planning projects?

Mr. Eberlee: No, not in the last three months of the fiscal year which were my first three months in this office.

Mr. Martel: Right, but that was the time we were trying to get some LIP money and you didn't have any available.

Mr. Eberlee: LIP was still under way at that time.

Mr. Martel: And still is.

Mr. Eberlee: Between then and the first of April there were very few applications.

Mr. Martel: In other words, you had \$500,000 or \$600,000 and you did virtually nothing with it?

Mr. Eberlee: But it was earmarked for this specific thing.

Mr. Martel: Oh, it was earmarked, and every time someone made an application you said, "No, the money is all earmarked, and therefore we can't."

Mr. Eberlee: Not during that three-month period.

Mr. Martel: Wait a second.

Mr. Eberlee: Not during the last three months of the fiscal year.

Mr. Martel: I'm sorry, but I think you're wrong. We asked for a special grant—Mr. Pitman will remember this one well—for the Welfare Action Centre in Toronto.

Mr. Eberlee: But that was not a demonstration project. That would not apply to—

Mr. Martel: It was a multi-service centre which could have served as a demonstration project.

Mr. Eberlee: Did it demonstrate itself?

Mr. Martel: It was demonstrated to be pretty effective. It might have stepped on a few toes, mind you—aggravated a few people, but it produced results in terms of helping people. That can be verified. I have a letter here from William C. James, director of the Etobicoke Children's Aid Society, who says the guy is doing a superb job.

Mr. Eberlee: We were quite impressed, yes.

Mr. Martel: But you wouldn't fund it?

Mr. Eberlee: We didn't have the funds.

Mr. Martel: But you did, you had funds under that programme which you didn't spend.

Mr. Eberlee: That was for the guaranteed income experiment.

Mr. Martel: That's right, but it was obvious you weren't going to fund that.

Mr. Eberlee: You may recall that some ministries were strongly criticized for diverting funds from one purpose to another.

Mr. Martel: You will never accuse this ministry of having to divert funds. It has never shown enough initiative to help people to divert funds.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I don't think you can hang your hat on that. There is nothing in this vote, nor was there anything in the vote that went through this committee a year and four months ago, which specifically designated those funds for the income supplementation experiment. It was a question of you taking to Management Board the changes in those programmes that would be funded. It wasn't a question of diverting from one account to another, or anything like that.

Mr. Eberlee: Sir, you'll find if you turn to the estimates, I think, that there is an item—transfer payments demonstration projects—in the detail.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right. I see it right there, yes.

Mr. Eberlee: Detailed in the estimates.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Eight hundred and eight thousand.

Mr. Eberlee: It has always been my understanding that that was what the money was to be used for, and that we had no business diverting that money administratively to some other purpose.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you had the administrative responsibility to put that money into projects that fall under transfer payments for demonstration projects.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, and the one—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And just because one project doesn't go ahead, and you must have known early in the year that it wasn't going to go ahead, you then could have funded other projects in researching and planning transfer payments for approval.

An interesting fact of the matter is that you may well not have approved all the transfer payments that are going to be made under this vote right now.

Are all your research and planning transfer payments in place now and are you not going to change them after this vote carries tonight? Is that what you are telling me?

Mr. Eberlee: I am sorry, I don't follow. We will probably be spending a portion of that on the guaranteed income experiment before the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you are not tied to any specific research and planning project transfer payments by this vote, not any specific one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have several projects that are two- or three-year projects. Some are in the second year. Some are in the final year. So we are committed to those existing ones.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But if some projects don't go ahead, there's no reason why you can't pick up another project under this vote.

Mr. Martel: That's right. That's exactly what I'm saying you could have done last year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But, at the same time, there were representations to Ottawa on different occasions and, as we mentioned earlier, it's quite true that it didn't progress as fast as we thought. But we still thought that it would be advisable to keep that money in the hope that it would go ahead sometime.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You lost the money on April 1.

Mr. Martel: At what stage of the game did you finally realize that it wasn't going to go ahead?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know.

Mr. Martel: It must have been about March 30. Since the fiscal year ended the next day you'd be safe in saying that, and you wouldn't have to transfer anything, would you? It's interesting that you got \$880,000 this year for that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and of that amount, \$700,000 is for the income supplement experiment—

Mr. Martel: Just stop right there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and \$180,000 is for other research and demonstration projects.

Mr. Martel: Just stop right there. If you don't spend the \$700,000—and we are now up to Oct. 16; we've got about five months left—you'll be able to carry it over to the next year. And instead of having \$600,000 in 1972—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They don't carry over.

Mr. Martel: Oh sure they do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The funds?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, he loses the funds.

Mr. Martel: You lose the funds?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe so. I don't think—

Mr. Eberlee: The appropriation is only—

Mr. Martel: Well, it sure indicates your interest—

Mr. Eberlee: But we are on a different basis this year.

Mr. Martel: Oh, everything has changed!

Mr. Eberlee: Management Board has given us executive authority to spend some of that money this year on other purposes if we don't expend it on the guaranteed income experiment. I'm talking about the last fiscal year, 1972-1973.

Mr. Martel: Boy, I want to tell you that the commitment of this ministry to the needs of people leaves one good deal to be desired. If you couldn't spend \$600,000 last year on pilot projects in a province of more than seven million people in an attempt to overcome the type of problems we've known about for years, then initiative is totally lacking in the ministry, Mr. Minister, and you must bear some of that responsibility. You really must.

I could go on at length, but it's like everything else in this ministry: it just isn't worth it. All we hear are platitudes: "Yes, we agree," and "There's a study" and "We know." I don't know what it takes to provide a little bit of initiative in this department.

When you want to defend yourself, you tell us what the other provinces aren't doing. And when we talk about initiatives, you never take any—but the other provinces are taking initiatives. Good old stable Ontario, oriented to the status quo, isn't going to take initiatives on behalf of the poor. It was obvious when my friend, the member for Nipissing, made the point that you are not going to be anything like BC and use a little bit of imagination to tack on \$100.

That's the other point I wanted to raise. There are roughly a million working poor in Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How many?

Mr. Martel: A million, by your own report in 1970 to the Senate commission on poverty. When you people went before the Croll commission, you estimated there were a million working poor in Ontario. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It could be—

Mr. Martel: Not that high?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, we're not disputing that. It could be. I remember reading recently—and I'm not sure whether it was a federal minister who said it—that there are about five million people in Canada who are either at the poverty line or below it. I'm not sure of his exact words but, with five million across Canada, there could well be a million or more in Ontario.

Mr. Martel: You won't give it to them because the deputy minister said a while ago it would be pretty costly to suggest the \$100 a month that BC is considering. You won't get involved in any type of scheme to assist people to get back into the mainstream of life. What you are in fact saying is that we'll just keep the status quo in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is your interpretation.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, your performance led me to that conclusion, because you won't even spend \$500,000 right on time!

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, you are not going to mention it in the income maintenance vote, then? We are talking of planning and research and income maintenance. Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): It is so long since I wanted to speak and so much water has gone over the dam, I forget what I wanted to talk about.

Mr. Martel: It would be a good idea anyway. That's what the minister always says to the Tories when they speak.

Mr. Root: That's your opinion. You have been so repetitious it is enough to make anybody forget. A person could go to sleep listening to you.

Mr. Martel: You couldn't take very much.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): How does a person who is already asleep go to sleep?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Don't provoke, John. Be your old amiable self.

Mr. Root: I try to be but sometimes I am provoked.

Mr. Lewis: You know what these socialists are like. You just take it in stride.

Mr. Root: I know what they are like.

Mr. Lewis: Don't be anxious about it.

Mr. Root: I know what they are like. Under the dead weight of socialism you stagnate.

I just wondered what this research programme was about. It has been explained. That's what I was interested in. I thought if there wasn't a place for a pilot project, that maybe up in Wellington-Dufferin where you have a city, you have two or three towns and you have a lot of rural people, you would get a good cross-section of Ontario there.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root, the Ottawa project is becoming famous around here.

Mr. Root: Well I think Wellington-Dufferin would be a lot better cross-section: rural, city, town, village, police village. However, I heard the explanation of what this programme is about and quite frankly I forgot what I did want to ask. I listened to Mr. Martel for so long.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, do you have some further comments on research?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just have a couple of questions with regard to the funding of these outside programmes. I would like to know the method by which they are approved and what you obtain from the people who are actually going to carry out the project. Do you set

out terms of reference that they have to work within? And in that, do you outline the type of report they are to make to you insofar as the results of the projects are concerned? And who in the ministry decides on which projects will be funded and which ones won't?

Mr. Eberlee: There is work between the research branch and a proposal and a submission. A formal submission is finally prepared, generally on the advice of the staff indicating what sorts of things we are particularly interested in on a priority basis.

Then there is a committee with a couple of outside people on it—a professor at the school of social work at the U of T and someone from another school—and they say yea or nay and make a recommendation. This recommendation then goes to the minister and then the Management Board and finally the proposer of the project is informed that it is either approved or not approved. That's the process.

And then there's a monitoring. There is always a built-in agreement that there will be monitoring so that you are satisfied that the funds are being spent as promised and that there is also an evaluation of the whole process.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is there any initiative within the department to define an area of research you want done—

Mr. Eberlee: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —and then to go out to some social agency or to some university or some area where it can be done and to look for the specific person you want to do the job and then enter into an agreement with them?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, that happens as well.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But that doesn't seem to happen very often.

Mr. Martel: I have a note from the social planning agency and right on that point, Dick, do you know what they say?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I want to wait until I get an answer.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, I don't know how often "often" is, but it does happen.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In these estimates here—

Mr. Eberlee: At the moment right now we will be outlining proposed terms of reference for a study of local social planning and we will be approaching someone, perhaps from

one of the universities, to make a proposal to us and carry on this study for us.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point is that most of the initiative comes from outside rather than within the department. How many of the projects being funded on that list that the minister read to us are projects that are on the initiative of the minister? And how many have come to the ministry?

Dr. Lundy: They happen both ways.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but how many?

Dr. Lundy: How many of the 10? Those 10 are from outside initiative, primarily.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So none of them are from initiative within the research and planning branch?

Dr. Lundy: But there are other projects being carried on in-house and on contract. An example is the study of the adapted behaviour of mentally retarded adults living in the community. We saw a need for a study of retarded persons living in the community. Most studies in the past have been of retarded people living in institutions or recently discharged from institutions. There hasn't been the community focus.

Mr. Martel: What happens to those studies, if I might ask?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Where is that study funded? You first say none of these 10 are initiated in the ministry and then you say there is this other one. Where is it funded from?

Dr. Lundy: The 10 are under demonstration projects. The one I'm speaking of comes out of these other items—salaries and services.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So they're being done out of salaries and services? I don't see any services in here. Salaries and wages are shown as \$466,500. I presume that was research and planning that was being carried out by employees of the ministry directly, and not on contract.

Dr. Lundy: Some are on contract.

Mr. Eberlee: Some are contract employees on a specific-term contract.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I see.

Dr. Lundy: Dr. Lambert was brought in on contract to direct the study of mentally retarded adults.

Mr. Eberlee: The one I mentioned may be done under the demonstration project item. On the other hand it may be done under the contract, depending on the person selected.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Therefore, the staff of the research and planning branch is—how many? We really can't tell by the amount of money shown here.

Mr. Eberlee: There are 32 people on full-time complement as regular civil servants, plus a group on contract for a period of time—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Whom you bring in for specific projects that you want done?

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So that amount of money represents that. And this last item—transfer payments and demonstration projects—is primarily projects that are brought to you and which you then fund?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, plus provision for that guaranteed income.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, plus the \$700,000. There is really not much of the other, when you get right down to it. Take out \$700,000—

Mr. Eberlee: Well, as I say, this year we have a great deal more flexibility. So, knowing that we were going to be delayed in the guaranteed income experiment, we have committed ourselves to roughly \$353,000 for various demonstration projects. Actually there are 11 demonstration projects and there are three or four pending. We will probably be up to \$400,000 by the end of the fiscal year on demonstration projects per se.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Plus whatever you do spend on the supplementation project?

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, you're going to do better this year than you did last year. Obviously better.

Mr. Martel: Without even trying.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: I had hoped that this might be the most fruitful debate that we had on these estimates because it seemed to me this should be an opportunity to have constructive criticism, rather than this negative criticism which has consumed—I don't know how many hours now, but at this rate it's going to con-

sume many more. I'm surprised that we've heard so little of value.

Mr. Martel: Nothing to work with.

Mr. Parrott: Even here we were negative in our criticism and I doubt very much whether the research department had any stimulation from this debate at all.

It's a sad commentary on our friends to the left, with their great social concern, that they haven't been able to stimulate far more constructive thought in both the ministry's officials and our own minds.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you get your teeth into it?

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Tell us what you're going to do, Harry? How are you going to stimulate the session here?

Mr. Parrott: I am suggesting that there is an onus on people not to be continually negative in their criticism but that they should be positive.

Mr. Deans: Even to say something—

Mr. Martel: How could we be positive when you had \$500,000 and spent \$143,000 per year? That shows the whole desire of the government—with respect to you, sir.

Mr. Parrott: With great respect, my friend from Sudbury East has contributed very little, if any, of a positive nature that this ministry should be doing that it isn't presently doing, other than a criticism of proposals. Here is the opportunity that you have been waiting for, in my mind, to come forward with—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): We will decide what opportunities we have been waiting for. This is your opportunity. Use it to say what you have to say.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Mr. Parrott: I think that there are some constructive programmes going on in this ministry. But I am concerned that you haven't sort of come up with more, if you will, in the way of new programmes in this last year.

An hon. member: Don't be negative.

Mr. Parrott: I think that I have to accept that criticism as being valid. I am not in the position, and I don't pretend to be in the position, to give to you some constructive suggestions. And I apologize, I guess, for that position. But do you feel that you will, in the ensuing year, come to these estimates

with a more positive and concrete proposal for next year—

Mr. Lewis: Right:

Mr. Parrott: —because I am sure we are all concerned on programmes that will lead to an active change, if you will, to treat this problem. And with this amount of money perhaps we have a right to expect that kind of initiative.

Mr. Deans: That's a pretty positive suggestion.

Mr. Parrott: Are there some things in the hopper that aren't at this time surfacing, or are you looking at other jurisdictions? Are there task—not a task force, heaven forbid!—are there people within the ministry who are looking at other countries, other provinces? Do they see in those jurisdictions some programmes that they think will be of value here in Ontario? We have compared ourselves on occasion with Manitoba, and we have said we backed off in the programme that we talked about so much last year. Both Manitoba and ourselves have backed off in that, it appears. But are there other jurisdictions which have come up with some imaginative programmes that you are looking at with interest at this time?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, in the one you have just referred to, the one that hasn't progressed to the extent that we had anticipated, there has been very close liaison with Manitoba. Our people have met with representatives from the Manitoba government on this sharing-of-annual-income experiment, and they will continue to do so, and we will share information.

Mr. Parrott: But how about some of the European countries? I have had people suggest to me that the amount of aid to the elderly in Holland, for instance, is quite different—more liberal if you will—than in Ontario.

Mr. Martel: Try BC.

Mr. Parrott: Are we looking at their programmes?

Mr. Martel: BC pays \$209 a month.

Mr. Eberlee: Our people are aware, sir—I would be telling an untruth if I said we are actively engaged in that kind of exercise. But our people are aware.

I have on my desk a report from the director of the branch, which she has just

prepared, on the need for us to get into certain fundamental areas of research. And this is going to have to be our programme for certainly the next fiscal year, when we come back here with next year's estimates.

Mr. Parrott: Most of the things you have heard are increased aid, you know, just more dollars.

Mr. Martel: No, that isn't true. You should have been here for the first three days.

Mr. Parrott: I was here for a good part of the first three days, and we were talking about just more dollars. But that isn't the basic need in this area.

Mr. Martel: You are wrong again, but that is nothing new.

Mr. Parrott: And you are thinking on those lines, are you, particularly?

Mr. Eberlee: I suspect, for example, that we really are going to have to do some fundamental work into the nature of poverty, and who are the poor, and this sort of thing. There is a lack of data in that area.

Mr. Deans: You don't mean you have to study poverty?

Mr. Parrott: How much time have you spent with your counsellors at the moment on financial counselling, on diet counselling? Have you had a programme, or are you thinking of a programme that might enhance their abilities to communicate in these two areas?

Mr. Eberlee: Essentially this branch is a socio-economic research. The sort of subject that you refer to is being covered by people in some of the other branches.

Mr. Parrott: Not in the ministry, you mean?

Mr. Eberlee: Not in this research and planning branch. We have persons who are concerned about questions of nutrition and so forth, who are in the social services consulting branch; which is in vote No. 2. Research is not confined research per se. It's not confined to this branch. This is, as I say, a socio-economic grouping largely.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 5 carry?

Mr. Deans: No, I want to ask a question.

Mr. Chairman: No, we're going in order of party. You haven't said anything to him yet. Go ahead, Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: Yes, I want to ask one. What do you mean that you're going to have to study the nature of poverty? What in heaven's name is left of poverty that you have to study? It's been studied and studied and studied until everybody understands what it's about. It's the lack of available cash to buy the things you need in order to live.

Mr. Eberlee: But who are the poor?

Mr. Deans: Who are the poor?

Mr. Eberlee: Using the data that is available to us today tends to be a very unproductive sort of exercise.

An hon. member: Those really in need.

Mr. Eberlee: How do we define those who are in need?

Mr. Deans: Do you have a spare half hour some day and I'll show you?

Mr. Eberlee: We talked about needs tests and income tests and, as the minister indicated earlier, we have to find some more valid tests to judge need; this sort of thing. It is some fundamental work, which I don't suggest will delay us in making changes, but we'll have guidance.

Mr. Lewis: I refuse to believe this.

Mr. Deans: I want to say something to you without dealing with you directly, but rather respectfully; what in heaven's name are you talking about?

"Who are the poor" and "studying the nature of poverty." Those are phrases that have been used over the last 20 years and they were meaningless when they were first used and they're equally meaningless today.

You know, as I know; you've been in the field for goodness' sake and you've dealt with poverty just as I have, and you know what poverty is. Surely we don't have to begin studying it again. It's been studied half to death. The poor are sick and tired of being studied.

We can try to analyze poverty and if we analyzed it right to the nth degree it wouldn't matter unless we're committed to resolve it—and that's the question. It's whether or not you have a commitment to resolving the situations that people are in and bringing them to a level where they are able to fit into the society that we've created for them.

There are obvious areas of poverty. When people can't afford to eat properly, they are

in a poverty situation. When people are in a position where they are using over half of their income for rental purposes, they are in a poverty situation. When people send their kids to school and they are on family allowance or social welfare and they can't afford to allow those kids to take part in the normal programmes that the curriculum requires, they are in a poverty situation. They are all around us. We don't have to study them any more.

What we have to do is to say that we're going to resolve it and that we're going to raise their income levels to a level that will afford them the opportunity to participate in society and then, if that's the objective, we don't have to define them any more because they can be defined simply by calling the Department of National Revenue and they'll tell us who they are.

I'm really upset, because for years in the Legislature I've spoken about this exact problem. That is the problem of a family mothered, a single-parent family in particular. I've been concerned that that single-parent family has been totally unable to deal with the society that that family's forced to live in simply because it doesn't have an income sufficient to allow it to deal with it.

If we're not able through the housing programme to provide a sufficient number of houses for all of these people, then obviously poverty varies from one group to another. If a person is able to go into a low-income house, then obviously her level of poverty is somewhat relieved. But for a great many people that opportunity isn't available to them. And you can't deal with people en masse in the way that you have dealt with them before. And this is my concern.

Mr. Eberlee: Exactly. That's precisely what—

Mr. Deans: Years and years of recognition doesn't seem to have made any impact. Now at what point are we going to have a study that comes out and says that we are going to deal on a one-on-one basis with the needs of the people in the Province of Ontario, and we are going to meet their needs? Not their desires, but their actual needs.

When are we going to say that kids don't have to suffer because of the follies and mistakes made by their parents? When are we going to say that a woman doesn't have to suffer because her husband takes off and leaves her? Or vice-versa, if you like.

Mr. McIlveen: You can have selective breeding.

Mr. Martel: Give us your selective breeding attitude, Charlie.

Mr. Deans: Selective breeding. Oh God, please don't. I couldn't stand it.

But when we do we begin to recognize that we are not talking about some criminal element in society? We are talking about human beings.

Mr. Lewis: You are only getting away with that phrase tonight because we are just here quietly.

Mr. Deans: Because I'm in a good mood.

Mr. Lewis: Don't try it again.

Mr. Deans: But that is my concern.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're entirely in agreement with what the hon. member is saying. We are trying to alleviate poverty.

Mr. Deans: All right; but look, you are not in agreement with me. You may personally be in agreement with me standing in the hallway, but that is no bloody good to me. Since at least the day I got elected, I have raised repeatedly with the ministers in your department one after the other, finally arriving at you, the problem that I am now raising with you again.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And I believe we are making progress—maybe not to the extent that we all would like, but—

Mr. Deans: Do you know when I decided when you weren't making progress; when it was reinforced? It was reinforced when you weren't able to answer the questions related to what was going to happen in regard to the family allowance increases. That's when I decided that you weren't making progress because—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Can I say a word on that, Mr. Chairman? I would like to say a word on that.

Mr. Deans: You can say as many words as you like.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We agreed last week—it went to our policy field; it went to cabinet—that we would give an across-the-board \$20 per child, per month, regardless of income.

Mr. Deans: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The other matter was not discussed. So in all fairness, the other matter was not discussed.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How come?

Mr. Deans: But you should—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the other matter was not discussed at the federal-provincial conference in Ottawa.

Mr. Martel: You don't have to wait for the federal-provincial conference to decide what you are going to do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said yesterday that I was in favour; I don't make unilateral decisions; this is a government policy.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And I said yesterday, and I repeat it again today that I was in favour of passing it on. But I haven't the sole responsibility in this whole area. So let's be fair.

Mr. Deans: Okay. Listen, you know I am eminently fair.

But I want to say this to you: When you stand up in the Legislature and you make a statement in regard to who is going to get what, and that statement is obviously aimed for public consumption, and that statement is obviously aimed to impress the public in regard to government policy, and when questioned about it you haven't done the background work that is required to be done in order to look after the people who most need it, the ones whose incomes are at the very lowest level, the ones who are faced day to day with the problems of making ends meet—they haven't even been considered prior to the decision having been made—I honestly question the intent and the integrity of the statement—not you, but of the statement.

Mr. Parrott: Nonsense, just nonsense!

Mr. Deans: Why nonsense? Nonsense! You go and make some false teeth for a while.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How did that come about? Let's be fair in this whole thing.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How did that come about? That came about because one of your federal NDP members was under the impression that this had been agreed upon in Ottawa. And it was not agreed upon in Ottawa to my knowledge. It was not discussed.

Mr. Martel: What does that have to do with it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it has a lot to do with it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are concerned as to whether—

Mr. Martel: I couldn't care less what John Harney said to you.

Mr. Chairman: Order. The minister is replying to the question.

Mr. Deans: Let's go on.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Deans: It's very much related to research because—

Mr. Chairman: Before you do go on. I haven't heard the word "research" since we started.

Mr. Deans: Just so that we don't—

Mr. Chairman: We've been talking about income maintenance since the very first discussion in these estimates. Now income maintenance is another vote. It is time for research.

Mr. Deans: You can understand the determined spokesman. You and I having shared many a quiet moment, you understand that in order to come to certain conclusions about matters related to income maintenance, a degree of research has to go into it. Now, having said that, we are on the topic of research.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead, continue.

Mr. Deans: Okay, thank you. I want to make it clear that whatever John Harney may have said, I had no knowledge of it. I say that to you. I didn't have the faintest idea what John Harney said. Nor do I care what John Harney said. All I know is what you said when I asked you the question.

The question was a simple question: On Jan. 1, what kind of background research had gone into the determination that everyone was going to get \$20 per child, and did it mean that their income would therefore be raised by the difference between what they were previously getting from some income maintenance programme plus family benefit, and what they would be getting from the income maintenance programme as it pre-

viously was constituted plus the new level of family benefit?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And what did I say in Hansard?

Mr. Deans: You said you didn't know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said that I hoped the whole amount would be passed on. And at the same time I also mentioned that this whole question was being looked at in sort of a global manner.

Mr. Deans: Let's take a look at what you did say today. You said today that your research showed that there had to be consideration given to the working poor.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely.

Mr. Deans: Okay. The problem is that you seem somehow or other to be able to categorize people. The working poor and the poor who are poor through no fault of their own are no less poor.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree. But do you not believe that there is a distinction between people who are working and people who are not working?

Mr. Deans: I want to tell you—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And that there should be a differential between the two?

Mr. Deans: —that in the case of the mother-led family with three children, I happen to think that there is no distinction between that woman and her family and its needs, and the family of the father who is out working and falls into the category of being the working poor. That woman has the same bloody needs as they do, and she has to be recognized as having the same needs. And you can't draw those distinctions.

If you are talking about the lazy bum who sits and drinks beer, this sort of mythical figure that everybody somehow conjures up, then fair ball. But I ask you to identify those people somehow along the way. For God's sake don't involve everybody else in the same thing.

Since 1967 through 1973 and beyond, you haven't yet come to grips with the needs of the legitimate family on family benefit, whether it be a family on family benefit because of disability, or whether it be a family on family benefit because it is mother-led and she is unable to work. And you've done absolutely nothing—and I say it categorically—about trying to improve the lot of that

mother in order that she can somehow fit into society. Your programmes in regard to ensuring that she is able to take part in the society she lives in and perhaps earn a few dollars on her own initiative without having her entire income structure destroyed have been almost unable to be seen in this province.

A woman who has any initiative at all and will go out and do a bit of work is penalized and penalized and penalized, until she is forced to stay home. And all the research in the world isn't going to solve that problem. I don't care if you set every task force. I don't care if you involve every social agency. I don't care if you involve every social professor at every university. It won't be resolved.

What you've got to do is you have got to establish a minimum standard for the people in the Province of Ontario and you've got to say that no one in this province is expected to live on an income less than—and you can pick it. I'll argue with it if you want to pick it, but that's fine. I may even agree with you. We could set a figure. And then allow those people to earn.

Because what you've done—and your research has shown it—what you've done is condemned the mother who sits home and struggles along and doesn't improve her skills and doesn't involve herself in society to end up eventually on welfare.

Your programme is destructive. It destroys all the initiative of all of the people who had any left. Because that mother sits home, there has been no effort made to try to analyse what it is that she is capable of doing. There is no opportunity for her to retrain herself. There is no chance for her to gain in any meaningful way other than by some \$30 a month. Good God Almighty, it's a pittance. It doesn't even pay for the baby-sitting or carfare.

But she works at it. And she tries. And after 20 years, after the kids have grown up, or less than 20 years, she hasn't got a skill left, not a single skill that's marketable. And she ends up on welfare. That's what's wrong with your programme.

Your programme is single-minded. It believes that all you need to do in order to satisfy the needs of people is to provide them with an income. Well, that isn't so, and it has never been so.

You have to provide people at the time when they cannot work, for whatever reason, with a substantial income in order that they can live, and their kids can live in the same

environment as my kids. But beyond that you've got to give them an opportunity to help themselves and that means a massive programme of involvement. And it isn't there. It just isn't there.

Mr. Martel: They can't even spend \$5,000 on—

Mr. Deans: I'm worried about it, because I see them every day, and this is all part of what your research department should be involved in. It's not some little pilot project that we need. It's a direct involvement involving Canada Manpower that gets those women—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What do you think Mr. Eberlee and Dr. Wright, with their own task force and with representatives from the Ministries of Labour and Treasury and Economics—our own ministries' and other ministries—have been doing for the last—this was commenced when, in April?

Mr. Deans: Since April.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and they're working at this and something is being done.

Mr. Deans: All right, what's being done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon me?

Mr. Deans: What's being done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Did you read today's—Mr. Glen Heagle, who is the chairman—

Mr. Deans: I want you to tell me what's being done. You're the minister. Tell me what's being done.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we're—

Mr. Deans: That's why we're here. You said something is being done and since April you've been studying it. What's being done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Repetition, repetition. I said that yesterday. I said it the day before.

Mr. Chairman: The question needs an answer.

Mr. Deans: You see, the problem is this, Mr. Chairman. When I'm told that from April, Mr. Eberlee—in whom I have some considerable faith—is involved, then I say to myself: "Now, wait a minute." When I first spoke about this in 1968, and in April of this year we now have a task force and something is being done, I don't believe it. It's incredible. And in the process of this long wait from 1968 to 1973, and until such time in God knows what year you're finally going to

make a universal programme out of it, what happens to all of the people in the interim period.

Where do they go? What's their lot in life? I'm going to tell you something. In spite of the audience, and I dislike to say it, do you know you drive women into prostitution? Do you realize that's what you do with your programmes? That's exactly what you do. Obviously not all, but certain who are weak and who haven't got what it takes to make it. And it's a bloody shame.

And the kids who live in the kind of environment that you create don't have equal opportunity. When I send my kids to the arena they have to buy hockey sticks and skates and pads and sweaters. When that mother who lives farther down the street, or next door for that matter, wants to send her kids, she can't. There's no programme, either now or in research, that affords her the additional moneys to take care of those contingencies that are required to make the kids she's raising the equal of the other kids in her neighbourhood. That's your biggest failing.

You have to find a way to meet those contingencies, and you're not doing it. You tell me you're doing this and that and something else, but I don't see any results. I never see any results. I watch and I watch and I watch. You know what you do? You turn around and you introduce an increase of five per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We said that was an interim measure.

Mr. Martel: It was interim in January, too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: It was interim in January.

Mr. Deans: Interim, interim, interim.

Mr. Martel: Everything has been based on what the cost of living was.

Mr. Deans: Everything is interim.

Mr. Martel: Because 25 per cent of the people didn't get a raise. And they haven't had a raise in three years.

Mr. Deans: A year later.

Mr. Martel: Tell me what research proves at that? Twenty-five per cent didn't need a raise.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. McIlveen.

Mr. McIlveen: Yes, I wanted to ask if there is any research money directed toward

information centres. This is a problem that I've had in my own municipality and it's under many spheres of government. It crosses over all government lines. Most certainly I think they serve a wonderful function but I really don't think that anyone knows exactly what they are doing or what they should include or what department they should be in. Has your department thought about it, because it would certainly go to yours more than any other ministry?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's quite true. Well, we have been funding, on an interim measure, several. Prof. Head submitted a report maybe a year, maybe two years ago. COGP had a report on this, and our policy people also, and the Dalton Camp-Oliver Fisher commission. They are looking into the question of the role of members. So all this information is being—

Mr. Lewis: What are you talking about? What relevance does that particular report have to this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On information centres? It has a bearing. It has a bearing.

Mr. Lewis: You tell them to report that the government adopt a recommendation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our policy will be forthcoming sometime this fall. But, as I said, we are funding presently—I don't know how many—but we are funding several information centres.

Mr. McIlveen: Do you hope to get funding for other information centres on the same basis as the ones you presently have?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, a lot of representations have been made to us. I don't need to tell you today that governments are getting bigger and complex—federal, provincial, municipal—so someone suggested why not fund three ways or four ways? Having the three main levels of government and also agencies. So the total area is one that is—

Mr. McIlveen: It is so fragmented. And each ministry can put it off by saying it is an authority of another ministry.

Mr. Laughren: Don't give him another study to do, though.

Mr. McIlveen: God help us all But it is so fragmented—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is. That's right. The northern affairs branch, for instance, comes under Natural Resources, and it is to a large extent an information centre.

Mr. Laughren: No, they're not.

Mr. Deans: What would you do if you had the power?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. McIlveen: What I want to know is when are you going to have any reports on some of the information that you presently have in service from the information centres across the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those that we are funding are providing very worthwhile services and we can give you a list of those.

Mr. McIlveen: How do you find out which ones you are funding and the ones that want to be funded as well, including one in my own municipality?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are funding some—this really comes under Mr. Cole here. This really comes under the last vote. Under community services division.

Mr. Martel: You are out of order.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but to have specific—I mean, in all fairness, he is asking which ones. So we really should have someone who knows those that we are funding.

An hon. member: Tell him to work it out for himself.

Mr. Lewis: No, no! He is being snowed here, and he is making a terribly vital point. Don't laugh it off. It isn't coming from the opposition, it's coming from one of your colleagues.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Information centres, Mr. Chairman, is probably one of the very, very important areas. We have had many representations and the government will be announcing its policy in the near future on this whole question of information centres; whether or not they are under our ministry, and how they will be funded—whether they will be funded—whether they will be entirely provincial or whether they will be funded on a hearing basis with other levels of government and the local agencies.

Mr. McIlveen: When can we expect that report?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I would hope, as I said earlier, some time this fall. Some time during the current session.

Mr. McIlveen: Are you aware of the experiment that is going on in Ottawa at Algonquin College, where they have their information centre attached to a computer, whereby somebody can phone in there at any time of the day and get information on almost any subject?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, this is the first I have heard of it.

Mr. Lewis: Right. Ask the computer. No human contact at all. It's the ultimate. It is the quintessence of the system. You send a recorded message to a recording machine.

Mr. McIlveen: I will wait until I see something this fall, and I will bother you again.

Mr. Lewis: You will wait a long time.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 5 carry?

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Item 6, personnel and training services. Does item 6 carry?

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Item 7, communication services.

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Item 8, legal services.

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Item 9, financial administrative services.

Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 2501 carried?

Vote 2501 agreed to.

On vote 2502:

Mr. Lewis: No wasting of time in this ministry.

Mr. Chairman: No, I know where he wants to get to.

Vote 2502, item 1, income maintenance.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Is there anyone from the official opposition? If there isn't—

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Well, first of all, the minister threatened the other night to embarrass me with the figures from BC. We might as well start with that embarrassment. All right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I will concede right away, Mr. Chairman, the figures that I had been given were not up to date.

Mr. Martel: Ah!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So I concede to you that BC is providing higher allowances than we are.

Mr. Martel: Would you like to spell them out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You won the battle on that one.

Mr. Martel: Would you like to spell them out just for Mr. Parrott? I want to tell him what they are doing for the crippled.

Mr. Parrott: I think you should also say they are getting a lot more people involved in that programme because they have a lot more who are covered under it. Isn't that wonderful?

Mr. Martel: Well, I have heard the minister for the last two days make reference to the disabled.

Mr. Deans: Are you for or against the programme?

Mr. Parrott: I am just asking after Mr. Martel.

Mr. Laughren: Is it better or worse for them?

Mr. Parrott: I would think in your approach to the situation that it would be far better. We haven't got—the way perhaps to ease the problem is to have people working.

Mr. Deans: Starve them out, you mean.

Mr. Parrott: Pardon?

Mr. Deans: Starve them away?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please! Mr. Martel, will you please continue?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: You are all out of order. Mr. Martel, will you please continue?

Mr. Martel: The blind and the crippled in BC—and the minister has made reference to

it in the last two days—are getting \$200 a month—\$209, I believe, with the adjustments—as opposed to Ontario's magnanimous approach to it of having raised it recently some \$7 to \$141, if you get the total, which isn't a hell of a lot, is it? The minister has been concerned about that group for the last two days as we've listened to him in the House.

Mr. Lewis: Just put them to work.

Mr. Martel: Put them to work, right. Sure, provided we provide the facilities—and we are not willing to do that either. But I think it's much easier to live on \$209 if you are blind—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Martel: If you are blind or crippled, it's much easier to live on \$209. As Mr. Parrott has said, we should look at other provinces—and there's one. BC also has \$209 now for those of 60 to 64, whom Mr. Root was concerned about last night—\$209 as opposed to Ontario's magnificent sum of \$141, total benefits.

What my colleague from Wentworth was really saying was that if the government was really committed to overcoming poverty, the will is there. Because BC with less money, not 52 per cent of the gross national income can do it. Ontario just hasn't had the will.

Much of the problem that the minister has is that he can't convince Tories that everyone who is blind isn't a parasite; or all those who are over 60 and are fired and can't find another job are not all lazy, good-for-nothing people too, you see. And that's the attitude that prevails in the Tory backbenches, as I spoke to it a week ago in the House during the debate on social development. I had three Tories intervene when I was speaking on income maintenance, and they were all convinced that those older people were earning too much money.

Mr. Chairman: Have you spoken on this before?

Mr. Martel: In the House.

Mr. Chairman: There is a rule on repetition.

Mr. Martel: No, in the House. Mr. Minister, you talked about some raises—overall 13 per cent—I want to know, and I want an answer, why in January 25 per cent of the people in Ontario—people who had not re-

ceived a raise in three years—were not entitled to a further raise?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, when I made the announcement in January of this year, it applied to FBA recipients. I believe I said that we were giving assistance to about three-quarters of the recipients—to those who were most in need—in order to compensate for the rising cost of living. There had been no adjustments since, I believe, May, 1970.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So some of those who had a very low shelter allowance, those who lived in their own homes, did not benefit to the same extent as others who had higher shelter costs and higher costs for ordinary needs.

Mr. Martel: But the ordinary needs had gone up, too. The cost of living had gone up. Food, clothing, telephone, hydro, fuel had all gone up.

Mr. Deans: Taxes.

Mr. Martel: Taxes weren't even studied. I have a note in front of me which says, "In view of the increase of 16 per cent in the cost of food, nine per cent in the cost of shelter and eight per cent in overall cost of living in the last year—"

Don't forget we are not talking about just the one year. We are talking about the fact you hadn't given a raise in three years. Three years. Then you gave a raise that wasn't really tagged to anything, and then you only gave it to 75 per cent. And then you gave a small pittance of a raise to the GWA to offset shelter costs, and then you gave five per cent in September which had no bearing on the overall cost of living increase within the last 12 months.

So that, in fact, people are so far behind the eight ball, Mr. Minister, that what you need is a 12, 15 or 20 per cent increase right across the board, like now.

For example, when you gave the raise, how much consideration was given to the two hikes in hydro rates in the last year and a half? It all boils down, Mr. Minister, to the whole problem with the pre-added budget, doesn't it? We come to that now. How is it arrived at?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You had a question and we supplied an answer.

Mr. Martel: You gave me no answer on the order paper. I have that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can give you a copy of it if you've lost it.

Mr. Martel: I have the copy right here. Here are the answers. I have the following questions on the order paper: "What components make up the ordinary need provision formerly known as the pre-added budget in the regulations under the Family Benefits Act?"

And your answer: "The Family Benefits Act included amounts for ordinary needs, shelter, fuel where applicable, and special items of diet, travel, transportation. The ordinary needs portion thus includes all items other than shelter, fuel and special items. It is not based on components, but rather represents a total figure which is not broken down."

Now, that just doesn't jell, and, as I ferret it out, I will come to bits of information from you over the years, that you do in fact have a component breakdown. For example, in hydro, you have \$10 for the husband and wife and \$1 per month for each person over and above it. That's on a letter I have from you.

If there is a husband and wife and three children that means \$13 a month for hydro. That is a component breakdown. Now, how did you arrive at that? If it isn't a breakdown into components, tell me. How did you come at that, if you have no component breakdown?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is \$78 for ordinary needs. And there is a certain maximum for shelter and fuel.

Mr. Martel: No, I'm not talking about fuel. I'm talking about hydro, which is part of the whole package where there is no component breakdown. On page 3822 of Hansard, Friday, June 23, you say "there is no component breakdown." Yet I have a letter here which, in fact, has a component breakdown for hydro. Now that letter was submitted to me by your staff on Aug. 14, 1973, which indicates a component breakdown for hydro.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is under GWA, is it?

Mr. Martel: This is under FBA and GWA.

I wrote to see if you would at least increase the hydro to meet the needs and the costs, because of the two recent increases by the Ontario Hydro, plus the fact that people

on welfare benefits and FBA and GWA live in some of the most inferior quality housing going, and therefore usually use a lot more power than people who live in \$80,000 homes.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, but for a guy that lives in a \$162,000—

Mr. Martel: Well, that's fine, that doesn't take as much heat.

That is a component. That lets the cat out of the bag, doesn't it, Mr. Minister? Because that is what you allow for hydro. How much do you allow for food, then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For food, under the ordinary needs, it is \$78.

Mr. Martel: For food?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no. It is \$78 which comprises food and clothing mainly.

Mr. Martel: I want to know how much you allow for food.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is up to the individual.

Mr. Martel: What do you mean, it is up to the individual?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If an individual wishes to spend more on food—

Mr. Deans: Out of \$78?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is left to the discretion of the individual.

Mr. Martel: How much do you allow a person for food and on what is the allowance based? How do you arrive at the \$78, then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How do you arrive at many things? How did the feds arrive at their old-age figure?

Mr. Martel: Why don't you pay what the feds are paying through their old age, then? Even that amount would be a blessing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A lot of these things are arbitrary amounts.

Mr. Martel: Yes. Arbitrary amounts. And yet you have a breakdown, you know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You tell us then if we have it.

Mr. Martel: How could you tell me on Aug. 14 that there was \$10 per person, per couple, for hydro and \$1 per child? That is

part of the overall package, Mr. Minister. Tell me how it is arrived at—how you arrived at \$13. Do you have no breakdown?

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps Mr. Bill Smith can answer.

Mr. W. G. Smith (Director, Family Benefits): I think the confusion probably is because in the GWA budget the utilities are a separate item. Hydro there is separate, whereas on the family benefits ordinary needs schedule it is included.

Mr. Martel: Let me quote the letter to you, all right? It says:

This will respond to your inquiry of July 16 concerning a possible future increase in the amount of hydro under GWA and FBA to offset increases. At the present time issuants under the general assistance for utilities are equivalent to the actual cost, up to a maximum of \$10 per month for a single person, an additional \$1 is allowed for each dependant up to an overall maximum of \$15 per month.

And then you got magnanimous. You said:

A recent change in special assistance policy has given municipalities the discretion to pay an amount beyond the maximum.

Hurray. And you don't pay anything. But it is applicable to what?

Mr. Lewis: GWA.

Mr. Martel: And not to FBA at all. It is not applicable to FBA?

Mr. J. Amos (Director, Field Services): The figures you were quoting were figures from GWA.

Mr. Martel: Right. And GWA is even less than family benefits. How do you arrive at that? It is broken down for you? Well then, if it is broken down for GWA, tell me the breakdown for a GWA allowance. How much is for clothing?

Mr. Lewis: Did the minister or Mr. Smith say that for the \$78 of ordinary expenses under FBA, utilities are also included? We are talking about utilities, food and clothing, at a level of \$78?

Mr. W. G. Smith: And household supplies.

Mr. Deans: You are kidding? You are really kidding, aren't you?

Mr. W. G. Smith: No, that is the sort of thing that is in it.

Mr. Deans: Tell us you are only joking, please.

Mr. Martel: How did you arrive then at the increase last year? That is up to the minister I realize. I direct a question to the minister. How did you arrive at that after three years only 75 per cent needed a raise? What is the increased cost? We won't even talk about the last 12 months where the overall increase is over eight per cent. Just for that, to catch up, what did you base the raise on? Increased cost of living, the increased cost of clothing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The rising cost of living.

Mr. Martel: Well then, if in the next 12 months it increased another eight per cent, what does the five per cent—which you didn't give to everyone. You didn't give the five per cent to everyone; you only gave it on that portion which they were receiving in FBA or GWA. So that, in fact, your contribution has been considerably less than five per cent, overall. What do you call that term you use, "interim"? It was interim in January, and it's interim—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: An interim adjustment, that's right.

Mr. Martel: It's interim in January and it's interim in September; when do you make a real, meaningful—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is our hope that for those under FBA we will be able to come out with some sort of an escalating clause with reference to the consumer price index—

Mr. Haggerty: When can we expect this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —something similar to what is happening with the old age pension.

Mr. Martel: You have got Mr. Drea's permission for that, have you? Because that might make them an elitist group. That's what he said last year, if you put them on an escalating scale.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We believe this would be an equitable way of providing for the rising cost of living.

Mr. Martel: You are not afraid of making them an elitist group, as Mr. Drea said last year?

Mr. Laughren: It takes courage to defy those dinosaurs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: Takes courage to defy those dinosaurs.

Mr. Martel: What really bothers me, Mr. Minister, is that this is the sixth year I have heard this argument, the pre-added budget. You won't even tell us how the original was arrived at, or what it was based on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, like everything, Mr. Chairman, there was a beginning.

Mr. Martel: All right, let's go back to the beginning; but that reminds me of the Bible —"In the beginning," you know.

Mr. Deans: Let's start in the 20th century.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Eight years ago, I am told, there was a study made by nutritionists.

Mr. Deans: Nutritionists, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: However, that was eight years ago, and since then that has more or less changed. This figure of \$78 is, as I said earlier, it is an arbitrary figure.

Mr. Deans: It sure is.

Mr. Martel: It has no real relationship to the cost of living, does it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And we have said, and I repeat it again, we realize that it is not adequate.

Mr. Deans: But what good does realizing it do?

Mr. Laughren: How long have you known that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, I would like to say that we will be making substantial adjustments for the recipients under the FBA.

Mr. Martel: Sure we will, in FBA; but if they have kids you will then take the \$20 per child that is going to be received from Ottawa and somehow try to calculate it into the whole overall financial picture of the family. And then you are going to say—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I won't say that.

Mr. Martel: No, but you know as well as I do that's what you are going to do. And then you are going to say: "Well, aha, that group"; just as you did last year; and you used shelter as part of it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have passed the FBA on in every instance, and we will do it again.

Mr. Martel: No, you haven't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will. We have said it publicly.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you took the bloody housing allowance and you cut it from \$34 last year to \$18; and many people did not get a raise—and they had gone three years without a raise.

Mr. Lewis: You will have to be careful on this one. You said a little too much to the press outside the House today. You said more than you intended to say.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To the press outside?

Mr. Lewis: That's right, and they have you. They were surprised that you went as far as you did—because that's not really what you meant.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Good, good; it's nice to have surprises.

Mr. Lewis: It is not what you meant. You are going to have trouble recalculating your budgets now. You should be more cautious. It is unlike you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I repeated outside what I said inside the House.

Mr. Lewis: No, you didn't in fact.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That we expect to pass on the entire amount of the family allowance—

Mr. Martel: Sure, no one is disputing that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to the recipients, without any decrease in their existing allowance.

Mr. Martel: Right; but you are going to make raises. You've just said that you are going to make raises in the FBA and GWA, and the crunch is there; because to that group with children it won't be a corresponding amount to those without children. In fact, those families on FBA and GWA will not really get the same benefits—

Mr. Deans: Get him to say it again.

Mr. Martel: —that you with your \$33,000, or me with my \$12,000, will get, because of the \$20 a month that we are going to have per child. And they are the ones who are going to get shafted—and you know it and I know it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not sure what they are saying. What we will do, what is happening now, is that on Jan. 1 the GIS

will be the top line, they will have on Jan. 1 somewhere over \$180 per person, and a married couple close to about \$350.

On the second line will be married people with children. On the third line are single or people without children. A lot of these are FBA cases and they are the ones that we definitely have to raise, because the gap will be widening continually.

Mr. Martel: What about the people on GWA who have children, though, and who can't make it now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those with children will be getting the \$20.

Mr. Martel: Sure, but not from you. They are going to get it from Ottawa, and you are going to use the Ottawa increase to save the province money, that is what you are going to do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To save the province money?

Mr. Martel: Right!

In other words, let's forget about Ottawa for a moment, just forget about the baby allowance, okay? If that hadn't increased in January everyone might have got an increase, although one can't be sure, based on last year's experience, or January's experience, or based on September's experience. With the mathematical gymnastics that go on in this department one can't be sure that everyone would have gotten the raise, because you would have found a way—I think you pay people to find ways over there. But be that as it may, hopefully everyone would have gotten, let's say a \$30 basic raise or something to that effect, or \$40. Those on GWA who have children, because they are going to get \$20 from Ottawa per child, will not get the same increase, will they? That is really the crunch area. Oh, the deputy minister follows me well.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They will not get the increase?

Mr. Martel: They will not get the same increase as somebody on GWA who has no children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you give a specific example?

Mr. Martel: All right. Let's say there are two families on FBA. The husband is disabled and he is getting an FBA pension and the wife isn't working, so they get let's say \$200, just in round figures.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On FBA they are getting \$200 now.

Mr. Martel: Yes, let's say they are getting roughly \$200 on FBA, all right? Now the Joneses next door have the same problems, but they have two kids; they are getting \$300 let's say—right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: Now you said that come January—forget the Ottawa increase for the moment—there was going to be an increase, a substantial increase I think you said. So let's say you were going to raise them each \$50, roughly, all right? But because Ottawa is going to give \$20 per child to the family with two children, I suspect that family will not get the raise Ontario is going to make to other FBA families or GWA families which do not have children. Because in fact they are going to be getting \$20 per child from Ottawa, they will not get the same increase, will they?

That is what the argument has been for two days. They will not get the same raise, and in fact what Ontario will be saying is: "Aha, they now get an amount sufficient to live on, therefore they didn't need the raise." And it won't be what Ontario did, it will be what the federal government did, and you will chisel out on these people just as you did on 25 per cent of the people in January, when everyone needed a raise, not having received one in three years; and just as you chiselled on the people in September, when you only gave five per cent, not on the budgetary needs at all but only on the support that your ministry was giving. In other words, in September, if somebody had \$200 income, \$100 was from workmen's compensation and \$100 was from you, you only gave five per cent of the \$100.

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Mr. Martel: You didn't give five per cent on the total budgetary needs of that family, based on the increased cost of living of eight per cent in the last 12 months, you gave it on what the province was paying. It had nothing to do with whether they had some coming from Canada Pension and there was a need, that was deducted.

Mr. Lewis: You haven't said that in the House.

Mr. Martel: The emasculation of everything that you do is unconscionable. Come January you will do the same thing. You will

try to take credit, and in fact the money will come from Ottawa, and that's your commitment to the poor.

How could you emasculate those programmes as you have in the last year and tell your colleagues: "We gave 13 per cent raises"; when you didn't give it to everyone—only to 75 per cent. The other 25 per cent didn't matter! I didn't hear a Tory question it in the House and I didn't hear a Tory question the five per cent which didn't go to everyone. You know, Harry, you might get in on that sort of stuff.

Mr. Deans: A lot of people could be working according to that.

Mr. Parrott: You know, you are working under an assumption that it's government's responsibility to supply all needs to all people, all things to all people.

Mr. Martel: Oh God help us!

Mr. Parrott: And that is perhaps a philosophy that you can espouse, but I don't.

Mr. Lewis: That is true.

Mr. Parrott: That is right. And I don't say that I expect that you will, but it worries me not that you don't! I don't think we have a responsibility to all people for all things.

Mr. Martel: Just to orthodontists and the wealthy.

Mr. Parrott: People have a responsibility for themselves, you know.

Mr. Deans: As long as we change the boundary lines in Haldimand-Norfolk so as to leave a little bit—

Mr. Chairman: That is hardly in order.

Mr. Parrott: That is hardly in order is right.

Mr. Lewis: Why don't you cross the floor and sit as an independent?

Mr. Laughren: Or a liberal!

Mr. Lewis: Or a liberal, yes.

Mr. Parrott: Well, it would be a lot better than crossing the floor and sitting with your party. I can assure you of that.

Mr. Lewis: Do you understand what we are talking about here? We are talking about people in receipt of family benefit allowances. That means we are talking about single-parent families. We are talking about the

blind. We are talking about the acutely physically disabled.

Mr. Parrott: We are talking about a lot of other people as well.

Mr. Lewis: We are not.

Mr. Deans: We are not.

Mr. Parrott: I am talking about all the things under maintenance. I'm talking about maintenance.

Mr. Lewis: What are you talking about? We are not talking about middle-income earners.

Mr. Parrott: No, I know. We are talking about—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Lewis: We are talking about people on family benefits.

Mr. Chairman: This is not a debate between members. It's an examination of the minister's estimates.

Mr. Lewis: We are sorry to have a debate. Wouldn't want to debate the parliamentary process by debating.

Mr. Minister, why do you look quizzically at Mr. Martel? You agree, essentially, with the analysis, surely? What he is saying is in fact the truth. You may want to change it. You may not want to admit it, but surely you concede that the point he makes is essentially true.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I'm not denying it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: Well, then—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'd just like to repeat what I said today: That on this whole question we'll be announcing, sometime this fall, what our policy is, what the adjustments will be. And there will be adjustments.

Mr. Martel: Not for everyone, though!

Mr. Lewis: You know, Louis Cecile said that to me in 1964 when I was critic in this estimates. And not a damn thing happened.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You do not believe, Steve, that we will be giving increases?

Mr. Lewis: I believe you will be giving another set of interim increases, yes. And I believe, as Elie Martel says, that the increases

will be weighted towards the disabled and single individuals because that is such a blight in Ontario not even you can emotionally or politically hack it any longer. And that you will use the baby bonus increase as a way of penalizing those to whom you would normally have given the increase.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Penalize?

Mr. Lewis: Yes. Because in fact if Ottawa hadn't given you the money, you would have given a major percentage increase to all the families on FBA as well. And Ottawa would have come along in February and said: "Look, we don't think it's high enough. We are going to raise baby bonuses from \$12 a month on the average to \$20 a month on the average," and that would have been a relative windfall for those families.

Since Ottawa announces it now—because it's a minority government fighting for its life, frankly, putting it in its cynical but real terms—it gets you off the hook in respect of the amount of money which you, as a provincial government, would otherwise have had to spend.

So, while it is true that the increases for the single people on welfare and family benefits, and for the disabled will experience an unusual rise come January, proportionately those who are receiving government income maintenance and who have families will be discriminated against.

And that just maintains the cruelty of this system. That just maintains the lock-step poverty syndrome. And it ultimately is self-defeating, because ultimately it's a tremendous strain on the public purse. And if your research studies showed you anything for the last 10 years, they showed you what folly there is attached to forever keeping people below the subsistence level. But you persist in it.

You know, every one of us in the opposition knows and agrees that Rene Brunelle brought some heart to the ministry which notably it didn't have from your predecessors—if you'll forgive us for making that comment. And I don't know whether it's Treasury Board, I don't know whether it's Management Board, I don't know whether it's the political situation, but I don't understand why you draw the distinctions you do between the working poor and families on family allowance. I don't understand it.

Perhaps you can explain to me. I'll ask you a simple question: Tell me how the needs of three children under the age of 16 are any different in a single-parent family under FBA

than they are in a family where the husband works and earns a low income. You tell me what the difference is between those children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We agree that a widow or a woman with three children needs more assistance. But at the same time, do you not agree that there should be some sort of an incentive for the people who are working? That there should be some incentive in order to keep them working and to get—it's a very small number, but there should be some incentive. Now Quebec, for instance, and other provinces—

Mr. Lewis: We won't fight.

Mr. Foulds: Isn't that mother working?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These red lines indicate the maximum, the minimum salary plus the family allowance. And the other line, the blue line, indicates the social assistance plus the family allowances. In other words, they have done this.

Mr. Haggerty: When are you going to implement the same programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will. As I said today we hope to announce it sometime this fall. But you know there are certain reasons why they came out so soon with this programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the point is any incentives have to come above the subsistence level.

Mr. Deans: That is right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And you don't have your programmes up to the subsistence level now. So if you want to talk about differentials and incentives, you can't talk about them until you get everybody up to the subsistence level.

Mr. Lewis: You people have become—and by you people, forgive me, I mean the professional social work establishment, and some of the bureaucrats associated with ministries of government—so completely obsessed with sociological definitions of working poor and recipients of social allowances you fail to understand what the devil the problem is anymore. Forgive my presumption, but I thought my colleague Ian Deans put it rather well. I just can't understand this endless preoccupation with class definition and incentive. You walk around haunted by the prospect that if welfare allowances become too high the working poor will stop working and go on welfare.

Mr. Deans: It is nonsense.

Mr. Lewis: Anybody who believes that that is conceivable in more than three cases doesn't understand what poverty or what low income means, or how precarious is the social welfare apparatus, and how people would sooner risk death than become a part of it. These phoney distinctions have to go. You can't work out a policy which accepts that kind of permanent disparity.

You work on a policy that says: "Our allowances for the disabled are below the poverty line, we'll put them above the poverty line, at this level. Our allowances for those on FBA are below the poverty line, we'll raise them above the poverty line. Our allowances for general welfare, whether short term or long term, are too low, we'll raise them above the poverty line. People in this province who are working at the minimum wage are receiving too little money, we'll raise the minimum wage. We'll make a total and overall assault on low incomes by providing additional moneys and psychological, social and employment supports."

And that is what an overall incomes policy means; not the perpetuation, in 1973, of what amounts to the categorical aid programme by another name; not by these endless phoney differentiations between the working poor and those on government maintenance.

That is mythology to keep the statisticians at play. That has nothing to do with human beings who phone MPPs on hot line programmes and can't buy food; who have to live on \$78 a month for utilities, food and general expenses and clothing.

I don't ask you to compare it with your income, but you know how ludicrous that is. That doesn't solve the problems of the letters that come from people about the way in which they are supposed to survive in Ontario in 1973.

It is an unbelievable outrage and all of us are reduced to spluttering anger, as I am, because there's absolutely no way of coping with it, because we never get through. Your predecessor I would like to have assaulted. I never had the courage. You; I don't feel that way about you. With you I just feel—

An hon. member: Helpless!

Mr. Lewis: Helpless, absolutely helpless! And I don't mind admitting it.

I hope my colleague from Sudbury East takes the committee step by step through every point he wants to make, because for the first time in all the years I've been in

this House, the government feels a little bit vulnerable about it.

Curiously enough, it has nothing to do with basic social philosophy. It has to do with international inflation, and the cost of food, and the fact that you can now talk publicly about the needs of the poor and no longer be ridiculed, because even the middle class is a little guilty and self-conscious at the state in which a quarter to a third of the people live. That's a lousy way to come to grips with it.

I wish I could say the NDP had some responsibility for the reformation. I suspect we haven't. And I know you haven't. So objective historical conditions are dictating it.

So at this point in time we'll keep hammering away at it in the hope that on Jan. 1, 1974, you won't give us another grab bag of tricks. You may actually do something that is substantial and real.

Mr. Deans: And you won't hide behind the Minister of Labour—

Mr. Martel: I'd like to come back now.

Mr. Chairman: Oh you would.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Oh I thought that you had waited to take your turn.

Mr. Martel: No. I have 26 different items to talk about, all categorized, all documented. I don't give a damn if it takes the next two days. Hopefully it won't.

Mr. Chairman: Okay.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just a minute, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, if I may, Mr. Martel—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I asked that my name be put on the list. I was told what the order was and all of a sudden there are two speakers from one party—

Mr. Lewis: That was a prolonged interjection. That was an extended aside. I wasn't on the list. I don't pretend I was on the list, and if I wasn't called out of order, then it's time the Chairman did his job.

Some hon. members: Throw him out.

Mr. Lewis: I interrupted my colleague. I apologize. I will leave, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Chairman: I must apologize to the committee. I was enjoying the performance so much I really forgot the order.

Mr. Haggerty: He takes his chances, you might say.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You better be prepared for some long interjections.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel. I'm going to recognize Mr. Martel again because he really hadn't completed his comments. Right now I'm going to tell the committee the order I have down. Mr. Martel, Mr. Haggerty, Mr. Laughren and Mr. R. S. Smith. If there's a PC who wishes to speak, he will of course take his turn.

An hon. member: Who has the nerve to?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel. You had finished point no. 24.

Mr. Martel: No. I'm just getting to point no. 1. That was the prologue.

Mr. Chairman: Oh.

Mr. Haggerty: You mean you're going to repeat what you said?

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Martel, before you start might be an appropriate time, since it may take us two days to get to this point. Mr. Eberlee would like to make a correction in the statement he made to the committee this afternoon.

Mr. Lewis: Ah ha! Another retreat.

Mr. Chairman: And since it may be two days before we get to that, perhaps he could do that before you recommence.

Mr. Eberlee: This has to do with FBA. I'm afraid I misinformed Mr. Laughren about the male-female split of recipients under FBA. It's actually 60 per cent female, 40 per cent male. The situation is somewhat reversed under GWA. I apologize for the misinformation.

Mr. Laughren: I'm sure that will give you added ammunition to appoint some female regional administrators, Mr. Eberlee.

Mr. Eberlee: Right!

Mr. Chairman: We passed that vote, Mr. Eberlee.

Mr. Lewis: Maybe even an assistant deputy minister, two assistant deputy ministers, or indeed a deputy.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Mr. Martel: When you reach that great day when you are going to announce the increases, would you, in God's name, tie it to something? In other words, would you break down the pre-added budget despite your ordinary needs, or whatever it's called now, and base it on something meaningful? So that when in fact certain things go up there can be subsequent increases to the people.

In other words, if the cost of food goes up and continues to escalate, you will have started from scratch and you base it on some nutritionist's calculation of what it does cost for a family of five for food, so that people have an adequate amount. So that in fact you can get off on the right footing for the first time in Ontario. I don't believe that business about eight years ago the government did something. We went at it last year, and the year before and the year before, to try and find out; and whenever we raised the question everybody at the front table bowed their heads.

You would have thought it was a time of prayer or something like that. It really wasn't. Nobody wanted to answer. They were absolutely embarrassed because they didn't have the answers; and if you say they took a figure out of the air, I want to tell you I believe you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I didn't say that. I said there was some rationale eight years ago.

Mr. Martel: You said it was an arbitrary figure—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Now, today, it is.

Mr. Martel: —this \$78, based really on nothing. I think when you make the raises and when you make the increases, base it on what an itemized budget for people really is—and it would be dependent on the size of the family—so that we get some rationale.

Mr. Haggerty: Keep it in line with the prices!

Mr. Martel: I had already started to talk about hydro and I would just draw that to your attention. It's \$10 on GWA and up to a maximum of \$15. We know, and I'm sure everyone who is in this department knows, that for people on GWA, many of whom live in lousy housing, the costs are probably much greater.

In the last week I sent the minister three cases where it's as high as \$62 for two

months—and the government is paying \$15 a month maximum. I asked the question and I am going to ask it repeatedly as I go on: I want to know where they get the money to pay the difference.

Now, the minister must be able to tell me that. Because when I am through with it, 26 points from now, I am going to ask him what's left or where they pick up the shortfall. If hydro is more than the \$15 that is allowed, Mr. Minister, where does the difference come from over and above that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, at the present time, in the cities, especially Toronto and the large cities where the shelter costs are high, we have a maximum. And if the municipality decides not to supplement this, either under special assistance or supplementary—

Mr. Martel: And they won't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —then the recipient has to take the money from the ordinary needs.

Mr. Martel: All right, that's right. And most municipalities will not finance hydro. Because the three instances I got while my colleague was away all came from one community with a population of less than 500. There were three families there alone. My colleague has gone to the welfare officer for Sudbury on many occasions on just that point.

The same thing happens in a place called Wahnapiatae, where in fact the hydro costs are greater. And Mr. Belanger, because it was an unorganized township, used to meet the differences—to his credit. The local welfare will not. So it comes out of you know exactly where.

Which takes me to my second point: The minister increased the rentals recently, all the way up to \$100 a month for an unheated apartment and \$110 for a heated and five dollars per month for every two additional dependents. The minister knows and I know that people cannot rent for \$100 a month in a city. Nor can they rent heated accommodations for \$110 in a city.

Mr. Haggerty: Or in Crystal Beach!

Mr. Martel: Or even in Crystal Beach. I want to know where that extra comes from, Mr. Minister. When they have to take it from the hydro bill to pay the rent so they won't be thrown out, where does it come from?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well as you know, there is under special assistance and supplementary assistance—

Mr. Martel: Up until a couple of months ago—I argued this with Mr. Borczak and your predecessor for two years and they played a cute game with me, they really did. You said it is up to the municipality. But after the first month Dr. Williams had to give approval. And Dr. Williams turned it down the second month.

Mrs. Mary Slaughter is the name of the one case that finally—just a minute—in March you realized the cat was out of the bag again. That in fact Queen's Park pulled the strings. You have been letting everyone believe that it was the Scrooge general welfare administrator that wouldn't give special assistance for rental. In fact, after the first month of providing it, they had to get approval from Dr. Williams. When that cat came out of the bag, you then came out with the list of things that the municipality could pay extra for.

I have Mary Slaughter's case history with me, if you would like to look at it. It's on file. It's on record that Dr. Williams had to give the approval; but you made the welfare administrator the goat up until March, 1973. He was the guy who wouldn't give it; you had to go to him.

Mr. Schaak did pay it in the one instance. When he came for the second month's approval, Queen's Park said no. He informed me, and that threw you in a tizzy because you couldn't blame the local welfare administrator.

So you gave him the privilege of doing the following things. It will no longer be necessary to obtain the director's specific approval for any of the following items, if the cost is less than \$500: shelter, including rent, fuel, clothing, food, personal requirements, household supplies, repairs to houses by recipients and repairs or replacements of furniture.

That was generous on your part, especially when you consider that you don't fund special assistance, that Ottawa and the local municipality do.

Can you see the game that goes on? You wonder why I think the department is perverse. You blame the welfare administrator and say it is up to him if he doesn't want to pay it. Yet Dr. Williams pulls the strings and says no after the end of the first month. When that's out of the bag, as other things come out of the bag, you get generous and say, "Well, go ahead, boys, you can do it; but you pay the bill. Even if the need is there, as it is with rent, you pick up the tab, not Ontario."

The welfare administrator says: "Look, the municipality and the board of directors of the board say we can't provide special assistance for rental"—and is done right across the province—"the amount must come from the ordinary needs." It works its way down, doesn't it, Mr. Minister! Hydro for ordinary needs and rental for ordinary needs. It is even worse for people who are in private housing, because they don't even get the break that someone on a geared-to-income house would have.

As I say, they are the people that pay the cost. One only has to recognize that those on welfare and the poor—this to my friend Harry Parrott—give out 47 per cent of their income for rent, according to the poverty report by the Senate committee. These are the poor and those on FBA and GWA.

When you consider that in Ontario people who are getting \$100 allowances have to take maybe \$40 or \$50 from the pre-added budget portion for the rentals, you can imagine why Dave Barrett moved to paying the actual rent. That was a little bit of foresight on his part, eh? He paid the rent. Why doesn't Ontario do that?

I ask the minister, why doesn't Ontario do as Barrett is doing? You talk about innovation. Why don't you pay the actual rent instead of \$100 or \$110?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Isn't there a problem there? Sometimes by paying that, the landlord increases their rent.

Mr. Martel: I recognize that problem. What you are saying is we have got a problem and we can't overcome it, so we will let the poor eat cake. We will let them pay 47 per cent of their income in rent. You wring your hands again and say we have a problem.

Sure we have problems, but they are not going to go away by what you have been doing, because you haven't been doing anything. In March, you gave all of \$15 increase to a couple on GWA. It comes out of the pre-added budget. Well, Barrett found a solution; he paid the rent.

Travel allowance; my friend the member for Nipissing will agree we have people who go long distances to see doctors; have you ever tried to get transportation allowance for these people when they have got to go 50 miles each way to see the doctor? Have you ever tried? Again, if they've got to go and see the doctor, many municipalities in northern Ontario don't have doctors or dentists or even a druggist, so they have to go 50 miles. And if they can't get the travel allow-

ance back, they've got to find the money from somewhere, Mr. Minister. Where does that come from?

Again, it comes from the same source, the ordinary need, or they do without seeing the doctor. The poverty report says that our costs, because of the sickly—who are usually the working poor or who are usually the FBA or GWA recipients—are much higher than for the rest of the citizens of this country. You don't need research, it has all been documented.

Tell me, how does someone get travel allowance? For example, in the city, women on FBA or GWA go shopping and they have to bring their groceries home but they don't have a car. Now, how are they supposed to bring the groceries home? Has anyone in your department ever asked themselves that? How do the women who go shopping—and I read the report done by the department on mother-led families—get the groceries home?

Our friends over there never worry about that, because as Harry says, we are not supposed to support everyone. How do they get their groceries home? They stretch it somewhere, and they take it again like all of the things.

And all of the people who are on welfare and FBA have those problems of hydro, rent, groceries, the basic necessities of life.

Telephone? In my region they find themselves phoning once a month to the local welfare office to find out where their cheque is. It seems to be always late, and my colleague from Nickel Belt can corroborate this. Tell me, who pays the long distance telephone calls? If they are getting a welfare payment every two weeks they have to let the local welfare administrator know that they are still not back at work, either by a trip to Sudbury, which means travel, or a telephone call, which is long distance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Does that happen very often, that the cheque is late?

Mr. Martel: Yes, very frequently, very frequently.

Mr. R. D. Smith: Any general welfare officer can demand that the person come into the office and get the cheque. They don't send them by mail. They have to show their faces to get them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Then what is the problem? You say they have to phone, then you say that they have to pick it up?

Mr. Martel: To have the cheque made out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Many of them work differently. Some general welfare officers will mail out cheques, others demand that the recipients come in and get them, which is even worse than having them phone.

Some welfare offices in this province will demand that the person come in every two weeks and prove that he is alive and everything else before he gets his cheque, and show that he has applied for so many jobs in so many places, and they check that out and they keep them waiting a couple or three more days, and then they get the cheque out after the second or third trip back.

Mr. Martel: And it is late.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They are not automatic like they are in your programme, FBA.

Mr. Martel: Why do you think we so desperately try to get people on FBA? As bad as it might be, it is certainly one heck of a lot better than GWA.

What about prenatal allowances? Do you make any allowance for mothers who are pregnant and on either GWA or FBA when you are going to make out your cheque for them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's Mr. Smith, the director of the family benefits branch.

Mr. W. G. Smith: There is provision for an allowance for a pregnancy diet.

Mr. Martel: How much?

Mr. W. G. Smith: I think that's determined on the recommendation of our nutritionist, and I'm not sure of the amount that's normally given—I think it's \$5.50.

Mr. Martel: \$5.50.

Mr. W. G. Smith: That's right!

Mr. Martel: I think the highest you pay is about \$12 a month isn't it?

Mr. W. G. Smith: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Dave Barrett has just introduced prenatal. Let me tell you what he's paying, Harry, in prenatal allowances—

Mr. Parrott: I'm not expecting; I don't know why you single me out for this great news.

Mr. Martel: Note the change in the name given this allowance. This allowance is increased to \$25 per month, on receipt of a doctor's certificate confirming pregnancy, for

up to eight months prior to confinement and four months after.

Mr. Parrott: Is that eight months prior to confinement? Is it after eight months prior to confinement?

Mr. Lewis: You think she should work, don't you, Harry? Under this state-funding, prenatal—

Mr. Parrott: I must congratulate the person who made it.

Mr. Lewis: What did you say your profession was?

Mr. Parrott: I don't know, I've lost my profession; that's what worries me.

Mr. Lewis: What are you—an orthodontist, an oral surgeon?

Mr. Parrott: No, please! I don't want to be associated with those—

Mr. Lewis: What fractured remnant of dentistry do you come from? Just stay away from obstetrics, fellow.

Mr. Parrott: I don't want any part of that confinement.

Mr. Martel: This week in the *Globe and Mail*, they have an interesting article concerning a woman named Ann Higgins. I'll just give you one quotation:

It's been estimated that to maintain a disadvantaged person for his lifetime costs us anywhere from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per year. Mrs. Higgins says that for only \$125 for each member of the pregnant poor with normal genes, we would get a normal, intelligent child, capable of becoming an independent and successful human being, a worker and a taxpayer.

And that should appeal to you, Harry.

Mr. Parrott: Yes sir, I'm for the taxpayers.

Mr. Martel: Right, you certainly are, and the orthodontists.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, they're taxpayers.

Mr. Martel: You want to believe it. And they sure know how to sock-it-to-us.

Mr. Parrott: You'd better believe it!

Mr. Martel: Right, I know, I'm paying \$1,290. You won't starve on that sort of income.

Mr. Parrott: With your genetic background, that's a cheap price, let me tell you.

Mr. Martel: It might be. As I said all along, I'm a slow learner, but at least I have some, hopefully, understanding of what the problems are.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. Martel: She compares the study of one family in Quebec, Mr. Minister. In a study of this type of treatment in one family, for the first eight children the mother did not receive proper nutrition. The eight are in schools for handicapped kids; they have learning disabilities and the whole business. For the next three she had a proper diet. They are all of normal intelligence, all in school, doing well.

For \$125. And you are now paying \$5.50 a month. What a magnificent contribution.

And yet if this is correct, and nutritionists seem to believe that it is, then in fact the pittance of \$125 based on the total needs of Canada—we are talking about 9 million—could save Canada simply hundreds of millions in special educational facilities and so on. What type of research, again, do you do over there?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, on that saving note, I think we should adjourn the committee until after the question period on Thursday.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn, I would like to move that Harry Parrott be excluded from all further proceedings of this committee.

Mr. Parrott: I will tell you what, I'll make a bargain with the leader of the NDP. If he will leave, I will leave with him.

Mr. Lewis: I want to come back just once.

Mr. Parrott: Then I'll come back and watch.

Mr. Lewis: I object to one thing—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Smith, do you have a short comment?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a short comment on the question of the time of your reconvening, which you said was after the question period on Thursday.

As I understand it, these committees have the right to sit at times during the five days of the week at their discretion. We now have, as I understand it, 23 days left in committee.

according to the rules of the Legislature. In this time we have to cover six or seven more estimates, including highways, or Transportation and Communication; Health; this committee and three or four other comparatively minor committees.

Mr. Chairman: Your time clock doesn't run when the House is not in session, and the House is not in session on Wednesday, so you are not losing a day out of the estimates. They are not sitting on Wednesday.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Wait, it is so many days after—I think you should check on that, because I believe that Wednesday is a day that counts, and this committee has the right to sit on Wednesday. If we're going to finish the estimates that are going to go to committee, according to the schedule that both parties have and which is set up basically by your House leader, there is just not going to be time left.

Mr. R. S. Smith moves that this committee now begin to sit on Wednesdays, starting tomorrow.

Mr. Lewis: If Wednesday is the day that's a very good point. If Wednesday is considered—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Because in effect if you don't sit Wednesdays, and we didn't sit last Friday morning either as a matter of fact—no committee sat last Friday. If you curtail it to Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, we are down to 11 days left to cover some six or seven different estimates, including the major ones of Health, Transportation and Communications, and this one. You figure it out; how many hours are left?

Mr. McIlveen: The 11 days are going to take Elie's other 24 points.

Mr. Martel: I am rattling them off very quickly.

Mr. Lewis: The other point, which I hesitate to mention in view of what Mr. Smith has mentioned, is of course that Thursday is the Hydro report debate in the House, and it will make it tough for members who want to be there.

Mr. McIlveen: Maybe Elie would like to be there.

Mr. Martel: You might get up and support me and we'd get something done for the poor.

Mr. Chairman: You are too repetitious. There is a motion from Mr. Smith for this committee to sit on Wednesdays, commencing tomorrow. Is there any discussion on it?

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, I am committed now for an Environmental Hearing Board which is sitting tomorrow. We sit on Wednesday.

Mr. Martel: Do you get paid for that?

Mr. Root: I don't know whether I get paid or not. I haven't been paid since last April.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): I cannot sit tomorrow.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The estimates are more important than that. The estimates are more important than the select committee.

Mr. Lewis: He gets \$28,000.

Mr. Root: You know that's a deliberate misstatement of facts. I told you that before and I'll tell you again.

Mr. Lewis: You made \$73,000 from the Legislature last year. Admit it.

Mr. Root: That's a deliberate falsehood and you know it. I'm telling you straight to your face that that is a lie.

Mr. Lewis: That you didn't make \$73,000?

Mr. Chairman: We are well past the time of adjournment. I wonder if we could have an indication.

There is a motion from Mr. R. S. Smith. Those in favour; those opposed?

Mr. Martel: Are all those members on the committee?

An hon. member: Everyone of them!

Mr. Chairman: Obviously there isn't a serious intent on the part of this committee to deal with the estimates.

Mr. Martel: No, because Mr. McIlveen twice adjourned the debate after the precedent had been set last year to sit until just before the vote was taken.

Mr. Root: Just a minute, we very patiently listen to people who are not on committee. They talk and we give them the right to talk and they repeat things a half a dozen times.

Mr. Chairman: Any member of the Legislature may speak in committee.

Mr. Root: But don't say that we don't co-operate.

Mr. Martel: Why did he adjourn the committee twice today? We lost an hour today because of the member for Oshawa.

Mr. Chairman: We will discuss on Thursday the possibility of sitting on future Wed-

nesdays. My understanding is that on Nov. 12 this committee must rise and report.

An hon. member: How many sitting days are there between now and Nov. 12?

Mr. Chairman: Figure it out by Thursday, will you?

The committee adjourned at 10:33 o'clock, p.m.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 18, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1973

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2502:

Mr. Chairman: Will the committee come to order, please. If the committee members will agree, we will continue our discussion of vote 2502.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Mr. Chairman, maybe we'll get something done. Since we haven't got the monologist with us then we might get something done. We have the ear of the minister and he won't be drowned out by that hollow echo from the other side of the floor.

The day we left off, Mr. Minister, we were talking about prenatal allowance—weren't we?—and your generous commitment was \$5 a month—\$5.50. Barrett has introduced a prenatal allowance of \$25 a month. You know, I sometimes wonder if it is worthwhile going on. I really do.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): We are listening to you.

Mr. Martel: You might be listening but unless you are going to get more funding then we just seem to be talking for nothing. I think the minister might want to change some of these things and I don't know what he needs in the form of support to go back and get the funds necessary.

If he wants to improve the \$5.50 to \$25 to make it reasonable and if us supporting that will do him any good, then by all means we are more than delighted. But if he is not going to get extra funding, then it becomes a real difficulty because—

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): An exercise in futility.

Mr. Martel: You know, I was quoting during the last day that \$30 billion is the estimated cost in the United States. Proper diet would save that nation \$30 billion in health costs annually. Well, figuring we are one-

tenth the size of the United States, we could probably save the country \$300 million just by ensuring adequate diets for women who are in a family way.

Just on that item alone, if we were interested in preventive medicine—or not medicine but preventing problems from occurring—it seems to be one of the logical places to introduce a much more significant programme because, as this article points out, that would appeal to the persons who pay taxes in the business community because they don't like paying taxes. It seems to me that you might drive that message home to your cabinet colleagues. They estimate the total cost for Canada, annually, would be in the neighbourhood, I think, of about \$9 million to ensure proper diets for women, particularly those who are on welfare or poverty-level incomes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: \$9 million for all of Canada.

Mr. Martel: That is right, to guarantee it. Apparently a clinic has been operating in Quebec for some time and has had fantastic results. The interesting comment at the very end is that you have to encourage the women there to follow the diet themselves. Because incomes are so low they in fact tell their children to have the milk and so on, and avoid the proper diet for themselves which would give them normal children.

But it is certainly worthwhile considering and what we are paying again is just insufficient, whether it be there or in straight diet allowances. In Ontario I believe the maximum for diet is now about \$12.50 a month, is it not? And even then if it comes to a case of two people in the same family needing the special diet, it becomes increasingly difficult to get the diet allowance for the second person. This, I'm told, is the case. Maybe I'm wrong, but I'm told that that is the case. For one, you'll fork out the \$12.50 maximum, but if there are two, then it becomes very difficult to get the dietary allowance for the second person.

Am I wrong or am I right, or am I in between?

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): Perhaps Dr. Williams would comment.

Dr. C. J. Williams (Director, Municipal Welfare Administration): Mr. Chairman, I don't think it's any more difficult for the second person unless the case has reached the maximum. But we certainly don't have any policy that would make it any more difficult.

Mr. Martel: I don't follow you when you say, "unless the case has reached the maximum." Are you saying the maximum per family is \$12.50?

Dr. Williams: No, sir, I was speaking of the overall case maximum, say \$363; if they are over that maximum.

Mr. Martel: Then, in fact, we could have people who run into difficulty with getting proper diet needs if they had reached the maximum of a family of that size before the diet was included.

Again, you see, it's a desperation thing. I don't give a damn what the maximum is. If somebody needs a special diet, on doctor's orders, and you've reached the maximum, you say "no"?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, yes.

Mr. Martel: Well, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, yes, to this degree though, as you know. I know you don't like it when I say this but there is still possible assistance under the special assistance—

Mr. Martel: Yes, I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —at the discretion of the local—

Mr. Martel: I just hope that as a result of these estimates you go back and lower the boom on your colleagues in cabinet. You simply can't believe in that yourself, really, although you have to argue that point. You, simply as a human being, can't believe that we should exclude someone from a diet if the doctor says they need it. You really can't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But do you not believe that if a doctor recommends a special diet and the amount is more than the maximum in our regulations and there is assistance—additional assistance under both supplementary and special—do you not believe that the great majority of administrators would not grant this additional assistance?

Mr. Martel: I would suspect many are granting it. The difficulty, Mr. Minister, is that when you have got people who are ill—let's say it is a mother-led family. Is she going to be running around trying to find out where she is going to get a diet allowance; from the FBA to the GWA, to see if she can get special assistance?

We have difficulties in our own families, Mr. Minister, and we are all healthy, thank God, but can you imagine a mother with two or three kids running around trying to get a diet allowance for herself and maybe for one child? She has to go from the FBA that she is dealing with, the field worker, and then try and get transportation to get down to the general welfare office to see if she can get the diet allowance to sustain herself or one of her children?

It is a hodge-podge as I said to you and your deputy minister some time ago. It is such a hodge-podge. We don't even make it easy for people. I don't just mean largesse—a giveaway—I am talking about simplistic ways of guaranteeing that people get the services they are entitled to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have acknowledged there is room for improvement. We have a task force we are in the process of implementing and this is one of their very purposes—to provide more integrated services.

Mr. Martel: Okay.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And there will be some—

Mr. Martel: I hope so.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —substantial improvements in the area of—

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you, Mr. Minister, if there are no improvements, we are just going to continue. But if there are no improvements, I suggest that the next time you come around, you have a replacement for yourself.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will wear bullet-proof vests!

Mr. Martel: You are going to wear bullet-proof vests? You are not going to be able to stand the criticism.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You would be perfectly right. If you do not see any substantial improvements in those areas, I certainly think that you should criticize us. But there will be improvements.

Mr. Martel: I'm delighted to hear that. I'm delighted to hear the minister is confident, because in BC they've got \$20 per month now. I had to add that. It's a little more humane. When you consider all the things, and we'll sum them up after, it's a vastly different ball game out there than here.

Room and board—I want to come to room and board. You pay room and board—even with an elderly person under 65 you pay the room and board. That's taken up by wherever she or he is living, and what is left? There's not even a comfort allowance that you allow. You allow a comfort allowance in a nursing home—\$35 a month I guess it is now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's not a comfort allowance. In a home for the aged it is, but in a nursing home they get an average right now of about \$50 a month; between \$40 and \$50.

Mr. Martel: Do you know what these people get over and above their room and board? Nothing! Nothing! I went to you recently with one case and you got him \$10. Hell, that's nothing.

What do they buy clothes with? The most essential items of clothing—not like the lap of luxury, just clothing; medicine. Not a cent.

How, in God's name—and I wonder what's gone on in past years. You can't blame just this minister. These things have been there for years and years and years. You pay a comfort allowance in one place and yet when you provide room and board if it comes to \$95 a month that's what's paid on the cheque, \$95. That's turned over to the person.

I have a suspicious mind. I suspect that you people feel that if they're shown as paying \$95 a month—and correct me if I'm wrong—they're really only being charged \$70 a month and therefore they're probably getting back \$25 under the table. Am I right? Knowing the way the ministry works wouldn't that be the suspicion?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I don't believe that that is an accurate assessment. You are saying that we are charging \$95 in our books?

Mr. Martel: Let's say it was \$95. The person's room and board was shown at \$95 a month and the reason you don't give anything above that, I would suspect, is that you figure: "They are living with a relative, or a close friend; they are probably only charging them \$70 or \$75 and they are really getting \$25 back under the table, and therefore we'll just make it that amount."

I would suspect that that's the motivation behind that. I'd like somebody to tell me I'm wrong, sir.

It's like everything else. When we talk about paying the full shot for rent, you figure that the landlord will jack up the rent—and I agree with you.

But you can go right down the line. It's like a chess game almost. You're checking ahead. I know nothing about chess, but it would seem to me that you make all the moves possible. Why not anything to live on—for the purchase of clothes? What are they supposed to buy clothes with? Heaven forbid that they smoke. What are they supposed to live on once the room is paid for? What have they got to live on?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We pay up to a maximum of \$100 a month for room and board. I must say that, personally, I've had very, very few—as a provincial member in my own riding. The people who come to see me are not people who have room and board. The people who come to see me and those who go to see you, and many others, are those who are living by themselves—they're the ones. But as far as those with room and board are concerned, I can say that I've never had a complaint personally—and I've been a member since 1958. As far as the ministry is concerned, I've never had one letter addressed to me with reference to this complaint. I'm not saying that it's not—

Mr. Martel: Yes, I wrote you on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: I wrote you on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the room and board?

Mr. Martel: Yes, Mr. Minister.

BC, by the way, is paying \$40 a month over and above the actual room and board. You pay comfort allowance in certain places; why would you not include the same sort of thing for someone 60 to 64—or anyone for that matter? They must have a little—if, as you say, it is that few cases, Mr. Minister, that's fine; it wouldn't cost you very much for those cases, would it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'd be interested to know how many—do we have an idea of how many we have who have room and board?

Mr. W. G. Smith (Director, Family Benefit): About 22,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: About 22,000.

Mr. Eberlee: About 90 per cent of those are actually living at home.

Mr. W. G. Smith: That's right.

Mr. Eberlee: They are in an adult category, living in their homes.

Mr. W. G. Smith: A single person receives—the basic amount is \$100 and they get the \$100, not what they are actually charged for rent. The figures indicate, I think, that the average charge, as declared by them that they are actually charged for board and lodging is about \$65 a month because so many of them live at home. About 90 per cent of them live at home.

An hon. member: So they have the difference between \$65 and \$100.

Mr. Martel: Yes. Well, I want to tell you, most of them aren't seeing very much of it. What you are, in fact, saying is that somebody else is subsidizing them, other than the Crown—it's the family—because you just make a straight payment. In all of those—now, tell me—no, wait a minute. Don't let me get trapped. Where the charge is shown as \$65, what do you pay?

Mr. H. Willems (Executive Director, Assistance and Rehabilitation Division): We pay \$100.

Mr. Martel: You still pay the full \$100?

Mr. Willems: Yes, under family benefits.

Mr. Martel: I have young people who have been boarding, for room you don't pay the full \$100, and they are going to school.

Mr. Willems: That must be under GWA.

Mr. Martel: GWA, yes, and local welfare office; but they are not getting the full amount.

Mr. Willems: GWA doesn't have a board and lodging charge.

Mr. Martel: They certainly must calculate it on something.

Dr. Williams: Mr. Chairman, we allow up to \$125 a month or even over that if the municipality wants to pay. We subsidize the actual board and lodging, plus anything above that, that the municipality thinks ought to be paid.

Mr. Martel: You actually pay the lodging and the board?

Dr. Williams: Plus anything else above that that the municipality thinks ought to be paid.

Mr. Martel: In many instances which have come to my attention it is about \$95 what is being paid.

Don't you think you should put in a category to guarantee that they have something left over?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We certainly would be prepared to look into it, as I said. But I must confess that, personally, I have never had this problem.

Mr. Martel: Well, I have.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I should say, I've never had this problem brought to my attention.

Mr. Martel: I have written to you and you got—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know you have written to me. You write me so many letters that when we—

Mr. Martel: That's why 55 per cent of the people in Sudbury East can't be wrong.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, it's certainly something that we certainly will look into. You mentioned that comfort allowances are given to those in homes for the aged. I do not know what the right terminology is for those in nursing homes because it is a co-insurance plan and the great majority get the old age pension. But whatever terminology it is, they get between \$40 and \$50 a month, and so therefore those who are in boarding homes should get it.

Mr. Martel: I'll move on then to the next topic. We now reach No. 11.

I suspect that everyone with school-age children found the bill to get those kids into school this September rather expensive in terms of gym shoes, gym shorts, and what-not, and in terms of necessary school supplies, all of which is not paid for by the school boards. I would suspect that most of us spent a considerable pile of money. In fact I bought my young lad a pair of running shoes and I paid \$9 for them, and they lasted exactly 28 days. So I am buying him another pair. Tell me what you allow for the re-enrolment of all the children to offset those necessities that any family incurs in the first week—to get the kids back in school properly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I stand to be corrected, but I don't believe we have any special al-

lowances for schools, nor for Christmas time, nor for Easter. Our allowances are paid on a monthly basis.

Mr. Martel: My salary is too, and so is yours; and come September I have to fork out. Although we buy regularly all year, there is a considerable extra cost come September to get the kiddies back in school—to get the gym shoes, the shorts and everything.

There is nothing allowed?

How can we expect those kiddies—you know, really, that is who we are punishing. It is not bad in grades 1, 2 or 3. They don't notice the differences between themselves and the kids sitting next to them.

But by the time they start to reach grade 5, 6, 7, 8, 9—or when a girl gets into high school and she doesn't have nylons and things like that. How do we expect those kids to adjust to the criticism of their peers, the snide remarks that go on when they can't even have the same facilities to attend class? How do we expect them never to end up on the welfare rolls themselves, by opting out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member says is quite true. During the month of September when schools open, there are additional costs for clothing, for books, and so forth. However, I don't know whether we should give more for that one month; perhaps there should be more emphasis on helping families to budget.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, come on! On what they get?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are doing some now. Do you not agree that helping families how to budget is a worthwhile goal?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Martel: I am in perfect agreement. But, on what they are getting, even if they were—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They will be getting more.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but you and I know that we get a lot more than them and still, come September, our additional cost to ready the kids to go back to school is a fantastic amount. You know it and I know it.

And how do we expect these kids to face their peers or not drop out? How do we expect them not to become the problem kids within the classroom? I taught school for a good many years, and it is tough on these kids.

Can't we in September make an allowance for clothing and school needs—two sets of clothes even, for each child—so that they can get started properly? We never work towards prevention do we? They are going to opt out on us. They are going to opt out and they are going to cost us in the long run a lot more money.

Again it seems that, "Boy, you are just asking for money," as my friend would say. But it isn't that. It is to guarantee in the long run that the kids don't drop out; and that they have the proper things for school so they don't opt out and become a long-term problem—which is a lot more costly.

Regarding the Christmas thing, as I said the other day in my opening remarks, the statement of the Premier (Mr. Davis) in the House the other day, left me cold. And I want to tell you, it didn't fool the people of Ontario. I met last Wednesday with at least 12 superannuated teachers and they frowned on it. They really did.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to the statement—

Mr. Martel: To the \$50 that the Premier is going to give them at Christmas. Do you remember the meeting in this very room last Christmas, Mr. Minister? There was you and me and the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch), the three of us, and all those women who were crying because of the adjustment made in the tax credit and they weren't going to have the \$50 for Christmas. The provincial secretary—you know, the policy thinker—made the statement that "we don't believe in one-shot handouts. We are going to make the adjustments that are good enough so that you can live in dignity the year around." What did the Premier do last week? He announced a one-shot deal to 340,000 people who need it. In British Columbia they would never have done that; they now give \$209 to a senior citizen. They didn't have to give a meagre \$50—all it is is a sop.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding of that \$50 is that it is given to those who are recipients of the maximum guaranteed income supplement; it is given to those who are eligible up to the end of December to sort of tide them over until they get a rebate on their property tax. Property tax refund is relatively new, and this will tie in with the—

Mr. Martel: That's good. I like that line. But what are you going to do for the people on GWA and FBA, who receive far less than

a senior citizen who is on the Guaranteed Income Supplement plus the regular old age security? What are you going to do for them to tide them over until next year when they get the tax rebate?

Mrs. Campbell: The Premier answered that—nothing.

Mr. Martel: You see? Nothing. It's a one-shot deal for a group that votes, that's the real crunch—and senior citizens more and more are becoming political.

I recently addressed about 550 of them at their annual convention. I suggested that they should forget about that clause in their constitution which said they would be non-political. I told them that everything that affected their lives was political, that all the decisions that affected them were political,

In fact, they are political now and you have to garner their support, don't you? There are 340,000 of them in Ontario. Yet, for all of that, they have a better income than any couple, any two people or any single person in Ontario. I'm not saying they don't need it—heaven forbid. I don't want anyone to draw a red herring into it. But if you were really sincere, you would have given it to people on GWA or FBA to tide them over. As an interim measure—that's what we have been hearing all along, "interim"—you might give them \$50 each, Mr. Minister, even though it's contrary to what the policy minister said. But then the Premier crossed up the policy minister, didn't he? I guess he forgot to consult the provincial secretary on the one-shot item.

Well, I will go on. It just goes to show you, there's no policy. There's no policy to assist the young, because that's a one-shot deal in September. There's no policy to assist GWA people, because that's a one-shot deal too. But then you throw in \$50 for the senior citizens. What a perverse government!

When are drug cards going to become mandatory so that you don't have, as I have and as you have, cases of people who don't have a drug card? When it comes near to the end of the month—this is really interesting, Mr. Minister—some of the municipalities call in the drug cards, don't they, or else they add up the totals and so don't get sick at the end of the month because, in fact, your drug card is gone. On the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st they just don't get drugs because the municipalities are adding up the month's receipts. It's very difficult to get drugs. Why don't we make drug cards mandatory for everyone on FBA and GWA?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We've said earlier, Mr. Chairman, that we attach a very high priority to providing prescribed drugs. And we hope to be able to do it in the coming fiscal year. The first priority would be the recipients under FBA. And if we have sufficient money, we'll include more.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you get up in the House and move it and we'll support you. I guarantee you. You might not have the Tory support—

Mr. Chairman: No threats, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: —but you'll have NDP and Liberal support on this.

Mrs. Campbell: You bet you will.

Mr. Martel: We'll support you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sure my colleagues—

Mr. Martel: I wouldn't be too sure of them—

Mrs. Campbell: We'll stand up and congratulate you.

Mr. Martel: —after I listened to some of the statements the other night.

Mr. Chairman: Come on. Let's get back to the subject here. On vote 2502.

Mr. Martel: I know that the member for Humber (Mr. Leluk) would do it, to his credit, because he realizes the value of it, but your orthodontist doesn't.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): You missed the point, Mr. Martel. The Chairman has given me very specific instructions not to reply today, you see. I open my mouth, I get the gavel.

Mr. Martel: I want to talk about homemakers for a few moments seeing as the topic of drugs, after many years of haranguing, is just about at an end. The policy surrounding homemakers—what is the policy? Does anyone know what the real policy is? Would someone answer that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, certainly. Mr. Smith or Dr. Williams.

Mrs. Campbell: Send them money.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a good programme.

Dr. Williams: Mr. Chairman, the policy in regard to homemakers is to supply this serv-

ice as often as possible in order to help people and in order to keep them out of institutions. That's the general policy. The specific policies are left to the discretion of the municipalities within certain guidelines. I would be pleased, Mr. Chairman, to answer any question on any specific policy.

Mr. Martel: My concern is about situations where the mother goes to the hospital or she dies. That's the first area I want to talk about. What does the father—how high or how low would you say his salary has to be before you will assist? I find that fathers, earning \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, who bring in a homemaker, at \$200 a month or something like that, very quickly can't afford the homemaker. Yet they're based on their income and the number of children. For them to lay out \$200 or \$225 a month is very difficult. Where do you draw the line at how high the income can be before the father must pay the full amount?

Dr. Williams: Mr. Chairman, there isn't any maximum income. This is based on a needs test. You might like to know that I was calculating a budget yesterday and the family of five had an income of \$12,000 annually and yet they were able to qualify for free homemakers.

Mr. Martel: In future I'll send all of my problems in that area to you, Dr. Williams, because I have a man who has five children and his total income is about \$7,400 from two jobs and he has no assistance. That's why I raised the issue. I don't know if it's being applied uniformly across the province; that is, I guess, what I am really looking for.

Mr. Willems: The needs test, though, as it stands—

Mr. Martel: Is uniform?

Mr. Willems: Should meet most of the situations. Now how it is applied is up to the municipality.

Mr. Eberlee: Actually whether it is applied too.

Mr. Martel: Okay, that's where we come into the difficult area then. As I say, I am trying to stay away from cases, but I have that example. I am just wondering what guarantees you have that it is being applied with any uniformity across the province.

Mr. Willems: I guess the one guarantee is the kind of standards that the municipalities are setting for their own operators. In other

words, I think that if you look at this, the municipal welfare administrators, or social service administrators, as a group, are trying to develop standards that they will agree to. I think from one standpoint this is more effective if the control comes from within the system than if it is laid on by somebody else. In their standards sittings they are trying to achieve themselves with their councils, elected officials, interpretation, I think, as an effective way, one method of achieving uniformity of standards as it relates to different situations.

Mr. Martel: Would you agree that many people aren't aware that should they go to the hospital, or for a death, that there is such a thing as homemaker care?

Mr. Willems: Well, obviously I think the homemaker care is a good programme.

Mr. Martel: I think it is a superb programme. My concern is that I have many areas where the people don't know. They come to me and they say, "What am I going to do?" And I say, "Don't you realize there is homemaker care?" They never heard of it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For elderly people, we are in the process of producing a pamphlet giving all the services that are available. There are many people, for instance, who don't know about the property tax credit, the sales tax credit, and all these. So we will have all the homemaker services available—meals-on-wheels in certain areas. This will be designed specially for elderly persons, but they are being considered for other groups.

Mr. Martel: Whatever your standards are going to be for the type of homemaker you want, would you not consider utilizing some of the mothers who are on FBA and training them to work in homemaker care? And not rip them off so much, of course, when they get paid. But it seems to me that there could be a real function, a very positive course—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a good suggestion, we would be glad to—

Mr. Martel: If we were to help them and of course not take it away from them after \$60—that 75 cents on the dollar—to elevate the money.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As an example of this, we have a group of mothers in the north, native women, who came to us with proposals and we provided them with training programmes so they could go back into their community and function as homemakers in

their isolated communities. This was done in conjunction with Confederation College.

Mr. Martel: We have a lot of calls. You know, I represent a lot of small municipalities down through the French River and so on, where they don't even know the programme exists. Within the last two weeks I have had calls for it. No one in the community knows about the programme, and no one is prepared to look after families of four or five while the mother is in the hospital.

It is a nice way of supplementing their income a little if you didn't take it away from them, giving them that Christmas bonus, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But this is mentioned. We have those little booklets, those little pamphlets, of services available under our ministry, and homemakers are mentioned in that pamphlet.

Mr. Martel: Well, I just think it is a way that we could assist people to help themselves.

There's another way. I don't want to jump ahead of myself on this type of thing, but counselling at this stage of the game might be entered into. How much use do you make of senior citizens? Many of them are really sharp—you know, they have all their faculties. I certainly noticed that when I addressed their convention. Many of them lived through the depression and so on when money was tight.

How many of those people do you ever consider making useful in the community? Do you know what they really resent? I said to them, when I addressed them, I said, "You know that phoney one-week senior citizens' week that the minister set aside?"—now you wait a minute, Mr. Minister. You know what? That brought the house down. They don't want to be remembered one week a year, they want to feel useful 52 weeks a year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Exactly.

Mr. Martel: That might be an area, counselling.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's the theme, and on that subject, Mr. Chairman, we started a programme a few months ago called; I believe it was called Senior Citizens Volunteers. I attended the first class of about 30. These are retired persons about 55 years of age and more and we give them a training programme—this one was about a week—and they go back in their own communities to help senior

citizens. We don't give them any wages, but we give them a certain amount to pay expenses and they go back into their own communities to assist senior citizens in explaining the various services and filling out income tax forms, where to apply for the GIS, how to fill out property tax credit forms and so forth. This is to—

Mr. Martel: Couldn't that be enlarged on, though? What I'm thinking about is that we don't have counsellors in northern Ontario as you and I both know. The city of Sudbury does not have a credit counsellor. Thunder Bay purchases some.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Sudbury? I thought Sudbury was one of those cities that was being considered.

Mr. Martel: Well it might be being considered, but it doesn't have one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Thunder Bay has them, of course, and Sault Ste. Marie. As you say, Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie have had them for some time.

Mr. Martel: It seems to me that with some classes to start with you could be not just putting these people, in touch with senior citizens, but actually letting them go in to help women who have difficulties on GWA or FBA, in counselling, in cooking—you know, where they don't actually get involved in the cooking. Some of these people are the world's best cooks because in their day they didn't have a can opener. Today, if you took a can opener away from most women, everyone would starve.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You be careful.

Mr. Martel: I know Mrs. Campbell is going to disagree with me on that, but it happens to be a fact of life.

Mrs. Campbell: Your true NDP philosophy is showing up.

Mr. Martel: I'm telling you if the can opener disappeared around my house, frequently we'd go hungry.

But it seems to me these people are good cooks. They didn't have all the facilities that are available today. They could be utilized.

With any imagination—with any imagination at all in your department, I think I could give senior citizens a variety of volunteer work, a little bit of income maybe for credit counselling, because they went through the toughest times of the depression when they didn't have much money, and in helping

other women learn how to manage their own household—and frequently that is one of the problems with recipients.

You could take the men and utilize them because most people aren't that handy. You've got retired machinists, carpenters—the whole business—home repairs would be made under the guidance of one of these elderly people. The elderly people wouldn't do the work. That's how I used to do my carpentry work. My dad used to look over my shoulder and give me instructions, and it works. We could utilize senior citizens galore. We don't even start to tap it.

Mr. Eberlee: There is no lack of opportunities for people to operate as volunteers.

Mr. Martel: There is nothing co-ordinating it at all.

Mr. Eberlee: That's very true. In Toronto, for example, there is a very active volunteer centre, and this year through the research branch—which we've already covered I guess—we are giving about \$20,000 to help them with their work. But, as you say, there is a great deal more effort needed to co-ordinate this thing across the province.

Mr. Martel: There is so much expertise out there in those people that could be utilized to assist other people less fortunate. What you would do is make them feel useful—and they would be useful.

Many elderly people are lonely. Their families have moved away and they are very lonesome. If you could be involving them in the community, you would be helping the less fortunate. You would be making their lives more useful and they would be much happier and yet we let all that great resource go by. I hear people always talking about the senior citizens, and they say, "There is a great untapped resource." Let's do something with it.

Mr. Eberlee: Do we as a ministry have to do that, though, or is—

Mr. Martel: Well, let's co-ordinate it.

Mr. Eberlee: —the existence of so many organizations that are crying out for volunteer help not something which is wrong?

Mr. Martel: You could be using it to help the people who come under your jurisdiction, like the FBA, the GWA, the blind and the handicapped. You could be developing a community service for these people by using people who want to be used, who want to feel part of the community.

Mr. Eberlee: In many centres of Ontario that would mean, though, our taking over the volunteer bureaus that are being developed.

Mr. Martel: I wouldn't want to see you take them over.

Mr. Eberlee: That is the implication, I gather.

Mr. Martel: No, I want you to be maybe the catalyst to bring this about. Your people know the needs. Your field workers, for example, know what woman could use a little bit of counselling for cooking. You do it in Sudbury through the Little Sisters of Charity, I think. We could be utilizing people who want something to do.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, that is more—

Mr. Chairman: Could that be covered under the next vote?

Mr. Martel: I just brought it in because we were talking about homemakers, and I wanted to see if there was another area we could be drawing on.

Mr. Chairman: Can we have No. 12 now?

Mr. Martel: No, I'm down to 13.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I'm sorry.

Mr. Martel: I'm moving along fairly rapidly here.

Mr. Chairman: Lucky 13.

Mr. Martel: Special assistance.

Mr. Parrott: This is where the whole problem started.

Mr. Martel: We're back to that one. This is the vote where we can really talk about special assistance, eh? We have batted it around in all the preliminaries.

Tell me, Mr. Minister, how does someone who needs a refrigerator get one when after 20 years theirs collapses totally? If they don't get a refrigerator, then they can't go and shop in quantity, which would reduce their cost of living, if that's possible today. They have to go to the store every day to buy a little bit of meat—if they have a roast it could spoil, and the milk go sour, and yet there is no way for them even to purchase a secondhand one, unless they get special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, there is supplementary assistance.

Mr. Martel: One is as difficult to get as the other, really. I don't know what the distinction is. I think that we should throw one of the categories away and start from square one. "Special assistance" and "supplementary", that's all a lot of nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Okay.

Mr. Martel: It's just ridiculous. That's part of the problem. You've got more rules and regulations and it takes an army just to look after the rules and regulations.

Mrs. Campbell: Sure.

Mr. Martel: What do we do, Mr. Minister, when the municipality says "No, we're not giving special assistance"? They tell me to go to the Salvation Army or go to some charity.

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute, Mr. Martel, you asked a question and there was an answer here.

Mr. Martel: Okay.

Mr. Chairman: They were starting to give it to you when you took over.

Mr. Martel: All right, I apologize, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is there a service available?

Mr. Martel: What service?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For up to \$500, we do not need federal approval, but over \$500 federal approval is required.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And, of course, as you know, again it's at the discretion of the county or district, whatever the case may be.

Mr. Martel: Because you won't fund that much.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we have, though. In the past year, in assistance to municipalities, have we not transferred about 12,500 more or less permanently unemployable persons from GWA to FBA? Have we not taken over extended care as of April 1, 1972, which is now funded 100 per cent by the provincial and federal governments? About 60 per cent of those who are in homes for the aged were responsibilities of the municipalities, where we had to share.

This has been a substantial help. There are other areas where we helped also. I know

you won't like this when I say it, but \$180 million was given to municipalities. Again, you have to look at the whole package.

Mr. Martel: You'll have a real bundle left over by the time that seven per cent takes its full effect.

Let me show you on page 63 of your own manual. You fund everything else at 20, 30 and 50 per cent. That's general assistance, supplementary and homemakers' service and nurses' service, but the one that you leave out is special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's coming.

Mr. Martel: Oh, it's coming. Is that a commitment?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I do sincerely—

Mr. Martel: Are you letting it out of the bag?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, it's coming. We've asked for this. We've asked for it. There is no secret to this. In the pie there are X number of dollars and we do believe that we should share in special assistance but there would be several millions of dollars and, again, it's a question of priority.

You mentioned drugs a little while ago. I believe prescribed drugs is No. 1 priority or certainly very top priority. Then the Children's Aid Societies come and see us and they say, "Your formula is not working in the way that it was set up five years ago." We fund 60 per cent and 40 per cent—60 per cent by the provincial government and 40 per cent by the municipalities. Metro Toronto is a good example. They say "Your formula now is working adversely and costing us a lot more money." They attach a high priority—

Mr. Martel: Doesn't Ottawa fund the Children's Aid Societies?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Most of these are under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. Martel: Yes, so the province's share is only 30 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: But fundamentally our dilemma is this: If we happen to have \$10 million floating around loose this year, where are we going to spend it? Are we going to give it to recipients directly in increased allowances or are we going to subsidize municipal treasuries by taking on a share of special assistance in these other things?

As a civil servant, I see no particular reason why the municipalities can't pay, particularly in the light of—

Mrs. Campbell: Who is paying the bill in the municipality?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, the extra \$180 million this year—

Mrs. Campbell: Oh!

Mr. Eberlee: —in unconditional grants. All these items.

Mrs. Campbell: Have you seen the bills submitted by the city of Toronto to your government because of the inadequate assessment?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, as somebody who has a cottage in a—

Mrs. Campbell: It is \$61,000 of overwork.

Mr. Eberlee: —rural county of Ontario where the welfare bill is very substantial I find it peculiar that my own taxes, the taxes in this particular village, have dropped by 25 per cent this year simply in response to the \$180 million that has been parcelled out.

Mr. Martel: You would think it would be easier—

Mr. Eberlee: Well, we certainly could afford to pick up the bill.

Mr. Martel: —then to get special assistance, wouldn't you?

Mr. Eberlee: It is very difficult to understand why it isn't paid.

Mrs. Campbell: I wish I could say the same thing for mine.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Special assistance has increased an average of 25 per cent over the past few years and this year it's \$30 million.

Mr. Martel: Because of the pressures that are being put on the municipalities; because at last we are getting some people—I know in my own area the board is made up now of elected people, one of them being a doctor, also a socialist; one of them a—

Mr. Parrott: There's no discriminating in the professions.

Mr. Martel: Well, it's to his credit.

Mr. N. G. Leluk (Humber): Maybe he would give up some of his salary to the working poor.

Mr. Martel: He realized he didn't have to join the establishment.

Mr. Eberlee: But I imagine, Mr. Martel, that you wouldn't disagree with us if we chose to pass the \$10 million—the hypothetical \$10 million—on to the recipients in the form of increased family benefits allowances instead of subsidizing municipal treasuries.

Mr. Martel: Well, that being hypothetical, and—

Mr. Eberlee: It is the dilemma; that's a fact.

Mr. Martel: The real dilemma is that the ministry allowed the amounts for service to fall so far behind. Your dilemma now is that even to try to catch up would mean you would need a real substantial shot in the arm. That's the real dilemma.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, don't—

Mr. Martel: If you had kept up with the needs of the crippled and the blind and that all along, no matter what you get now is going to be insufficient because your Treasury Board isn't going to give you enough to overcome what happened in the last four or five years when you fell so far behind.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But let's be fair in this. Don't criticize the civil servants.

Mr. Martel: I'm not criticizing the civil servants.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You can criticize me and the government. Do you think—

Mr. Martel: I'm criticizing the government of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —it's easy for those who visit these people? They can see their conditions. Don't you think it would be a lot easier for them if the allowances were higher? Don't blame them. Blame me and my colleagues.

Mr. Martel: I'm not blaming them. You don't hear me blaming them, in fact in my opening remarks a week ago on Tuesday, I had to give those people credit. I didn't know how they could possibly work for this department, if you will recall. I am convinced it's because of their dedication to people but working with this miserly government has made it miserable. They should all get some type of award.

Mrs. Campbell: The Victoria Cross?

Mr. Martel: Yes, the Victoria Cross.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you know something, I checked in BC to see what the influx in the population was and they told me that their population was only having a natural growth rate. There is no influx into BC—

Mr. Martel: Why should there be?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: From the way you described it.

Mr. Martel: You should look at Ontario which has a higher gross national product. It should be able to afford to look after its own people properly. Although there are people moving to BC to take advantage of the benefits being paid in BC now, it's a pretty costly fare to get out there. I'm sure that Ontario would subsidize the fare, though, for many of those people.

Mr. Chairman: How long is the waiting period?

Mr. Martel: I don't know. It's much like here. There is no waiting period here in Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, there is.

Mr. Martel: When you come into Ontario?

Mr. Chairman: No, no. To go to qualify in BC.

Mr. Martel: Where did you get that?

Mr. Chairman: There is.

Mr. Martel: Would you produce it before the estimates are finished? I don't want to leave the illusion that there's something there that isn't.

Mr. Parrott: Can I have that last line again?

Mr. Martel: Don't perpetuate another myth. He's got enough of them.

Mr. Parrott: You have done fairly well.

Mr. Martel: No, mine are all factual. You're not shooting any of them down.

Mr. Parrott: I can't even get a word in any more.

Mr. Martel: When I yield you'll have your day, but you'd better have your facts.

Mr. Parrott: I have got three loads here.

Mr. Martel: Special assistance, therefore, is coming. That's nice to hear.

Mr. Eberlee: But there's nothing to prevent a municipality from doing its duty.

Mrs. Campbell: Doing its what?

Mr. Eberlee: Duty.

Mr. Martel: My municipality this year has already spent, in special assistance, in January, \$5,900; in February, \$804; in March, \$7,073; April, \$5,934; May, \$10,848; June, \$19,053; and July, \$6,818. As I said the other day, my concern is that the city of Sudbury did not encourage all of those people to come there. Industry did.

Why should the taxpayer in Sudbury fall prey to what was created by industry? Maybe we should levy it against industry. They're the ones that bring the people in. Actually, they are advertising for them again in New Brunswick and when they're finished with them, after six months, or eight months, or a year, they dump them. Why shouldn't the burden fall on them?

That's the point that I'm trying to get across. We don't encourage them, although we don't discourage them. We want people to come if there are jobs, but we are not actively recruiting people. Some people are, and yet they fall on the municipal taxpayer.

I don't think it's fair for the citizens of Sudbury to have to pay the tax bill for people who come in from New Brunswick. Maybe Inco should pay, or Falconbridge, but why should it be the taxpayer? It's the same with Toronto, which is an attractive place to come, for some people. I don't happen to be one of them. Coming from the north, the minister should understand that. I just don't think that they should be the ones who have to pick up 50 per cent of the special assistance, on those grounds alone.

Mr. Eberlee: Their total costs for this year, though, are going to be something like \$63 million for the municipality, the total share of the overall amount, and when you measure that against the \$180 million added in the spring, 1973 budget.

Mr. Martel: I think you're looking at a straw man, really. There'll be a lot more left though, Mr. Minister. Put your bid in early, because you're going to collect more than you had anticipated because of the increased cost of living. Get your bid in early. Be the first one at the gate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will do our best.

Mr. Martel: As I say, I get so discouraged when a man or a woman comes to me and

says: "Look, our fridge has totally collapsed. Our stove is gone." One woman had one element out of four working. How is she supposed to look after her family? When I go to the municipality they say to me: "Have you checked with the Catholic charities? Have you checked with the Salvation Army?"

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Martel: I'm not a field worker. I don't have time but I do it, and frequently I strike out. And when you do get something for them in many instances—you know what might be the solution, Mr. Minister, for fridges and stoves, I want to tell you, Ontario should put a bid in; the federal government sells all these fridges and stoves and so on, and it is local businessmen who get them in Toronto and in Sudbury. And they make killings on them, because some of them are in superb shape.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If they are not new, if they are used, would we not be accused of giving used equipment, used furniture to disadvantaged people?

Mr. Martel: But they are getting nothing now. I don't want to see them getting used ones, but if it is the case of a used one or none at all—there has got to be something. There has just got to be something.

We now come to the escalator clause. We can expect an escalator clause, come next year? In the main?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As far as our ministry is concerned we certainly will recommend this. An escalator clause makes sense. Last week it was agreed in Ottawa that the Canada Pension plan would have an escalator clause. It's now on the OAS and for those getting OAS and the GIS, the maximum, it makes sense. For those who are on FBA I think that it's sound.

Mr. Martel: And compensation, that should be included. So that when you give the next five per cent raise they will get it at least from the Compensation Board if not from the Ontario government. Well, I am looking forward to that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are in agreement with an escalator clause.

Mr. Martel: I'm delighted to hear it.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Martel. Just on this point I would like to get something straight—under this special assistance.

In my municipality, which is under a county social services committee, such things as Mr. Martel has mentioned are made available to people who qualify for them. I happen to know this in particular cases, because the people who have made these arrangements have been concerned because the person who has supplied either a service or a product is getting a little bit upset about the length of time it takes to get paid. So in other words this has been done.

Mr. Eberlee: The bulk of the municipalities do provide special aid. The bulk of the municipalities do meet the requirements of people.

Mr. Chairman: Would you know how many municipalities?

Dr. Williams: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We have just completed a study on that and we find that 93 per cent of the municipalities covering about 95 per cent of the total population do provide supplementary aid and special assistance.

Mr. Martel: Do you want to break that down? Would that include all of the things you outlined, such as furniture, if need be, or does it pertain primarily to dentures, eye-glasses? Are there areas, in other words, that you are leaving out, that they won't support?

Dr. Williams: I believe that there are. They don't all have the same policies, so I can't say that they are all giving the same things.

Mr. Martel: You see, why I encourage special assistance—and if you fund it, then you have a little bit of input—is to ensure that the kids who need glasses get them. Until you have an input you are not going to be able to do that. That is why I am encouraging this. Because one child is going without a pair of glasses in 1973 that doesn't stand this province very proud. And yet that happens.

Mr. Chairman: To progress further on this particular case, how does the province get into this approval of up to \$500?

Mr. Martel: It doesn't.

Mrs. Campbell: It doesn't.

Mr. Chairman: In this particular case it did.

Mr. Martel: No. It gives approval. Oh, yes, it gives approval, but that is just because of Ottawa. The province doesn't need approval—

Mr. Chairman: Much as I respect your authority on this I would like to have it from here, please.

Mr. Eberlee: It's over \$500 where approval was required. Mind you this policy was changed in the spring of this year.

Mr. Martel: You should read your mail.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If a fridge costs say \$495, and the local administrator believes that that person should have it, they can go ahead and provide it. Supposing she needs a fridge and a washing machine and the total amount is \$700, then we need a little from Ottawa to share on the Canada Assistance Plan. Ottawa has to provide approval for any amounts of \$500 and over.

Mr. Chairman: In other words this assistance is available.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: In 93 per cent of the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is correct.

Mr. Martel: But not in all cases. I tell you it came out if you read your mail on Mar. 27, 1973. One doesn't have to be an expert to read his mail.

I guess I'll go on to another item. The UIC agreement which you still don't have.

Mr. Willems: Unemployment insurance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes?

Mr. Martel: You've got something that you send out to your administrators; the last letter I had from the minister. You haven't acknowledged that it was completed. You sent out some direction to the municipal people as to how they could go about it. But is there a formal agreement with Ottawa now? Is it workable? The administrators tell me that a series of stuff sent out makes it almost unworkable it is so complicated.

Mr. Willems: Mr. Chairman, it isn't working as well as we would like it to, and as a result we have been having a series of meetings with the unemployment insurance people. We hope that as a result of those meetings, and according to the promises that they gave us, it will work to the degree that we had expected.

Mr. Martel: You think you will iron out the kinks shortly, though?

Mr. Willems: We hope so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: WCB—let me ask you, has the Minister of Labour (Mr. Guindon) approached you with a recommendation I made? I suggested that a WCB recipient who is reduced to 50 per cent under a doctor's orders saying he is ready for light duty can then go to welfare and get assistance if necessary. He signs a wage assignment and he gets additional assistance, the assignment going directly to the welfare board of the local area.

I've always objected to a worker being forced on to light duty which sees his income reduced to 50 per cent, because I don't believe that the municipality or the Ontario government should, in fact, be paying welfare to workers who are hurt in industrial accidents.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Right you are.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't either.

Mr. Martel: And the number of people who the province is really subsidizing is getting greater every day. In other words we are subsidizing industry. The second we pay out general welfare to a man who is in an industrial accident, and he is told he can go back to work—and in the case of the companies in my area now they simply don't take them back, and there are 400 and some—they fall on the welfare roll.

They don't belong on that welfare roll, first of all. Secondly, the province shouldn't be funding it. Thirdly, why in God's name can't you work it in reverse; that the Workmen's Compensation Board, when they reduce a man to 50 per cent, contacts you people, you people send the difference to the worker through the Workmen's Compensation Board? I don't think a worker should be forced to go through the degradation involved in drawing welfare, and it is a degradation. I would like to take some of these people over here with me some day.

Mr. Parrott: That is a bunch of nonsense. I object. I object to the principle here, Mr. Chairman it is fine to keep talking about the no-conscience attitude on the lefthand side or the righthand side.

And that's a bunch of nonsense. If it were true I'm sure that the House might be composed a little differently. I don't think you can make those kind of untrue statements, unfounded.

You have no right to make a subject of decision on a man's conscience, on his attitudes and that's what you are doing. I think

on constitutional grounds we have a right to challenge that fact.

Mr. Martel: With the greatest of respect—

Mr. Parrott: You do not have a corner on the market of trying to help the poor; of trying to help people in general. That is just not a fair accusation and I think we should object to it strenuously.

Mr. Martel: You do whatever you want.

Mr. Parrott: That's exactly what I did.

Mr. Martel: I'm glad—and then you go upstairs and listen over the lunch hour, as I have on many occasions, about all the welfare recipients who are bums. I have read over and over again in the last five years stated by leading politicians—led by Charlie MacNaughton. He was quoted in every newspaper when he was Treasurer as saying all the bums were on welfare.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel and Mr. Parrott, please get back to the vote.

Mr. Martel: And there is the former minister who held this portfolio; and the present Minister of Education (Mr. Wells). You just have to listen to use your judgement—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, I am going to rule you out of order and ask you to get back to the vote. You were provocative; he replied; you have done your thing—now let's get back to the—

Mr. Martel: He is being provocative. I was not provocative.

Mr. Leluk: You don't like to hear the other side, do you?

Mr. Martel: What was that?

Mr. Leluk: I said you don't like to hear the other side, do you?

Mr. Martel: Tell me about the poor.

Mr. Chairman: I am going to include Mr. Leluk.

Mr. Martel: I think you interjected last Friday when I was speaking.

Mr. Chairman: The three of you now, please get back to this vote.

Mr. Martel: I am back to it. Why, as the minister, are you not leading the battle against the province having to subsidize industry in the form of welfare payments to people who are hurt in industrial accidents

until they are ready to resume full work? Or if the company fails to give them full duty, why should the province pick up the tab? Now, that's a tough one, I know.

Mr. Eberlee: I am not aware that that is a widespread problem.

Mr. Martel: Oh, it is growing.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, it is dreadful.

Mr. Martel: Check your list of people who were hurt and are not on full welfare. They are getting maybe 25 per cent or 50 per cent WCB; or they are getting a small pension—perhaps a disabled father's pension, which you took over—and are living off welfare. But all were injured as the result of industrial accidents.

Mr. Eberlee: Now, you are speaking about cases in the past.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about—

Mr. Eberlee: The pension is based on salaries payable in the past.

Mr. Martel: I am talking about people who are being dumped today.

Mr. Eberlee: Oh, I see, persons who have been undergoing treatment and who have been on pension; the pension is reduced when they can go back to work—get light-work—and no work is available.

Mr. Martel: And they end up down here.

Mr. Chairman: But that really isn't a pension either, is it?

Mr. Eberlee: That's viewed as a—

Mr. Martel: No, no, it is not. It is a temporary total disability allowance.

Mr. Chairman: And they get cut from 100 per cent down to 50 while they are brought down here. I think this is the point you are making.

Mr. Martel: Yes, and they end up on the welfare rolls.

Mr. Eberlee: I suppose the issue then is that they end up on the welfare roll because there is no employment for them.

Mr. Martel: There is no light duty for them, right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is one of the areas they call the social and employment services strategy.

Mr. Martel: Certainly they have to live with dignity and they must by right—but why should the province be supporting a man when in fact he was hurt in an industrial accident? Why should it be the province that is burdened with that and not the employer? If the employer had to pay the full shot constantly, you would find they would obtain very useful jobs for some of these people.

Mr. Eberlee: This is the sort of case where a man who is hurt is living on a compensation allowance. He recovers completely and goes back to the labour market, but there is no job available for him. Now, is he still a compensation case or is he an unemployment case?

Mr. Martel: No, no, he's—

Mr. Eberlee: That's where the area of difficulty arises, if he is between unemployment—

Mr. Martel: Only if the position is that he's ready to resume full work. The real problem is that the doctor says he is only ready for suitable work. I want to know what suitable work is to a man who has had a back accident—an underground miner. He is not going back mining, ever.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, that of course is an issue under the Compensation Board—it is not a welfare issue.

Mr. Martel: Ah, but then as you try to resolve that one he comes into your bailiwick. Because if it's reduced first to 50 per cent and eventually to 25 per cent, he then comes to the local welfare administrator and he says: "I need some assistance. I'll sign a wage assignment." WCB sends his 50 per cent, if it is 50 per cent, to the GWA office in Sudbury.

I have two concerns. I don't think the man should be reduced to welfare, first of all. I don't think he should have to. I would like to see it worked in reverse, if it is at all possible. That is, if he was reduced on WCB and if you have to subsidize him, let the payment come directly from the Workmen's Compensation Board so the man's self respect is not destroyed.

Because if you take a man who has earned his own keep for 30 years—you know, a hard rock miner—do you think falling on welfare, to some of those people, does anything for them? It just destroys them. I've got people who would starve first. Many

of them from first generation ethnic communities, who would starve first rather than go to the welfare roll. Their sons will help them, their daughters will help them, but they won't subject themselves to the welfare roll.

Mr. Eberlee: I think the reason we are not directly aware of this as being an extensive problem is because these people go for general welfare assistance. They are not people directly on our FBA rolls, except for certain cases—

Mr. Martel: Some will end up that way.

Mr. Eberlee: —they're persons who are receiving allowances from salaries way, way back in the 1930s that were very much lower.

Mr. Martel: Could there be a study requested of all GWA local offices, then, to find out how many? I think it is important your department know how much it is funding that thing—now, as it becomes more prevalent. You know, when you've got low unemployment, it is very difficult to find jobs. But how much are we funding industry? I expect it is quite an amount and it is in the wrong place.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it is a good point. It would be interesting to know just how many there are and whether it puts more emphasis on the industry to—

Mr. Martel: —find jobs for them. I'm not saying just sit around. I guess I fight more compensation cases, probably, than anyone in the House, because I have an area where the work is underground, there are a tremendous number of low-back injuries—more than you can count. I picked up six new compensation cases on Saturday alone, and it is like that every weekend at home.

I have so many of them on the welfare roll. I immediately ask for rehabilitation; I don't want them on the welfare roll and I don't want them on a pension. I don't think it does a young man of 35 any good to be on a pension. It doesn't do his family any good and it doesn't do him any good.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: One area—and this is just open thinking—may be we should consider the area of sheltered workshops for the physically disabled. We could consider whether there is some useful work that could be performed in that area to enlarge this programme. The people would be doing useful work and be paid wages.

Mr. Martel: See, one of the things that bothers me is that the Workmen's Compensation Board recommends that the function of their people who are actively out in the field today should be consultative only. And yet, I know that in the Sudbury area Mr. Dickson finds more people in on-job training than in a consultative way. Now, maybe it is different in Toronto, but I've already talked to the Minister of Labour about it. I'm concerned that if we reduce everything to the consultative level, in areas where you have low education levels and so on the programmes offered by Canada Manpower aren't going to do the job. It has got to be more on a one-to-one basis. But this bothers me because I've got so many and my area is so heavily ethnic—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This applies to a lot of one-industry towns. I have the same problem in my riding, also, where there is just one industry too—pulp and paper or sawmills.

Mr. Martel: And they don't want to go on the welfare rolls. They just don't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman. We'll certainly look into this.

Mr. Martel: Well, everything I've said, Mr. Minister, I have lined up item by item, very deliberately, to try to indicate something to you. What we are moving to, of course, is some type of guaranteed income supplement.

But you've got a long, hard row to hoe which my friends over there, although they are a little bit excitable, maybe would realize and support you. Because as I've said all along, I think your ministry is the most difficult ministry of all. And it is difficult because of the myths and the misconceptions that surround people who are on welfare benefits, of any description.

If we could just educate people to the real problems, to the fact that we don't have a real outlay of capital—we are talking about \$241 million or \$242 million. The commitment of the province isn't that great yet—\$242 million off a total budget of \$7 billion, or \$483 million if we add the two together, which still is not a great amount.

You have to destroy the myths that were perpetuated by people like Tom Wells—and I name him—and Charlie MacNaughton, who went around the province in 1970 screaming their innards out about all the people on welfare being lazy and so forth. Those are the myths you have to overcome in order to get the funds you are going to need to bring it up to par. In fact, your problem is not only to bring it up to par, but to bring it up to what is necessary and sufficient to meet the costs

by the time you make the necessary adjustments—and it's going to be a substantial amount.

You are going to have all kinds of people saying, "No, that amount is not necessary in this particular field." If they'd only sit down once, every one of them—you know, you should buy them all a copy of the poverty report, and have Billy the Kid assign it, as a teacher would, as a reading assignment and say that everybody must read it.

Mr. Chairman: You're getting repetitive now.

Mr. Martel: Everybody must read it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Martel: It would do you a lot of good in getting the funds you are going to need to bring it up to where it should be.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: No, no.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I didn't know if the member for Sudbury East had completed his 26 items.

Mr. Martel: I'm saving four for tomorrow. I'm just having a rest.

Mr. Chairman: You are being provocative. No more of that now. On vote 2502.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought I might be able to assist him on some of his comments and perhaps I would be able to agree with some.

My particular concern relates to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Perhaps the minister is not aware that such a letter has been sent out, and I think I should put it on the record so that the other members are aware of the type of letter being sent out.

This is a letter from Workmen's Compensation Board to a particular person. It says:

A review of the information in your case indicates that your condition has improved and that you are no longer disabled. Full compensation has therefore been discontinued as of Sept. 21, 1973.

You may be entitled to benefits at a reduced rate should you suffer a wage loss due to partial disability. You should ask your doctor what type of work you can do [he's with an employment agency] and then determine if your employer can provide a suitable job. If your employer is unable to provide you with a suitable job and you have no other work to go to, we

would be pleased to try to assist you to obtain employment.

Should you desire our help, please complete the attached form request for vocational rehabilitation services and return it to the Workmen's Compensation Board as soon as possible. It is also suggested that you register for employment with your nearest Canada Manpower Centre and apply for any benefit for which you may be eligible through the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Mr. Martel: And if you are out a year, you can't get unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, of course, if a person is classed as partially disabled and as being capable of modified light work—I believe that's what they call it—and he goes to seek employment, there is no way he is going to get employment. What you are telling this person is that he has to seek other employment, but they are not going to hire a cripple in a sense, because they say he can't perform his duties in the labour force. Then you say to him that he is no longer going to be paid any more workmen's compensation benefits, but he can seek disability benefits from the unemployment insurance fund. This is the direction that has been sent.

I went to the Workmen's Compensation Board to see the claims officer who is mentioned here and, you know, there is no such person in the department. This is a general form letter that is sent out to every person who gets to this stage. Some cluck down at the Workmen's Compensation Board pulls it out of the file and says, "He's been on long enough. We'll just send him this letter."

I called the new chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Mr. Michael Starr, and discussed the matter over the phone with him. I also sent him a letter concerning this particular letter, and I got a reply back on Oct. 16. This is what the letter says:

Since my letter of Oct. 10, 1973 I have had the opportunity of reviewing Mr.—[I shouldn't really mention his name] case. He said he originally suffered strain in his lower back on July 16, 1972.

It goes on to say:

As these specialists were unable to fully identify the degree of symptoms complained of by the claimant, he was referred to [Dr. so-and-so] psychiatrist, for assessment. Dr. Grant, in his report of Aug. 17, 1973, has recommended that the best ap-

proach to therapy for [Mr. so-and-so] would be to return to suitable employment.

Now, if he is disabled—

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Haggerty, I think we are getting away from our vote.

Mr. Haggerty: No, no, but this is the point.

Mr. Chairman: If you are saying you wish to reinforce your previous argument.

Mr. Haggerty: That is right.

Mr. Chairman: I think you've done it. We don't need it detailed in this particular case.

Mr. Haggerty: The details? I think some of the members don't quite understand. And it says: "A recent review by—"

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, I have to rule you out of order. Please get back to the vote.

Mr. Haggerty: I just wanted to tell you what did take place, finally, after I intervened in this particular case. He was given an additional six weeks' full compensation. Now, that is available to all claimants.

Mr. Chairman: Surely, this is a matter you should be taking up further with the Workmen's Compensation Board and not at this ministry's estimates?

Mr. Haggerty: No, not when they skirt their responsibility and send the person back to collect welfare. This is what they're doing.

If a person's benefits are cut off, there is only one source that he can go to and that is to receive family benefits under the Family Benefits Act or general welfare. Now, this is what he's told to do.

And in no way, as the member for Sudbury East said, should that person be told to get assistance this way. That is degrading that person to the lowest—well, I won't say it—but that is degrading that person. There is no dignity in this, whatsoever, in directing that person where to go. That humiliates the family and everything.

Mr. Chairman: I think we all agree with you on this point, but surely this doesn't come under these estimates. Maybe the remedy to it is to work with the compensation board.

Mrs. Campbell: You have to educate the deputy minister; he doesn't know this is going on.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. I don't think he knew what was going on either. But the member for Sudbury East is quite right in what he is saying. This is what goes on throughout the Province of Ontario. It's wrong to treat human beings this way.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have any further points you want to bring up on these estimates?

Mr. Haggerty: We definitely have further points.

Mr. Martel: Are you going to do a study on that, Ray, for us?

Mr. Haggerty: They are going to do more study.

Mr. Martel: To find out how much it's costing, is that right?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. It sounds like an expert; you know, one who knows more and more about less and less all the time. The other matter—if I can recall—the other night, the minister stated, through the questioning by the committee here, that he was going to give further consideration to additional benefits to the GWA and FBA systems. Right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think I said we attach a very high priority to the disabled and handicapped in our allowances.

Mrs. Campbell: They don't know it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are the ones who need additional assistance.

Mr. Haggerty: If I interpret what you said the other night it was—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Let's put it this way: Those under the Family Benefits Act, they are aged people, handicapped physically and mentally, widows—

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. I think you said that consideration would be given to upgrading their assistance. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Haggerty: The question is, when? With the additional revenue that this province has taken in with this additional two per cent sales tax, which causes a hardship to those persons on low income and on fixed incomes and so forth, are you going to bring in an additional or a supplementary budget again this fall to cover this extra amount?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I do not anticipate a supplementary budget this fall.

Mr. Haggerty: Then where are you going to get the revenue?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the beginning of the year, though. I would hope that we would be able to announce our policy some time during the current session, but I do not anticipate a supplementary budget at this time.

Mr. Haggerty: How would you bring in the increase without digging up the additional funds? Where are you going to get it from if you do not go to a supplementary budget?

Mr. Martel: They have all kinds left over.

Mr. Haggerty: I think the minister—I think this is an important question and if the increases don't come in you're misleading this committee then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For instance, we have been able to give a five per cent increase on Sept. 1. We were able to give this without going to Management Board or Treasury for additional assistance.

Mr. Haggerty: That wouldn't even cover the extra cost of hydro with increases of that kind, a five per cent per shelter cost. Surely, you must know what you're going to do and I think these people are entitled to know what you're going to do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I indicated yesterday, we will be announcing—this is government policy—this will be announced some time in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Martel: Do it before Christmas so they can have something.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Before Christmas would be a nice time.

Mr. Martel: Yes, so they will have the first cheque before Christmas.

Mr. Haggerty: You think that is going to help?

Mr. Martel: That would be nice.

Mr. Haggerty: I doubt it. I think the minister should do it, perhaps in this committee. You say that you have a programme, why is it then—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In all fairness, Mr. Chairman, what do you think that Mr.

Eberlee and Dr. Wright and all the others from all the other 10 provinces are doing? They are meeting periodically with the federal government on this whole question of a review and a reform of the income security system. This is part of their whole assessment.

Mr. Haggerty: Surely you know that they are not receiving enough now to live on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We know that there are many not receiving enough. No one is receiving enough.

Mr. Haggerty: You could come in with something here to give them a little bit of hope and encouragement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You have been reading the papers lately and as a member you are aware of it. We are all aware of it. There is no disagreement in that area.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't read your comments in the newspaper, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Haggerty: We couldn't follow them.

Mrs. Campbell: In the last item I read I searched and your name didn't appear anywhere.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mrs. Campbell, I think the minister is probably referring to the article in the Star on Tuesday with regard to the various programmes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There has been a series of articles in the Toronto Star. I think they commenced on Saturday. Those who have had an opportunity to read will have seen that they highlighted some of the inequities, and mentioned also the reviews that are going on. Sometime Mr. Chairman, if it is desirable, we would be glad to have the chairman of our task force indicate the type of work that is going on. It might be very helpful.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm deeply concerned about this. I have appeared at different times this past summer and in the past before review committees through your department here.

I can think of one particular case where I assisted this person who was living by herself. She was a widow who apparently was forced into selling her home by a social worker who came and said, "The only thing I can suggest is, if the cost of maintaining your home is too much for you, you should sell it." She sold it on her advice,

and by the time she ended up she had about \$1,800.

There were five of them there, social workers and some from the review board—I think three—taking all this down. They said, "You had \$1,800 and you should have been able to live on that for almost 14 months," or something like that. "You don't need any further assistance."

This person hadn't lived on this type of fixed income for a number of years. She thought, "Well, I'm going to have a good time," and she did. She went out and bought new furniture, things that were required in a home and that. She moved into an apartment and paid \$105 or \$110 a month, and they definitely cut her off.

Anyway they finally came through with some assistance in October. She was put back under the Family Benefits Act, I presume. At this hearing the social worker said, "Our best advice to you is that you are paying too high a rent." Even in my area the rent for an apartment is about \$110 to \$165 a month. They said to her, "Our suggestion is that you take in another person to live with you to share the cost of that apartment." I threw my hands up in the air and I looked at them and said, "Don't you ever do that because you'll end up with about \$98 a month and this bunch of chisellers will come along and cut you down to \$60 a month and tell you you've got somebody else in there to share that cost."

Many of the welfare workers in my area are nothing but a bunch of chisellers.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I don't think this is a fair statement to make.

Mr. Haggerty: They are, in my opinion, and I don't often make these statements.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am very surprised to hear you say that.

Mr. Haggerty: I say this because I've had other persons who went to an administrator in the region and were told "Because you went to Mr. Haggerty, you'll never get another penny from me." I tell you I had it out with that administrator.

Mr. Eberlee: Is this a municipal administrator?

Mr. Haggerty: Regional.

Mr. Eberlee: A regional administrator?

Mr. Haggerty: Regional, that is right.

Mr. Eberlee: One of the provincial employees?

Mr. Haggerty: No, an employee of the regional government.

Mr. Eberlee: That is the municipality.

Mr. Haggerty: I had it out with him about making that threat to that person. The person was employed in a Crystal Beach company, earning \$50 a week if the weather was good. She had to look after a young child who was just going to school and she made maybe \$45 to \$50 a week. He said at the end "You should have saved some money out of that." Well, of course, at about \$200 a month and paying \$125 a month for rent, and putting a young child into school and that, I don't know what he could think she could possibly save. So I said to him, "What does it cost you to live? What does it cost you for food a week? How many children do you have?" He thought that had no bearing on it, but I finally got it out of him.

I chew at my wife when she goes to the store and comes home having spent \$45 for one week. I ask: "What for?" but costs have increased that much.

But the attitude that some of these administrators have taken, where they say: "If you go to that member, you are cut off; you will never get another cent," I think that is wrong. These people don't want to come to me any more than I want them to come.

I think if they were well informed and a little more human an approach was given to it, I don't think you would have these problems and you wouldn't have these complaints here. I don't like to use the word "chisellers" but that is what they are to me. As I said before in the speech the other night, I think it's time that you got into and looked at some of these problems throughout the area. Because some of these people shouldn't be social workers.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say this, Mr. Chairman, the great majority—we have a very competent and a very understanding group of employees.

Mr. Martel: You are right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You can't have 100 per cent perfection, but if you are aware of some cases where things come under our jurisdiction, let us know and we will certainly look into them.

Mr. Haggerty: I mentioned one here last year in the estimates. The particular case concerned a diabetic receiving drugs under the

Family Benefits Act. And you know the problem—it's the red tape they have to go through to get drugs. It was damned well ridiculous, you know. I ended up by calling one of the administrators in the region. I said, "Look, this person only has an insulin supply for about one day. If something happens to that woman because she hasn't a supply of insulin, then I am going to hold you responsible." It wasn't too much later that there was a social worker out to see the woman. She got the papers all signed and she received the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When it comes to that area though, let's be fair. Don't blame our social workers. The question of drugs and other types of assistance is left to the discretion of the local administrator.

Mr. Haggerty: When I say regional I am not talking about your regional office. I am talking about the regional government. Maybe that's why I am not making my point clear. No, I think the person that you have here, Mr. Alfieri is one of the best there is. I wish he was back in there. I have had good assistance, help, and advice from Mr. Desiri in the region. But I am talking about the regional welfare office. That's under the regional government.

Mr. Martel: He'll dump him. I got involved with one and he helped to get rid of him.

Mr. Haggerty: In fact in this particular area, those receiving welfare assistance have to place a long-distance telephone call because it is now in the regional government.

You can get everybody else with the regional government on a Zenith number, but you can't get the Ministry of Community and Social Services and this causes undue hardship. It costs them \$1 or \$1.50 by the time they try to explain their needs to the welfare administrator.

I have informed the regional government that I am not too happy with this situation, but nobody seems to move on it. And I think if they are going to set up that type of government structure, the services must be given to that particular area. Those in the area must be treated the same as those in any other area within the region.

Mr. Eberlee: We'll get into that situation.

Mr. Martel: You should put a Zenith number in your local welfare office. I think you should. I don't think it would be that costly. I mentioned this the other night when I was speaking. People from Noelville, St. Charles, and so on, have to make long-

distance calls. They really can't afford it. To them \$1 or 50 cents is pretty harsh.

What would be wrong with putting in a Zenith line? You might not do it in all ministries, but you have the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It would have to be administered and controlled, otherwise it could—

Mr. Martel: Just to your ministry, the welfare offices. There is only one welfare office and one provincial office. I mean somebody who is looking for a snowmobile licence wouldn't be phoning the Ministry of Community and Social Services. It would only be recipients.

Mr. Parrott: Don't bet on it.

Mr. Martel: Don't bet on it?

Mr. Chairman: Anything further, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Probably when we get down further into the estimates, I'll have more to shoot at. I don't know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: I have a couple of specific questions which might change the tone of the afternoon, a little bit.

Mr. Martel: Does it bother you?

Mr. Parrott: Not in the sense that it will change the tone of the debate but just that we'll talk about specifics rather than generalities. What I'd like to know is what are those services like glasses, hearing aids, etc. which are covered under supplemental or special assistance? Is there a list of those? I guess they are not all—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The items that are covered under supplementary and special assistance?

Mr. Parrott: Are they in this blue book?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, for instance, special assistance gives you money for (a) moving; (b) prescribed drugs; (c) surgical supplies; (d) dental services; (e) optical services; (f) artificial limbs, eyeglasses, hearing aids and so forth; (g) vocational training; (h) transportation to doctors or job interviews and so forth; (i) funerals and burials; and (j) spending money for people in nursing homes.

Mr. Parrott: There is a very large list. If I could deal with the dental services for

just a bit. I'm fairly familiar with the ones under FBA, are they the same under GWA? Are the dental services provided under GWA the same as under FBA?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Dr. Williams, would you answer?

Dr. Williams: No, Mr. Chairman. As I understand it, under FBA the province has an agreement with the dental college, but under GWA we don't have any such agreement. Each municipality provides dental services under its own local arrangements. It is very difficult, I would think, to have the same sort of a plan on GWA because the people only stay on GWA for a very short time on the average.

Mr. Parrott: It is essentially an emergency service?

Dr. Williams: Yes, sir, that is right.

Mr. Parrott: Yet I hear a lot of discussion here, in this debate, on dental services and they refer to dentures almost exclusively—probably the least of an emergency situation of any particular dental service that I can think of. I would like to know what kind of dollars you spend under GWA for prosthetic appliances versus, perhaps, the relief of pain or true emergency services or, perhaps, even a preventive service of some nature. Do you have any breakdown?

Dr. Williams: Yes, sir, we expect to spend this year, about \$710,000 on prosthetics.

Mr. Parrott: Prosthetic dentistry?

Dr. Williams: No, that would be on such things as wheelchairs.

Mr. Parrott: All prosthetic appliances?

Dr. Williams: Now, I can also give you the—

Mr. Parrott: No, prosthetic. You don't mean wheelchairs, you mean artificial limbs.

Dr. Williams: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Parrott: That's \$710,000. What would you spend on dentistry?

Dr. Williams: About \$1,115,000.

Mr. Parrott: That would be under FBA.

Dr. Williams: No, that would be under—

Mr. Parrott: You're spending that—

Dr. Williams: —supplementary aid and special assistance.

Mr. Parrott: Okay, and that's dentistry, eh? Now, do you have any breakdown of the prosthetic aspect of dental care?

Dr. Williams: No, sir, we don't know what we spend specifically on dentures.

Mr. Parrott: Would you hazard a guess that it's a large proportion?

Dr. Williams: I would hazard a guess it's about 30 per cent of that figure. From the experience I have had, all the large municipalities seem to average one denture a day. This is the sort of thing that has stuck in my mind, that they average one denture a day.

Mr. Parrott: I would like for the benefit of some of the other members—maybe they have this better than I, I don't know. But there, I think, is a pretty reasonable well-working plan for FBA patients. Do you have those figures here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For FBA?

Mr. Parrott: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Bill Smith.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The payment to the dental association for the plan for the last fiscal year, that's 1972-1973, was a little over \$2.7 million.

Mr. Parrott: And they charge you how much per patient per month—isn't that the breakdown?

Mr. W. G. Smith: It is \$1.50.

Mr. Parrott: All right, that's—what?—\$18 a year per patient.

Mr. W. G. Smith: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Is that province-wide or—

Mr. W. G. Smith: Yes, it is a province-wide plan operated by the dental association.

Mr. Parrott: You know, I am not trying to be provocative, really not.

Mr. Martel: I just didn't know where it was operational.

Mr. Parrott: I'd like to bring that point out, because I think that's a very minimal sum for the kind of care that FBA patients are entitled to. Now, there are two or three unknown factors there, and some of them are hidden, which concern me. The only reason that is possible is because such few numbers, by comparison, out of the total who use that

service. You couldn't draw the conclusion, which I'm afraid might be drawn, that \$18 per year might be the cost per patient. It's a long way from that.

One of the things I'm very much concerned about is the terrible utilization factor. That's the first thing that concerns me. People on FBA are not utilizing the service to a very marked degree. This is distorting the picture that we're getting, both in the profession and in the province.

The other thing I think it is important to draw out is that there is a very small percentage of overhead paid to the Royal College, which administers this for us, and it's something that I think we should consider for administering aid to people in other ways. I don't have the figures here but it's something like—I hate to guess—five, four per cent?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Four.

Mr. Parrott: Four per cent of that goes to administration of the plan, and that is a figure not generally known. And it seems to me to be working very well.

I am not going to comment on the fee end of it, that's—you know, another day, another question. But here is an opportunity for an outside agency to administer a plan for four per cent of the cost and the government is not involved at all with the administration of that plan, and I wouldn't doubt, Mr. Minister, those are pretty good percentages for the cost of administration. You would be quite happy with that under any circumstance, would you not?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: So that there are those two points that I think we should know, and I would think that in the FBA portion of it, we should be concerned about the low utilization factor. I had hoped, Mr. Minister, that since it is there and since the fund is reasonably sound, that we should attempt to educate some people into that aspect of health and I certainly—

Mr. Martel: Could you tell me how it works? Pardon me for my ignorance, but I have always had difficulty getting dental work done for people. I think maybe Mr. Parrott has his finger right on the problem; most people aren't aware.

Mr. Parrott: It could be, I don't know. I am sure that it is a pretty well-established practice and I think it is simply a matter of having your number, going to the dentist and

he submits his account. There is no problem from the dental point of view, let us put it that way. People may not be aware that this service is available to them.

Mr. Eberlee: We are talking only about the FBA.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, the FBA people.

Mrs. Campbell: Nothing in GWA?

Mr. Martel: I wasn't aware—

Mr. Parrott: They take the number, they go to a dentist and their dependent children are covered for all services—well, within a good deal of reason—I am afraid orthodontics isn't. I don't want to interject levity in this debate, but it is a service that is there and the poor utilization of it is of real concern.

The other point I would like to come to briefly is that I hoped that you would probably consider a similar pattern for the GWA patients, after a certain waiting period. I really don't think you can fairly assess this cost to a person who is on GWA for three months and say, "Here, go get your dental work done," particularly if you got into the prosthetics field. In fact, I would be happy not to have any prosthetics done for GWA people unless they were on there for a long period of time, and we agree that those should be under FBA.

So, if I wouldn't be misunderstood by saying that, I would like to see no prosthetics services given to GWA people. I am presupposing that they would be short term people under that plan, because it is just not the right place to spend the dollars that you have available. That is why I say this, not because I don't want to see them have that service, but that is a poor disbursement of those funds.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask the member, though, when he says that, what happens to a child when in fact he gets an excruciating toothache because of a lack of care prior to when, in fact, he should obtain that service?

Mr. Parrott: I didn't indicate other than that. I said it should be absolutely essential to that child to get—

Mr. Martel: That is FBA though. What about GWA?

Mr. Parrott: No, there are emergency services and they are readily available.

Mr. Martel: They are very difficult to get.

Mr. Parrott: Well, if they are difficult to get, they shouldn't be. I think we are agreed on that.

Mr. Martel: Do you know what they have to do? Do you know the procedure?

A person goes to a dentist, gets a quote on what it is going to cost, then he goes back to the local welfare administrator to get it approved. If the local welfare administrator approves of it, then they take the child back to the dentist.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, but you have missed one point here, you are talking about a complete rehabilitation of the mouth rather than the relief of pain. I am sure, in the first place, that the dentist would accept that patient for the emergency relief of pain. If not, I think he should be reported to the society. That is a fundamental rule in the profession; that is the humanitarian aspect of the profession. If it isn't, I am sure that he should be reported to the society and not to the GWA officer in the first place. It is his responsibility to keep his doors open.

Mr. Martel: The only way I can overcome it is with dentists I know personally who will treat the patient.

Mr. Parrott: I am sure there are many of those.

Those are two points I did want to make. There are some other comments that I want to make, on another vote, that are related to what the member for Sudbury East suggests about using elderly citizens and other people. I think it would be better done under children's and youth institutions and I will bring that up at that time. I will now turn from specifics and go back to generalities, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: You want it on the record?

Mr. Parrott: I do want it on the record, because I think the minister would bear me out. I would suspect, Mr. Minister, that you get your fair share of letters from this side of the House asking for assistance. I am not going to ask you to give us those statistics but I am sure that you would agree with that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We keep track, Mr. Chairman, of the letters that we do receive, I would say that we get just as many from our own members as we do from the opposition members.

Mr. Parrott: Right, and I would hope that this might reflect to the members opposite a genuine concern on this side of the House

for those individuals who have not the wherewithal to look after themselves, and I think if you listen to some of the speeches in the House over the year that we, too, have called for those kinds of things. I think a classic example, perhaps, would be when I wasn't here—before that time—and the present Minister of Health (Mr. Potter) had some pretty strong statements to say about extended care patients and benefits. I have read in the press on occasions that is how he made his mark and consequently became Minister of Health. Here is a very large area—

Mr. Martel: He was pretty radical in those days.

Mr. Parrott: I know he was, and he still is.

Mr. Martel: He has simmered down since.

Mr. Parrott: He is doing some tremendous things.

We have an additional responsibility, Mr. Minister, that I think also should be put on the record. I see continuously that not only do we have responsibility to those people—and I have just very briefly tried to indicate that we, too, share that concern with the other side of the House—but we also have to bear the trauma of when we raise the taxes to pay for those services.

I very seldom see my friends opposite take the responsibility of sharing with us the trauma of announcing a new tax. I think this a point that should be made. I don't suggest that it is unlikely not to be accepted by them. I can accept why I wouldn't expect that kind of sympathy from them on this issue. But, to try to be fair about the whole question, this money has to be raised and we are going to bear the responsibility for that.

Mr. Martel: Perhaps those who aren't being taxed might be.

Mr. Parrott: But you see what worries me, is I can't recall in the time I have been in the House when a tax was increased, when someone rose and, with fervour equal to that which the members for Sudbury East, Hamilton or Scarborough West have had in these estimates, has said, where that money should go. The criticism at that time, in my mind, was how wrong it was to increase that tax revenue. But had the debate centred around that "We share with you that tax revenue responsibility but it must go to these social ills," then I think the valid points would

have much more meaning in this debate today.

If I go on I will get more provocative, and I think, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: Go ahead.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Tax Inco.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Very constructive comments.

Mr. Parrott: I would like to close with those remarks—that we have the double responsibility and I think we take both of those responsibilities with equal concern.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, please.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I would like to make a couple of opening remarks before I get into the actual estimates.

In the first place I have now heard about all the money that is being saved the municipalities by this government. I would like to point out that I would think it would be great if all of the people I have to be concerned about were able to live in a small town, drive a car and have the benefit of any tax assistance. I do not have that experience.

I happen to represent a riding in Toronto which is well over 60 per cent apartment dwellers who are paying the full effect of the taxes. I assume that if there is a benefit, which I have not yet myself seen, that benefit is to the advantage of the developers who have built these buildings. They are certainly not passing on that saving, if you want to talk about it ad nauseam, to the tenants. I think we should put that kind of a statement on the record.

Also, I am concerned about the tendency of this government to use the taxpayer's dollar to put out all sorts of information in a public relations way to people. I would suggest that in this particular field that if those who are actually working with the poor were giving the poor all of the information that is available, it would be unnecessary for this government to spend its dollars on publicizing things. I would suggest that it would be a very helpful thing to the recipients of service—if you can call it that—and probably also to the elected representatives who have to dig around and then pass on information which should have been available through your auspices in your ministry.

It is a crying shame that we have to tell people what they are entitled to get and how to go about it. I suggest that perhaps it would be a good idea if, in the course of

the year, perhaps your senior officials could meet with some of the people as they are in their ridings and really understand how little information they do get.

And I think, Mr. Minister, from the very letters I have sent to you—and you've had a release for about two days, but I assure you they're coming again—you will realize that there are certain matters which have not been carefully explained. I think it's inherent in the problems that I have put at your doorstep, because I recognize that a good many of the problems—the things that I'm working on—are things of which you ought to be aware.

Now, to get down to the objectives in this vote. The objective in purpose of this vote is to "ensure that all persons in Ontario who require long-term social assistance receive the aid to which they are entitled." At this point, I want to look at the word "entitled," because this in my view is exactly where all of us are thrown.

I would like to know in the case of the Family Benefits Act and the allowances for blind and disabled persons, what is the maximum that a person is entitled for transportation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe it's \$15.

Mrs. Campbell: Fifteen dollars a month? This is what I've been advised.

Mr. W. G. Smith: It is \$15 or \$30 if you are disabled or blind and there's a discretionary item for permanently unemployables of up to \$30.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. Then, when I get a case of someone who is in a wheelchair or someone who is disabled and I'm told the maximum they can get is \$15, I want to know the mathematical process—because that's all I believe it to be—by which you arrive at that figure.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, it's not really a mathematical process. The amount is specified in the regulations. It's a flat amount of \$15 or a flat amount of \$30, depending on the particular case.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. Could you give me a for instance as to how you arrive at when it's \$15 and when it's between \$15 and \$30, or becomes \$30?

Mr. W. G. Smith: I think I said a little earlier that if a person is blind or in a wheelchair it's \$30.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I'm glad then. I can go to my wheelchair cases and say: "Although I've had a letter saying the maximum you can get is \$15 for transportation, that is an error and you now will get \$30."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If they are blind and disabled—

Mrs. Campbell: And/or disabled.

Mr. W. G. Smith: And in a wheelchair.

Mrs. Campbell: And in a wheelchair?

Mr. Martel: They have to be both?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Obviously if you are in a wheelchair, you are disabled. The difference is between those who require wheelchairs and those who do not.

Mrs. Campbell: So then, if you are in a wheelchair and require only taxis—as they do in my area—to get around, you are entitled to \$30. That is a straight statement and I can check that. I'm very glad to have that, because it is very important given the proposed increase in cab fares.

Now after consulting with Ottawa on the matter of lowering of the age and the whole matter of income security proposals, my information is this: Our minister is not prepared to deal with that matter by itself, it has to be related to the whole picture. Is that a correct statement?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The review is dealing with the whole aspect of income security systems.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, well may I make it a little clearer? I had questioned the federal government proposals because, as I pointed out to them, by tying it in, as they were doing, they were overlooking the fact that many women in Ontario must mandatorily retire at 60. And that did throw some of their figuring out of whack. I brought it up with them and when I discussed it further, they said that you were not prepared to deal with that matter until the whole package was looked at. Is that not a fact?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I ask Mrs. Campbell, are you referring to pensions under the Canada Pension Plan?

Mrs. Campbell: What I'm referring to is the package on the proposed income supplement principle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. You are referring to pensions under the Canada Pension Plan.

Now, at the present time a person is only eligible, unless he is disabled, at age 65.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That area is one that was discussed last week.

Mrs. Campbell: I see.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We sort of expressed that we would like to see it lowered to 60 on an optional basis. And then there would be the extra actuarial aspect which is—but if you are referring, under the Family Benefits Act, to where it says that at age 60, a single lady or a widow is eligible for assistance under the Family Benefits Act, that was mentioned here during the debate on the board of review by some members. They said we should consider lowering this to age 55.

Today, a widow who has children, is eligible under FBA as long as the children are not over age 18. If she is less than 60 years old and has no children, she is not eligible under FBA, unless she is disabled. Then she has to go to GWA, to regular welfare. And I think there is a very good point there—perhaps lowering the age to 55 or 50.

Mrs. Campbell: Do I take it then that you favour both those matters?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: The reduction to 60 and the inclusion to 55?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. As far as we are concerned, it would be strictly a provincial decision to lower FBA for women to 55.

Mrs. Campbell: That is what I understood. But it hasn't been done. Are you telling me now that it is going to be done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No I am not saying that it is to be done, Mrs. Campbell. What I'm saying, and what I have said, is that it is a very worthwhile recommendation. And it is certainly one that we will consider. The Canada Pension Plan, though, is under federal jurisdiction.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and that was our suggestion.

Mrs. Campbell: But it is also a part of this income supplement. And this is where I wanted to clearly find out your position.

Thank you. Now I can attack further. I'm glad to have that.

Looking at this entitlement—now I have to explain that in my riding many of the people who are under family benefits, many of the people, who—well, let's take the people first of all who are disabled and who are in the programme between 60 and 65 on family benefit. I have tried to explain the philosophy of this ministry as I have received it from officials in the ministry. And that is, if you get \$121, or now \$127—with the increases—\$126, or something—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The maximum, Mrs. Campbell, is now about \$155. Supposing it is a single person: ordinary needs, \$78; heat and shelter, \$57; travel and transportation, \$15; making a total of \$150, plus the five per cent increase of Sept. 1, which is \$7.50 in this case, then the total is \$157.50. And if that person was in a wheelchair or blind, as was indicated by Mr. Smith, it would be an additional \$15, which would bring it to \$172.50.

Mr. Martel: What percentage are getting the maximum?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: What percentage are getting the maximum?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'd have to get you those figures. It would be—

Mrs. Campbell: Could I, then, move to there because I think this is where I'm trying to find out entitlement. My experience is that, for the most part, these people in this category—between 55 and 65, who have a disability—are receiving about—well, for the great majority it is, as I've shown you by my letters, \$121 prior to the recent increase. How do you arrive at what's maximum and what isn't maximum?

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps we should ask Mr. Smith to—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is on a needs test basis.

Mr. Eberlee: —indicate how the calculations—

Mrs. Campbell: Now they have no other income—let's start with that—and they are living in public housing at a rent which you fix, for OHC to charge. How do you arrive at what they should get? You know, how do you arrive at why they don't ever, as far as

I can see, receive a maximum? Do they assess her? They don't give any maximums in my riding.

Mr. Martel: Might I ask how many are receiving the maximum? I think it would be an interesting figure. The Anti-Poverty League tells me that of people on benefits, very few are getting maximum benefits, either FBA or GWA.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know of any but that doesn't mean there aren't some.

Mr. Martel: It is like pulling teeth.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, please.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to explain it unless you have a specific case, but I can give you some typical kinds of calculations. Maybe that would be helpful. It depends, first of all, on whether or not they're boarding and lodging with someone, or if they're living on their own.

Mrs. Campbell: I gave you my specifics. They're living in an apartment.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Okay.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Why should there be a difference whether they are boarding or lodging or living on their own?

Mr. Chairman: Wait a minute, Mr. Newman, let's get this finished and then you can come back to that.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Well, the first part of the budget, if they're living on their own, is the ordinary needs part; that's fixed in the regulations specifically at \$78 for a single person. If they paid \$43 in shelter, you would add that; the maximum we could pay to a single person would be \$57.

Mrs. Campbell: Which would go to OHC.

Mr. W. G. Smith: But we pay either actual shelter or up to \$57 for a single person. For the aged person, there's an additional item in the budgetary needs of \$30 because they're aged and we call it an advanced age item.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, now what is advanced age?

Mr. W. G. Smith: That is 60 and over.

Mr. Haggerty: What?

Mrs. Campbell: Advanced age is 60 or over?

Mr. W. G. Smith: I am sorry, 65.

Mrs. Campbell: I see.

Mr. Eberlee: These are people not in receipt of OAS or GIS.

Mr. W. G. Smith: And then on top of that, of course, a lot of these people require, as you know, special diets. There's a separate item in the regulations for that, which ranges usually from \$5.50 to \$12, depending on the type of diet. If it is, say, a very unusual diet, there is provision in the regulations for that amount to go higher. But we're talking about the usual types of diets; they range from \$5.50 to \$12.

You add those up and then, once you have arrived at that total, you add the five per cent that was added to the cases in September. And that's how the calculation is done, roughly.

Mrs. Campbell: Can you tell me how you go about getting the allowance for special diets? What proof do you have to have beyond a doctor's certificate, or something? Why does it take forever, in my experience, to get this through

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, we ask for a doctor's recommendation for a diet. It is examined under guidelines laid down by nutritionists to determine whether or not they consider there is sufficient in the ordinary needs allotment to cover it. In other words, "Does this diet, in fact, require them to pay more for the food?" is the sort of question that is considered.

On those two bases, then, is the decision made as to whether or not the person is eligible. First, it has to be recommended by a doctor, and then the decision has to be made as to whether or not it can come out of what is already being provided in the ordinary needs schedule.

Mrs. Campbell: In one case which I think I sent to the minister—I wouldn't swear to it, it may be on its way—a woman had a high protein content need with the recommendation of certain kinds of meat that were mandatory. You then send that on to a dietician to find out whether they have to have that meat? They have to think about it?

Mr. W. G. Smith: No.

Mrs. Campbell: Then, I suppose it's just a matter of the work in the ministry that would cause the delays in getting to it, is that it?

Mr. W. G. Smith: It's possible, Mr. Chairman. If we could have the name of the specific case we'll look at it in the morning, or tonight.

Mr. Haggerty: That's always the case. It causes the longest delays too. You shouldn't have to refer to them.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it would be helpful if I indicated that our branch receives 2,500 to 3,000 pieces of mail per day pertaining to cases and it does take a little bit of time to process that. First, it has to be married to the file before you can go ahead, so it is a volume problem.

Mrs. Campbell: Then I take it—

Mr. B. Newman: That shouldn't be any reason for not processing it faster. These people are in dire need and you should expedite everything.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would hope that with the decentralization of government this will be much faster.

Mrs. Campbell: Could the minister then tell me what he means by decentralization because again, you see—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And computerization. We're also—

Mrs. Campbell: Your computers ruin everything.

Mr. Martel: You are not going to decentralize the FBA. That will still be made. The final decision for payment on FBA and the disabled will still be made at Queen's Park.

Mr. Haggerty: Surely, the medical—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There will certainly be a lot of decisions made here, but I would hope that in our decentralization there will be a lot of decisions left to the regional level.

Mr. Martel: The report doesn't recommend them.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Martel is referring to one section in the task force report.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: The task force on community and social services report, which we—

Mr. Martel: Recommend?

Mr. Eberlee: —probably will not adopt. We will probably make an attempt from the beginning to decentralize this.

Mr. Martel: Even the decisions?

Mr. Eberlee: And ultimately it may be possible to use computer technology to speed up the process.

Mr. Martel: I was just going by the recommendation in the report which says, "maintain the centralization of the decision-making with respect to FBA and the handicapped."

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Minister, if I may continue. The volume of your mail is heavy. Do you not think perhaps it's heavy because the process by which the worker in the field working with the person is not as effective as you obviously think she is?

Mr. Eberlee: That's precisely the reason. That's precisely the reason why we are going to reorganize.

Mrs. Campbell: Then let's get it done.

I'd like to get this simply, as to a little child, Mr. Minister. What is the procedure by which your worker gets through? If the worker picks up a doctor's letter as the result of a politician telling a person to get that letter, and not as a result of a field worker doing it, what is the procedure by which that gets to some decision-making body? How many people does that have to go through?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I think it depends a great deal on the nature of the request. Obviously, if it's a request that requires additional documentary information we would have to request a field worker to call, which would be done through our Toronto regional office, and we would have to wait for that report. On the other hand, if it's a matter such as was mentioned earlier, a request for a diet, that would be handled internally within the branch, as soon as the mail came in.

Mrs. Campbell: Does the social worker mail this in? Isn't she speaking with anybody to get it through faster than a letter?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Again, Mr. Chairman, I made the point that the kind of information and how pertinent it is to the question of eligibility really determine whether you have to wait until there is documentary evidence or if you can grant it on the basis of what you learn by telephone.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, we have a social worker working with a person in the community. It happens to be one of those unusual cases where the social worker hasn't been changed 57 times. It's a social worker who has followed the case for some time. Now, let's assume the social worker has given that person all of the counselling and information necessary and has now received the documentation that the social worker has asked for. What procedure follows that? Where does the social worker go with the information from there?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, certainly if it's an emergency kind of situation that requires immediate attention and we received a telephone call, I think on most occasions we would act on the telephone call and then await the arrival of documents to support that.

On the other hand, if it were a very complicated kind of situation—for example, perhaps something involving transfers of property—then I think we would have to wait until we received the documentary proof before we could change our decision or change the amount.

Mrs. Campbell: And I suppose whether it is an emergency or otherwise is a pretty subjective judgement. Would that be correct?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I think that with our experience, it does require subjective judgement—but I think it's usually fairly sound.

Mr. Martel: You're not being biased?

Mrs. Campbell: Now, Mr. Chairman, the minister will recall that in my opening remarks I referred to this matter of a discussion about the provision of prosthetics. I asked whether that matter had been resolved and if the minister would have an answer.

Does the minister have that answer as a result of the discussion that I had with the minister and John Anderson of the Metro—well, it's all welfare as far as I am concerned; by any other name, it's still the same philosophy. Although the Metro philosophy is not the same as yours; it goes much beyond yours.

Are you still requiring certification, or are you now prepared to pay and not require the municipalities to pick up the tab? Which have you come out with?

Mr. Willems: Is this the discussion we had in the minister's office?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Willems: In relation to items that the municipality was supplying?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right, and your requirement that you had to certify that they were proper requests, even though you don't pay a dime for them. You'll recall Mr. Anderson suggested in these cases that perhaps for the benefit of service to people it would be better if you carried your own cases all the way through.

Mr. Willems: Are you talking about the FBA or the GWA?

Mrs. Campbell: I'm talking about FBA.

Mr. Willems: Oh, the FBA cases. In the FBA cases our own staff, who know the cases, make the referrals to the city and the city acts on those recommendations.

Mrs. Campbell: I see.

Mr. Willems: In other words, to avoid the recipients going to two places, they accept our recommendations.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. Then how does it work in GWA?

Mr. Willems: In GWA Mr. Anderson can act on his own initiative and pay the thing and send in the bill.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't understand this at all.

Mr. Eberlee: But if it's over \$500, of course, there must be federal approval for the sharing, and that's probably where the delay takes place.

Mrs. Campbell: You have your FBA cases and the city is on the additional assistance of prosthetics, or whatever. Now, every time that a person who requires orthopaedic shoes wants to get shoes this is the procedure, as I have it and as it is acknowledged to me.

That person is told to go to her doctor to get a letter that she needs orthopaedic shoes, even though she has been having them for some time. She gets the letter from the doctor to say that she needs orthopaedic shoes, which are wearing out during all those procedures. Then she has to get a certificate or an approval from you people for that pair of shoes, and then, if she is lucky, she gets the shoes.

You are not paying one cent to that. If you are going to continue this operation, if she needs shoes, why can't you cut out the mid-

dleman in this junket and at least let the person deal with the municipality that way? If you are not prepared to pick up the tab, why should you approve it?

Mr. Eberlee: Dr. Williams indicates that we don't require approval for such a sum.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, that's not what John Anderson says, and I think he is one of the best people I know in the business and one of the most enlightened. You know he didn't say that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we changed the regulations, Mrs. Campbell—

Mrs. Campbell: I know, that's what I asked you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We changed the regulations on April 1 of this year.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think we ever required—

Mrs. Campbell: After that meeting you changed the regulations, because that's why—

Mr. Eberlee: No, I don't think we ever required it. Dr. Williams will give the facts.

Dr. Williams: Mr. Chairman, we, the province, have never at any time required a person to get a doctor's certificate for orthopaedic shoes, nor do we—

Mrs. Campbell: I say you did.

Dr. Williams: —approve these individual items. I recall one case where we helped a person get a doctor's certificate because that was the municipal requirement. We stepped in and helped the person to get the doctor's certificate, but it was not we who required the doctor's certificate.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't suggest that it was, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Minister, you know that that was not the point I was making.

Mr. Eberlee: No, but we simply do not require—

Mrs. Campbell: I was talking about the approvals.

Mr. Eberlee: We do not require approval of a municipal purchase of orthopaedic shoes for a recipient.

Dr. Williams: That is correct.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do admit, though, that in this area there is duplication; it has been brought to our attention. For instance,

under supplementary assistance, my understanding is that we have records of FBA, provincial records, that if a person who is an FBA recipient needs dentures or glasses this is given at the discretion of the local municipality and they have to keep records. There is certainly an area there of duplication, and we will be doing something about this. We will be integrating some of these.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask when?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As we mentioned earlier, with reference to the Hanson task force, it is in the process of being implemented. Within the next few weeks we will be announcing the reorganization and there will be other steps. So there is a major reform that—

Mr. Martel: Can I come to the opening?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —will take place and we hope to improve and to make it a more efficient administration.

Mr. Haggerty: What are some of these recommendations that you are going to accept?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are still top-secret. They haven't been submitted yet to the policy field. The reports are available—

Mr. Martel: It's still in the Pentagon.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —but the reorganization, the implementation—

Mrs. Campbell: What I really have to say, and not in any blasphemous way, is may God help us, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I hope he always will.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You have read the report, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I read the report. I haven't seen the implementation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, it only happened recently.

Mr. Haggerty: We could be busy in the next two or three weeks, I can tell you.

Mrs. Campbell: Another thing that I am concerned about is by what process do you arrive at the basic need today of a person at \$78 a month?

An hon. member: Bless you, Margaret!

Mrs. Campbell: I told you I'd get at this one way or the other.

Mr. Haggerty: That is an unfortunate number, \$78.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll have to send you copies of our debate. There have been a lot of debates on this with Mr. Martel and other members.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, I'm a new girl. Can I get the answer too?

Mr. Martel: Well, you won't get it.

Mrs. Campbell: I want to know.

Mr. Martel: Apparently the answers were even on the order paper, and they won't give them to you.

Mrs. Campbell: You say that I can't be told that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll tell you, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. That is what I want.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll tell you. We'll repeat what we have said. It is an arbitrary figure.

Mrs. Campbell: Who makes that decision?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Tell me how the federal government arrived at the federal old age pension figure. Originally it was \$20.

Mr. Martel: It is more generous than yours.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How did it arrive at \$20? It was increased, and now it is \$105. That is an arbitrary figure.

Mrs. Campbell: Then could the minister tell me this, if he is talking about arbitrary figures: When was the amount of \$78 a month arrived at?

Mr. Martel: Jan. 1.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We all have a beginning. There is a beginning everywhere.

Mr. Eberlee: The \$78 figure was established on Jan. 1 this year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: What was it last year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Last year it was \$68.

Mr. Martel: All of ten bucks!

Mrs. Campbell: This is going to arouse my friend's ire back here, but I wonder whether there isn't some way of looking at the cost of living in various areas. It happens that I found out that in Sudbury the cost of living is very high, so I include that. Why can't we be realistic with these people? Look at what they have to live on, say, in Metropolitan Toronto. How many of you sitting there could live on \$78 a month—

Mr. Haggerty: Stand up.

Mrs. Campbell: As an individual person? Could I have the answer to that question, because that is the key to it? Somebody sitting in your ministry has arrived at that arbitrary figure. I want to know who he is and what his cost of living is, because I think that is important.

Mr. Martel: That isn't even as much as the cabinet ministers have to buy suppers for their friends.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. I really honestly am not trying to be argumentative; I am trying to get through on this particular point. Who has set it and what is that person living on, if that person particularly is living in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Haggerty: Nobody is going to stand up.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I'll have to ask you to hold that question until we return.

Mrs. Campbell: Saved by the bell, in no way, Mr. Minister.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 18, 1973
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1973

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL
SERVICES
(continued)

On vote 2502:

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for St. George was speaking on item 1, vote 2502.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Yes, I was asking the minister how he arrived at the sum of \$78 as an entitlement in terms of his own statement of his objectives and purposes. Now am I getting an answer? Or am I going to tell him what I have been telling my people ever since I became involved in the welfare field as to how this was arrived at? It is an arbitrary figure and how does the minister do it?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Well Mr. Chairman, as I said, the research was done by the Metro Toronto Social Planning Council. Information was also obtained from the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. About eight years ago they arrived at a sum for one person's ordinary needs. Since then there have been increases periodically, and the original rationale doesn't hold in view of today's—

Mrs. Campbell: I am familiar with the report.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: I am familiar with the report.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And so, as I said earlier, the \$78 is for ordinary needs, which is mainly food and clothing and incidentals. It is left to the individual to determine how he wishes to apportion the cost. It varies considerably, but we recognize that in many cases—again depending on where a person lives, since in some areas the cost of food is much higher than in other areas—we

recognize that in many instances there are some hardships. At the same time there are some areas, some municipalities, which provide special and supplementary assistance to augment this. That is at their discretion—they are allowed to do so.

Mrs. Campbell: Well now, could we take \$78 and look at that as a monthly payment for food alone? What does the minister say that monthly payment for food alone would be on a daily basis?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mrs. Campbell it varies. I'm sure you read this article in this last issue of the Toronto Star Weekly.

Mrs. Campbell: No, I didn't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it is sort of an interesting article—"Battling the Family Food Prices." They give various instances.

Here is one that is very low. This case refers to a man and wife with two children, one aged seven and one aged 10, and their weekly food budget is \$27.33. Now, this is one of the lowest. There are others which are much higher. What I'm trying to say is that—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): You took the lowest.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I didn't analyse all of them. It was either the lowest or one of the lowest.

Mr. Martel: You sure didn't keep up with the social planning council, because I have their latest report. If you adopted their's in the beginning they must have run very quickly ahead of you, because I have the latest document.

Mrs. Campbell: If I may, I was interested earlier on when the minister felt that it would be somehow heinous for this ministry to be a party to people having used refrigerators.

Does the minister, Mr. Chairman, realize that certainly in my riding most of the people have two ways of clothing themselves? They either go to rummage sales or they go to Crippled Civilians, and that's for clothing.

Now even Crippled Civilians is beyond these people or \$78 a month if they are going to eat in the city of Toronto.

That takes into consideration the fact that in St. James Town there has been a co-operative working in the food area to try to cut costs for people. But it still leaves them with virtually nothing to clothe themselves; and certainly no transportation moneys whatsoever, even carfare, because, of course, these people don't get eight tokens for \$1, they get four like anybody else.

I'll tell you frankly, my belief is, and you haven't disabused my mind, that somebody in your ministry sits in an ivory tower, tries to figure out in advance how many we are going to have on family benefits and what money can we get, and comes up with a figure that corresponds somewhere with that mathematical approach. Now unless you can show me a difference, it is \$78 a month, I'm sure.

I'll tell you something, I did this experiment. People talk about public opinion so I did this experiment with senior citizens. I said, "How would you feel if you were living on \$121 net a month, at that time, and had to pay full carfare and everything else?" And they said: "We couldn't live on it."

Now when you get the senior citizens having that kind of sympathy, in their own circumstances, for people who may be only a year younger than they are, to me it is a clear-cut indication of what people on the whole would feel about the horrible way in which these people are forced to live.

I will continue to fight this matter of \$78 with everything I've got. I don't know how I'll do it, but I guess the only way is to go to the public. There has got to be an understanding in the hearts and souls and minds of the people of this province as to just what kind of subsistence people are existing on. It is a pretty tragic thing when I get the people in receipt of this kind of money saying to me: "You know it is my real belief that the province is anxious to see that none of us live to the age of 75 when we will be able to enjoy some luxuries." Luxuries? On what they get? But that's the way they view it.

I am sorry that I can't be more persuasive in this area. I would like to hear from the minister that this is something that will, in fact, change; and how soon it will change.

I am, of course, equally disturbed about those who are actually disabled and I have

to say that I think it is because the hospitals, either in my riding or immediately adjacent thereto—I think I must have more than any other riding in Canada, when you think of St. Michael's and Wellesley and Princess Margaret and Women's College and General and Sick Kids, and across the street Mount Sinai—you really have to realize why I have that proportion of people there and the limitations of their lives, the fact that they can't get out.

I did give the minister, Mr. Chairman, a very clear statement of my indictment—the indictment of this ministry—because when I was trying to get a bus service going to get people out and asked one woman who has only one leg where she would like to go, she said she had heard so much about Loblaws that that's where she would like to be; and that to me is an indictment of welfare policies.

When it comes to the matter of the General Welfare Assistance Act I am interested in what was said about dental care, and I am sorry that our doctor is not with us tonight, because I should like to address my remarks to him since he talked about the trauma of raising taxes.

Well I have been a party to that trauma, if you like, as a member of the Metropolitan Toronto executive and welfare committee when we listened to some very quiet-spoken dentists, who because of their very reserve made their criticism almost intolerable. They said that it is pagan that you can only pay to extract teeth and not to treat them. The conscience of Metro was stunned by this and we immediately moved to give treatment at the expense of the taxpayers of Toronto; and as far as I know there was no feeling that we had done anything other than that which was fit and proper.

You see, I think that if people have bad teeth it often means that they can't get work. Their appearances are part of the job, and if you have a concern for getting people back into the work force you must, somehow, help them to be in physical condition to function, if we have consciences at all. This is what I mean by using our money more imaginatively.

It is the same sort of thing as the treatment, for example, of our crippled children. They leave the House of Happiness, where they have been trained painstakingly to extend themselves to their fullest capabilities, and then wind up, in homes for the aged in some cases. Because there aren't any other facilities for them.

That, gentlemen, is an indictment. Those

children immediately deteriorate. And so, of course, do elderly people if they are left in a room by themselves year in and year out with nobody coming to see them, or very few people coming to see them, and no way of being able to get out on their own. When it comes to the matters of workmen's compensation, to which my friend referred—certainly I recognize that is not a substantive part of this vote but only that portion which requires you to pick up the tab or a local welfare office to pick up the tab—there is nothing to me more horrible or more horrendous than putting working people in this position. In view of the fact, Mr. Chairman, that the minister has acceded to the request of the member for Sudbury East to produce a report, I would like very much to have a breakdown of that report to indicate the proportion of those in this position who are newly-arrived in this country.

One of the major problems, of course, is that a man who knows only the labourer's trade, who has worked desperately hard, as they do for the most part, and gets injured; is then told he is eligible for light duties. Just what kind of light duties are we talking about?

The retraining programme, surely I would think, would be of interest to your ministry, because it's pretty tough to get light duties for people whose work experience has been in the simple labouring field. It's unreal, and with respect to me it's totally immoral.

I feel that very often the so-called ethnic groups—of which, I think, we are all a part but some of us are more advantaged—the new Canadians have the language problem in many cases, even if COSTI in Toronto does try to eliminate that. They can't get the kind of light duty that some others can be trained for unless you and/or the Labour ministry are prepared to do some very in-depth work with them to help them to get into a position where they can do light duties.

I'll tell you, Mr. Chairman, I am so heart-sick about going over these estimates. It takes me back to estimates back in 1959 when we honestly called a spade a spade and said this is welfare and that's what it is and that's all it is. Today I see no difference in philosophy, in point of view, nothing to indicate that we are moving ahead in trying to assist people, not only to live with dignity but to have some opportunity to get off the treadmill of welfare. I really don't see it.

I recognize the changes from one government to another, but I am really not all that impressed, because I think when you get a

government such as that at Metropolitan Toronto, they probably will move forward to fill the gaps anyway because they are people with concern. They will probably try to do more and more work in the field by setting up groups, financially supporting groups in the community which are prepared to carry out and fill the gaps which are left between your ministry and that of the municipality.

I wonder, Mr. Minister, who in your ministry has analysed those LIP grants?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They've been analysed.

Mrs. Campbell: Very strongly, I know that a great many of them are not what I might myself have supported, but I—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A full assessment has been made.

Mrs. Campbell: Surely there you see the gaps in the services to people? They are the kinds of things that lift the welfare orientation into something of a human kind of element, and goodness knows, they were small enough as an effort. I would like to hear from you at some time as to what you are prepared to do to fill the gaps left by the elimination of those grants in the areas covered by this particular vote, because an awful lot of it is needed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can make a comment now, or if you wish later—the LIP grants, Mr. Chairman, cover the three main votes, but specifically they come under the last vote under the community services division, the community development branch. Mr. Cole is the director and he's the person who has been meeting with the various LIP groups and with the federal representatives. We have made a complete assessment of the LIP programmes. I would prefer if we put the LIP programmes specifically under that vote.

Mr. Martel: I understand the cheques are already made out for certain LIP groups. Is it right that they just have to be signed?

Mrs. Campbell: I think that is left to Metro. It had special meetings on the LIP grants since they have all come to Metro for assistance.

Mr. Chairman, if I may, I don't want to prolong this but it is not a question of whether the LIP grants per se are picked up. It is the philosophy underlying the LIP grants which I submit apply to these cases, where disabled people can get some help

that they don't get any other way. The homemaker service, which is a good one, can't possibly meet the need in this community because there are just not enough homemakers for the needs of the people. You have people who have been trying to serve disabled people who can't get out. So they come and try to do things for them. Maybe somehow or other those people could work on something whereby some of these transportation allowances could be lumped together in some way to let people at least get out themselves.

I don't know the answers. I have spoken to you about the shelter allowances. I have to say that I can understand in a logical way the statements that you make about the rent-geared-to-income scale, but really, it doesn't say anything to the people who are facing the problem. How you arrive at it is one thing and what can be done about it is another, but it is pretty obvious to people that other people are getting \$170 or more and paying less rent on public housing than they are.

I can't help with your explanation. It doesn't make any sense and, with respect, I recognize that it is not entirely in the hands of your ministry. Central Mortgage and Housing has its own responsibility. I will tell you I will make every effort I can to see that they discharge their responsibilities, as I see them, if that's humanly possible.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I have had a little rest and a little nourishment and I have a few questions. I want to raise a couple of what might appear to be minor issues. I realize that people are inconsiderate enough to have problems on the weekend. It is a terrible shame but they have problems on weekends. Your ministry as a whole, like most welfare agencies, operates from 9 o'clock Monday morning to 4:30 on Friday afternoon. But what do people do when they have problems on the weekend?

Mrs. Campbell: They go to George St. in Toronto for Metro decisions.

Mr. Martel: But if they have difficulty getting cab fare from Sudbury that's the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm on call.

Mr. Martel: In God's name, after this many years isn't there someone available to

people in each municipality on the weekend? I can see me scramble on Saturdays and Sundays until I'm blue in the face.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Be more specific. Give me an example.

Mr. Martel: Well, let's say someone's cheque doesn't come and they just don't have the money for any food come Friday night. They've been expecting a cheque and it doesn't come, and they just don't have it. I have tried to help people who have had their heat cut off on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You come from northern Ontario. Do you mean to tell me that a person who has lived in a community most of his life for several years and who has been dealing in a certain grocery store, because his cheque happens to be one or two days late that person—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You are behind the times, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I have seen me on weekends scrounge—

Mr. Haggerty: They don't give you credit any more.

Mr. Martel: —for money for fuel for people when they have run out and their credit is no good if they are on welfare. I have gone to Esso. I have gone to Shell and scrounged for money for fuel or a voucher of some sort or some assurance that I give personally if they will simply deliver the fuel. I will go to the welfare office on Monday and I do it. I'm out on a limb every time I do it, but I have seen in January where people who have run out of fuel cannot get it. I've spent hours on the telephone trying to track down the manager of Shell Oil in Sudbury and I've said to him, "Look, I can assure you they'll get it on Monday. They will get a cheque to you from the general welfare."

By God, I'm out on a limb. I really am. And I have seen me phone and tell people's grocers to give them \$10 worth and I'm sure that Mr. Shaft or Mr. Belanger will pay. In fact, I have phoned Mr. Belanger at home, but I don't think I should have to phone the administrator at home on weekends.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are suggesting that we should have someone—

Mr. Haggerty: Available.

An hon. member: We are all on call.

Mr. Martel: But the point is they come to me and I know where to contact Mr. Belanger. We're talking about people. If they can't get hold of me where do they go then? Surely you have a big enough staff. Even if they sit in the Sudbury office on Saturday and Sunday for eight hours—the same applies in Toronto—surely you could stagger a few people to make someone available at the welfare office or the FBA office because in my area there are all kinds of unorganized municipalities. Life doesn't stop on Friday at 4:30. It goes on all weekend.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you restrict it to GWA, but when you include FBA long-term cases you are—

Mr. Martel: But you've got FBA or GWA coming under the province in the Sudbury area.

Mr. W. G. Smith (Director, Family Benefits): Regional welfare.

Mr. Martel: No, it doesn't come under the regional welfare. It's an unorganized township.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Somebody is shaking their head. Doesn't it come under the Sudbury District Welfare Administration Board?

Mr. Martel: You only go as far as Wahnapitae. Beyond that it's all the unorganized townships.

An hon. member: Ours?

Mr. Martel: Burwash, Estaire, Bigwood, Alban, that's just the start. The point is people have problems on weekends.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, that's fine, Mr. Chairman, certainly there are certain cases, but again you know there is a limit to the number of dollars.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, give them Saturday and Sunday—

Mrs. Campbell: Well, what about the municipalities?

Mr. Haggerty: Stagger your shifts.

Mr. Martel: For crying out loud, are you that much in the bloody hole that you can't give somebody Monday and Tuesday off and have them at the office on Saturday and Sunday?

Mr. Haggerty: They do it in other industries.

Mr. Martel: They do it in industry all the time. The medical profession make sure in the hospitals now that there are people on; doctors that stay right at the office or right at the hospital to be on call. One hospital handles all the emergencies on week-ends in Sudbury. Surely to God we are not in such a web of bureaucracy that you can't find a solution to having people available on the weekends because somebody is going to have problems?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I would say this: If we think there is a problem we certainly will look into it. But I am not too sure—there is a cost, there is definitely a cost involved. There could be a fairly—

Mr. Martel: Why?

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): No way. No way.

Mr. Martel: Why?

Mr. Eberlee: Right here in Toronto—

Mr. Haggerty: The heat is on in the building seven days a week.

Mrs. Campbell: There is a cost involved to the municipality, but they feel that it's on their conscience to see that people don't starve on weekends.

Mr. Eberlee: Right here in Toronto, for example, there is no difficulty in people calling Queen's Park—calling the FB branch. I mean people resident in Toronto. Mr. Smith is on call. Queen's Park gets his number or gets hold of him, they get hold of me or they get hold of Miss Crittenden. I must admit that I haven't been approached in six months. Mr. Smith says that he is called about once a—

Mr. Martel: Give me your number.

Mr. Eberlee: —there just is not the demand.

Mr. Martel: Just give me your number.

Mr. Eberlee: Okay. Write it down. The demand is not substantial here in Toronto.

Mrs. Campbell: No, because Metro looks after it. Metro does it.

Mr. Eberlee: Is it substantial in Sudbury?

Mr. Martel: Not substantial but we have had cases—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you not agree that it should be the municipalities who look after it?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I don't. I don't see why the municipalities should look after your people and your caseload.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I do not agree, Mrs. Campbell. I agree under GWA there could be a case but I fail to see it under FBA. There are certain parts—I don't believe there is any part in southern Ontario that is unorganized. I think all of southern Ontario is organized. There are certain parts of northern Ontario that are unorganized and come directly under our regional offices.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask Dr. Williams how many municipalities do not stay open on weekends?

Dr. C. J. Williams (Director, Municipal Welfare Administration): I don't have any exact count but I would think that most of them do not stay open on weekends. Most of them do have some arrangements with the Children's Aid Society or with the police or with other organizations to have someone on call over the weekend.

Mr. Martel: Well, I wish I knew the way it was working, at least in my area, because I have had this on many occasions—

Mr. Haggerty: I think, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: —and I just don't think we should be so bound in on a system that is dealing with people. We are not talking about obtaining licences for liquor outlets. We are talking about human needs that occur on weekends, involving people who don't have any expertise and don't know where to turn. If they can get hold of someone in city council, or somebody like that, maybe they are fortunate. I am just saying I have put myself out on a limb on many occasions to find fuel—particularly fuel, last January, in the coldest spells.

Mr. Eberlee: Were these people who were on FBA?

Mr. Martel: GWA.

Mr. Eberlee: On GWA?

Mr. Martel: GWA, yes.

Mr. Eberlee: In Sudbury?

Mr. Martel: In Val Caron, which is only eight miles from Sudbury. I have had to

scrounge around to find fuel. I have also had to telephone grocery stores. I am sure all of us have had smatterings of it. All I am saying is that you can arrange scheduling of days off. I have worked in one of the biggest companies in Canada, the Canadian National Railways for many years, and they have people on call. They schedule people, with regular days off. You don't give the same person weekend duty all the time.

Mr. Eberlee: We are saying we do have people on call. We don't have people physically over in Queen's Park, in head office, but we have someone on call.

Mr. Martel: Tell me, how does someone up in Noelville know to telephone Queen's Park? The government won't even provide that service now.

Mr. Eberlee: I am talking about the Toronto area. I am sure that in other areas of the province, the field workers know and will make arrangements. Every FBA person has a field worker.

Mrs. Campbell: How do they get them?

Mr. Eberlee: Assigned to them. Makes regular contact.

Mrs. Campbell: No, no. How do they get them on a weekend?

Mr. Eberlee: They will presumably know where they live and can make a call.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Eberlee: All I am saying is that I am not aware, or haven't become aware, that there was a serious problem of people trying to get hold of people on the weekends.

Mr. Martel: Oh, definitely, there is.

Mr. Eberlee: But certainly if there is—and we will check it out—we can assign people and have them on duty on the weekend.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I think the member for Sudbury brings a valid point into it at this time. I have run into the same problem on a Friday, a late Friday afternoon, or a Saturday, or a Sunday, and it's a good thing I happen to belong to the internal organization that deals with charitable purposes and so on, that I can always go to one of the members of the committee there and money is made available. This deals with general welfare, and particularly, within the last year—

Mr. Eberlee: It's a municipal responsibility.

Mr. Haggerty: —when the unemployment rate was very high and those persons were unemployed at the time and waiting for their unemployment insurance cheque to come through, and that time they had a problem with their computer. Some waited two to three weeks for a cheque and were told, "Hopefully, the cheque will be there tomorrow," and the weekend comes along and they have nothing. I've gone to other charitable organizations in my region and in the municipality there at Fort Erie and I've got them assistance. In fact, I have bent over backwards, like the member for Sudbury East, and I've taken money out of my own pocket to make sure that they've had fuel. I remember one time the bill came in and—

Mr. Eberlee: Well, we'll take this up with the—

Mr. Haggerty: —Mrs. Haggerty couldn't figure it out. We don't use oil. But the bill was there so I took it out of my own pocket. It helped them, because they were desperate, they needed heat.

Mr. Eberlee: We'll take this up with the municipalities too. In an area like the Children's Aid Societies where things are apt to happen at almost any hour, of course, there—

Mr. Haggerty: That service is available, that is right.

Mr. Eberlee: —always are people on duty all night.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. I quite agree with you on that. This is right. You can tell almost any person there.

Mr. Eberlee: Right, right.

Mr. Martel: I'm glad to hear you'll look into it, because I think we just can't afford to see these things happening.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have an open mind on these matters. If there is a real problem, we certainly will provide the services.

Mr. Martel: I was wondering if you would consider blowing \$300,000? I have watched the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Carton) blowing his \$300,000 to advertise the fair system—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, yes.

Mr. Martel: —of the distribution of the moneys that are going for the rapid transit system. Do you think you might spend \$300,000 trying to tell the people of Ontario what it's really like, with a real advertising campaign that really spells it out?

I agree some people take FBA or GWA for a ride. I am not saying that there isn't a small percentage that doesn't take it for a ride. Let's spend \$300,000. If the Minister of Transportation and Communications can spend \$300,000 to justify his position on the rapid transit system for Toronto, surely we should be able to spend \$300,000 to tell the people in Ontario that the vast majority of people on FBA are crippled, deserted mothers, aged; that the vast majority on GWA are darn well screened before they receive assistance, that they aren't free-loaders?

The myth out there bothers me. I had one fellow tell me the other day, "I see this woman coming in every Saturday afternoon and spending \$8 to get her hair done and she's on welfare." Or, "They are getting more than the poor are." In fact, the common cry out there now is, "You might as well quit your job and go on welfare; you get more." It just seems to me that the public is so confused as to what the benefits are, who is on the welfare roll, that if the Minister of Transportation and Communications could get approval through Treasury Board for a \$300,000 advertising campaign to justify his position and have the facts straight, you should be able to go to them and say, "Okay boys, \$300,000, and we are going to put on an advertising campaign which is going to help to relieve—"

Mrs. Campbell: Tell them how good we are.

Mr. Martel: —the problems encountered by the welfare people, because we are going to do away with some of the mess in Ontario once and for all. We are going to do something positive to put all that nonsense to rest." I think that is a fair request by me.

Mr. Eberlee: Do people really think that?

Mr. Martel: I have had dozens and dozens —in fact, I have had welfare recipients come to me and say, "I deserve it, but aha, I know that guy down the street; he doesn't."

Mr. Eberlee: You move in the wrong circles.

Mr. Martel: I kid you not. It's so bad that there are those who feel people on welfare have such tremendous incomes today that

they are saying, "I am going to quit my job because I can live better on welfare." If you think I am wrong, you ask anyone of your colleagues and I'll bet you they have heard the same bull. Am I right? Ask anyone of them. I think you should do some real advertising.

Mr. Haggerty: Tell them about this \$78 a month.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, tell them that's what your ministry says.

Mr. Haggerty: That's your minimum.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I've had people—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We put out these little booklets, I think about 80,000 of them.

Mr. Martel: How about ads in the newspapers and on television. Get on TV? Tell them what it is all about.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I was in Sudbury on TV.

Mr. Martel: I spent two hours on an open line programme in Sudbury recently—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On abortions.

Mr. Martel: I spent two hours on an open line programme in Sudbury recently and it was on this topic. I knew it was going to come, and it did. I didn't hold back any. I probably made a few enemies in the process because it isn't a popular topic if you are defending those people. It isn't popular. Look at what has come out of these debates in the press. Not a line. Take a look at how many press people are here. None. They couldn't give a damn. If there is one person from the press, we're lucky.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, there were more than that. There were a few this afternoon.

Mr. Martel: I haven't seen that Ontario spends \$241 million total on welfare. Not in one newspaper. I'm sorry, I haven't.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Wentworth gets all the publicity.

Mr. Martel: Well, I don't care who gets it. I'd like to see some of the facts come out in the press for a change. They are very quick, they are very quick to write and Swadron spells it out nicely. When they hear of one case of fraud, or one person taking it for a ride, that makes headlines. They just help to condemn every person who

legitimately has a right to it. That's what gets the headlines. Maybe they should come around once in a while.

Overpayments. I want to talk for a few moments about overpayments.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Did you and Mrs. Campbell have dinner together?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I told you I went home.

Mr. Haggerty: That is going to take some tall explaining, overpayments.

Mr. Martel: How in God's name can you people have so many overpayments?

Mrs. Campbell: Because there have been so many clerical errors. That's why.

Mr. Martel: What a nightmare!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe we have that many.

Mr. Haggerty: Then you garnish old age security. Put a claim on it, put your fingers on it. This is our share.

Mr. Martel: Do you not collect your overpayments? And you are reclaiming it at \$5 a month and \$10 a month and \$7.50. Do you realize that when you take \$5 off someone who has an income of \$100, how much that \$5 means to him? You know, if you've got to replace it, do it at 50 cents a month. But \$5 and \$7 and \$10 from these people. That is life and death to somebody who has an income of \$125 and you start taking it back at \$10 a month. I don't think you realize how much that \$10 means to them. I might take \$10 from the minister, I don't think he'd miss it too much. But I want to tell you, Mr. Minister, \$10 a month from somebody on an income of \$125, that is a disgrace.

Mr. Haggerty: You should move a resolution here at this time to reduce the minister's salary to \$78 a month.

Mrs. Campbell: All of our salaries.

Mr. Martel: I was tempted to move that we reduce salaries to \$78 a month.

Sidney Handleman would have been out the door trying to find people to prevent that boast, mind you. But surely you can't really expect people—It just devastates me. If you have to get it back, do it at 50 cents a month, even if it takes 100 months.

Mr. Haggerty: Very interesting.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, my understanding of overpayments is that under the Canada Assistance Plan—most of our programmes are shared by the federal government in the Canada Assistance Plan—we have to recover the money in many cases.

Mr. Haggerty: Of course, you pay back 50 per cent to the federal government, do you, in your exchange dues?

Mr. Martel: I'm sure they do.

Mr. Haggerty: They make money on it.

Mr. Martel: Okay, I'll agree, if you've got to get it back that is fair game.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And if there is an underpayment we—

Mr. Martel: That doesn't occur very often.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Almost equally, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Almost equally?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Martel: But recover it at a sensible amount.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do. I think it's—

Mr. Martel: Five dollars.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Five dollars where the recipient's total income is \$100 monthly; \$10 where it is \$200; \$15 where it is \$300; and \$20 where it is \$400.

Mr. Haggerty: You take all the joys of life away from them.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, how much—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These can be varied also if there are extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Martel: Surely to God for someone who has \$100 a month income, \$5 is a lot of scratch to them. You know, it really is. Okay, you have to recover it and I'll accept it but \$5 to a person receiving \$100 is a lot of money. I'm sure you agree with me that to them it represents a lot. You know, they've got nothing extra now. It might take a little longer. It might take a few more stamps.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We should be willing to consider recovering it over a longer period to alleviate the financial burden.

Mr. Martel: Next year I'm going to have to mark—I'm going to have to spend a month just going over to see all the things—I hope you are going to do it. I'm sure you are going to try.

Mr. Haggerty: There's a cabinet shuffle coming up.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Probably have a new minister.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: We'll start from square one again. Nothing carries on, you know. It just—

Mrs. Campbell: That's to confuse the criticism.

Mr. Martel: You have an interesting study done—probably the best study—one of the few studies that you've given out. I wish you would send us more, Mr. Minister. I realize it doesn't—you know, it might really help you if we got more because we would be critical and the government doesn't like criticism and maybe they would change.

There are some interesting observations in this report. I think one of the most interesting is on page 81 where they indicate that your whole staff—all the people you've got out there—or that most recipients look on them—page 81, second paragraph, last sentence:

They do not perceive the worker in a helping role other than in facilitating the relationships with the system or in inter-meshing the benefits from provincial and municipal system of social assistance.

In other words, all they do is look on your ministry, as I named it before, as the pay wicket. For all the services that you offer, over and above supplying an income or providing an income, the majority of FBA recipients—and these are all mother-led families of a variety of ages—don't even know you offer anything. They don't look on your people as helpers.

I don't want to criticize because most of the people I know in my area are really hard-working, very conscientious and most pleasant to work with. They try hard but this is the consensus of the survey taken by—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is the Metro area.

Mr. Martel: This is the Metro area but the same would apply, I'm sure, across the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. Do you not believe that in the rural areas it is easier for a social worker to meet the people? There is less of the—I lack the right word—mobility. With the people here in the city there is quite a society; they are living in apartments and—

Mr. Martel: They did take that into consideration in here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —they move around considerably.

Mr. Martel: They take moves into consideration in this report.

Mr. Eberlee: The paragraph says the women describe the ideal field worker as one who shows understanding and personal concern, is friendly and easy to talk to, respect the privacy of a recipient and treats the recipient as an equal.

My impression and understanding of this study is that they don't really want to be "helped" by the field worker except where they really need the help. They want to be independent.

Mr. Martel: In monetary terms, yes, but surely it's got to be beyond monetary terms? We have got to be reaching beyond that.

Mr. Eberlee: Are you suggesting that we should intrude ourselves?

Mr. Martel: No, I don't think you can intrude yourself but they also have an interesting list—and I want to find that. On pages 117 and 118 they give a list of the things that these people suggest themselves—I have it somewhere—on what they feel are the items which must be more quickly—

Mr. Eberlee: It is the same page, I think. They suggest that the mothers cite as the best feature of the family benefits programme the security and regularity of income for the family and the health services provided. They suggest that allowances should be increased and issued twice a month instead of monthly. They would like additional allowances for furniture and transportation and coverage for drugs.

Mr. Martel: What page is that on?

Mr. Eberlee: The last paragraph on page 81.

Mr. Martel: There is a chart I'm trying to find. Yes. Pardon me. The page; over the page, that's the one: Page 78.

Mr. Eberlee: How did you feel about applying?

Mr. Martel: There is one page where they have a whole list of things. Yes: recommendations for programme improvements; increased allowances; more money, especially for food; making provisions for the purchase of furniture; issuing allowances twice a month, expanded education, and work-related services. And that's a high percentage; that is the third highest recommendation by the recipients themselves.

Mr. Eberlee: Which page is that?

Mr. Martel: Seventy-four. A course in counselling and budgeting. What I see happening is—after I read this, and I appreciated receiving a copy; many of the things I was concerned about are in there—that they feel they are in a trap. They feel that, once they are on the rolls, they are in a trap, and there has got to be a way out. But they can't see a way out and I really don't know the answer—how to get them out of this trap.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We think they can work their way out. If they have children it is understandable—

Mr. Martel: Once they are on the system, though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and with more day-care facilities it would be expected that many could obtain employment. Those who can.

Mr. Martel: Yes, certainly that part of it would go a long way, provision of daycare services. But you have to look at their backgrounds. There seems to be no relationship other than, "Leave me alone and send me my cheque, and if it goes awry I'll ask the field worker to help me get it straightened out."

They have been on it so long, once they reach FBA, they are in such a trap that "How do I get off the merry-go-round?" seems to be what I get out of this report. How do I get off? It almost, if you read carefully, seems there is a pathetic cry for help. "Get us off this thing; we just don't know how ourselves."

I think it is a tremendous report. I don't know what you've done with it. I don't intend to discuss it in detail. But, as you can see in each place that impressed me I put a bookmark. I could deal with any number of issues which the recipients themselves raised and the people who did the

survey raised. But I don't know; it is what I started out with the other day.

I just feel that most people, once they get into these schemes, are almost trapped, and I guess this is why I make a plea to try help them so that their kids don't see it, although they say that it is not that much of a cyclical sort of thing which was commonly believed at one time; that it is not nearly as cyclical as one was lead to believe it was you know third, fourth generation welfare cases. Apparently it isn't nearly that cyclical.

Have you people had this studied? I'd like to get some expression from someone who has gone over this fairly thoroughly and an impression of what the department intends to do regardless of the restructuring, but what you intend to do with respect to this sort of research to make it meaningful.

Mr. H. Willems (Executive Director, Assistance and Rehabilitation Division): I think, as you say, the report is a good report and this is the reason why we released it, because we felt it was useful as an educational device to get the public aware of the problems.

As you identified earlier, there is the question of the community understanding the situation of the mother—this represents her feelings.

I think in looking at this we have tried to approach it from several directions. We have used it extensively in our training of field workers, because I think it speaks to that point by looking at it in that way and by getting the field workers to proceed—how the families feel about them. In fact, what we have done in many cases is to bring the mothers in on staff training programmes and the mother depicts what it is like to have an application taken.

Out of this we developed a package we hoped would develop a facility on the part of the worker to respond to the need without intruding. You can get a lot of people involved in this business who shower the person with the kind of attention the person doesn't really want; so we have used it in our training field.

We have used it from a research standpoint in looking at those areas needing attention from a programme standpoint. So it has been useful in our planning of programmes for the future. For example, there were indications that the mothers really didn't know what kind of earnings exemption we have. So that told us that we had to be

able to explain this to our own field staff in order for the mothers to avail themselves of the opportunities in the programme.

We have used it from a programme planning standpoint and in terms of looking at the kind of services that the community needs to provide. In other words, I don't think that it is necessarily a programme where the province can meet all their needs. And so I think that this helps us in the development of the community kind of programmes.

For example, in our programme with the family service agency in Bolton camp, a group programme was developed for mothers who take their children to camp. The mothers have the opportunity of discussing with each other the kind of problems they are facing. And this, from a group standpoint, gives the mother some hope for the future.

So these are the kind of practical uses we have made of the report in terms of planning our relationship to the whole question of services and resources.

Mr. Martel: Again, I might not have as much difficulty in determining what I would like to do, I guess simply because I operate from a different set of beliefs.

I would have no hesitation as a government in the course of introducing a variety of government-run workshops, to assist these people to get off welfare. I couldn't care less if they made a penny, really. If I made widgets to prop some of the doors up at Queen's Park, I might consider it—just to make these people feel that they themselves were doing something useful and they themselves were earning their own way.

I realize that goes against the grain of the philosophy of the government. I don't say that facetiously, or to be mean, because that is your concept of what society is all about; that the free enterprise system will, in fact, look after all these needs. Anyone who believes that is dooming people like this to welfare. I'm absolutely convinced of it. I haven't seen anything the free enterprise system is going to operate which is just going to break even only for satisfying human needs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, when you are speaking about workshops to provide employment, on a priority basis, we certainly would place a much higher priority on having more workshops and improving existing ones for the handicapped who are in need.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would put that on a much higher—

Mr. Martel: Yes, I would—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sympathetic to these women; and a lot of this report deals with housing. They are unhappy with public housing, and I think this is an area that has been looked at very carefully and there will be improvements in the housing.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but I am talking primarily at this time about this group of people. I don't blame a businessman; that isn't his responsibility. I have never suggested that the business community is going to operate something that might even lose a few bucks. His sole existence is to maximize profits—pure and simple. He is going to establish a business and he is going to make as much money as he can—and his responsibility to society ends there.

I am just saying that our responsibility in trying to establish people has got to be from a somewhat different point of view; and it might mean workshops other than for the handicapped. It might mean workshops even if they only broke even so that it wouldn't cost the government any money. Even if they didn't make any profit, people would make a good wage, gain their self-respect, gain their sense of security—and that's going to be difficult to sell. I would suppose I could never sell that to the government if I were here 100 years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, that comes under the working committees in conjunction with the federal government.

Mr. Eberlee: You mean community employment.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I am talking about community employment. This seems to me to be the answer to getting these people back.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, essentially LIP projects are of the same—

Mr. Martel: That's why I didn't want to see them go down the drain.

Mr. Eberlee: Essentially, the winter employment and the summer employment projects operated by this government are the same.

Mr. Martel: You'll recall the other night I mentioned that I was really disturbed when you people let Programme 500 die a

couple of years ago. It operated very, very well.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A very good programme.

Mr. Martel: It was a very good programme, and it should have carried on. There was no profit involved, but it delivered services; and you people opted out of a very successful programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it is a question of dollars.

Mr. Martel: Oh come on, Rene.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, really—\$300,000 for Mr. Carton to advertise how good he is—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mrs. Campbell—

Mrs. Campbell: —and that's a matter of dollars!

Mr. Martel: Well, will you tell me something? What in God's name is the difference? You say it's a question of dollars, of paying welfare at \$125 per person, or if it's a family person; or making it a little more and paying that person sufficient so that he can support his family and he is doing a service in the community. Now, where in God's name is that much extra money? Because if he or she isn't working, in fact, you are going to be paying welfare or unemployment insurance anyway.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are in agreement; we are entirely in agreement with the employment strategy.

Mr. Martel: You had one programme and you let it die. You had one programme and you let it die.

Mr. Eberlee: No, but we resurrected others; we had one this summer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right now 1.7 per cent is the rate of unemployed persons on our welfare roll; the lowest it has been in years.

Mr. Martel: How many of these—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: During the coming winter months, if there is heavy employment, I am sure the federal government, our government and the municipal governments will have employment schemes.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I am talking about the 39,000 women who are on FBA,

mother-led families—which is merely a subsistence living. You are paying that out now. What would be wrong with taking many of those people and giving them more, let's say \$100 more, and at the same time having them deliver services in the community which we are not delivering at the present time? Making them useful. It might cost you \$100 for the family per month.

Mr. Eberlee: Don't you think that is the sort of thing we are heading into down the road?

Mr. Martel: Why don't we do it now?

Mr. Eberlee: Now?

Mr. Martel: No. Like tomorrow.

Mrs. Campbell: Like yesterday.

Mr. Martel: For the benefit of these people. For the benefit of society. And it isn't going to be that much more costly because you are paying out most of it now, contrary to what the minister is saying.

Mr. Eberlee: This is certainly the aim of the employment working party of the federal-provincial income security review, to look at and develop—

Mr. Martel: Have you people got any idea how much it would cost the province? I mean you must have done some calculations on it—what it might cost per province, just a ball-park figure.

Mr. Eberlee: I just don't have that figure right now.

Mr. Martel: I'm going to leave it at that. I have one more point I want to talk about, but I would just hope that you people would realize that it is good for the people if they are self-sustaining. And if it costs us \$100 a month more, the little bit we are talking about really isn't going to be that great. And you could utilize many of those people within the community to help other less fortunate people; to help in the community in general and be part of this community in Ontario.

The last point. A group came to see me recently. It has problems too. It concerns the married man whose wife has left him, for a variety of reasons. I am not trying to—

Mrs. Campbell: That chauvinism comes through for the third time. Not for the third time.

Mr. Martel: That is what I figured you'd say. I figured you'd say I was being a chauvinist pig again.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't call you that.

Mr. Martel: I know, but I just thought I would put the final—

Mrs. Campbell: I restrained myself there.

Mr. Martel: Well right. But that is what you were thinking.

Mrs. Campbell: No. I would never call you anything—

Mr. Martel: I don't want you to have apoplexy or something like that because you were thinking about it, but they do have problems.

And they have approached this ministry—the father-led family, or the father who has been through the courts and the judge has indicated that he has to pay so much per month for support per child. Since speaking to this group of men, I see they have no axe to grind really. In fact, their concern centres on the fact that they are ordered to pay so much by the courts, which really don't look into it, and in fact the men got so poor if they make the payments that rather than stay around they take off to try and at least provide something.

They leave, and the mother ends up on total FBA. I think this is a real problem. Many of them would like to stay where their children are. Yet if the assignment by the judge is so high that it leaves them nothing for their own personal life, the tendency for many of them is to leave.

Now if there was some type of arrangement the courts could work out with your ministry, which allowed discussion and dialogue to determine what a husband could afford to contribute to the support of his wife and children—what is reasonable, and what you augment—then you would probably reduce the number of men who take off and don't contribute anything. And that is the point they are trying to sell. But they just reach a desperation point. It is like trying to maintain two residences. Let's say you are supporting a wife and three children, and at the same time you are trying to live somewhere else. That is pretty tough.

I understand they approached this department several years ago to discuss this matter. Oh yes, I have the article. They were talking to none other than the member for Scarborough North (Mr. Wells). Now that

might be one of the reasons why it went down the pipe, mind you. They did approach the ministry in conjunction with the Attorney General, to set up some apparatus for making sense out of what the payments could be that a man could legitimately meet and still have a life himself. When this doesn't occur he simply takes off.

You've got many cases of deserted mothers where they can't find the father. We spend great amounts of money in the courts trying to track down and trying to extract payments from them. It just seems to me that you might start some type of mechanism to meet with the Ministry of the Attorney General and to meet with the judges to try to work out a solution.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have a former judge.

Mr. Martel: I'm sure you came across that situation many times. They just couldn't hack it.

Mrs. Campbell: The reason they are there is that this ministry sent them there in the first place when there was no case at all, in many instances.

Mr. Martel: Aren't you trying to sort it out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: These people tell me you aren't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If the wording of the Act were to be changed to "spouse," would this be a help?

Mrs. Campbell: Not by itself.

Mr. Martel: I'm no legal expert. I'm saying maybe it is too legalistic.

An hon. member: Maybe that's the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand you correctly, you feel that the men are being discriminated against.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't want to say either one. I'm just saying that the men are in such a financial bind by the time the court order is against them, if they are trying to maintain two residences and to be at least fairly close to their children and to see their children, that there isn't enough left for them to support themselves, to have any type of life, if they are trying to make the pay-

ments and they simply take off to get out from under it.

I'm sure Mrs. Campbell saw this when she was in the courts. I'm sure she came across many cases like this. There should be something other than a real legal apparatus to work out the type of payment, based on what the husband has coming in and what he could legitimately supply to his wife, rather than you paying the full shot. As it ends up, when the father takes off you pay the total shot.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps Mr. Willems could report the work that the joint committee of our ministry and the Attorney General's is doing.

Mrs. Campbell: I asked for that at the beginning.

Mr. Eberlee: Mind you, some of this is subject to approval in connection with next year's estimates, so we can't go too far in this.

Mr. Willems: Yes, we have a joint committee of the two ministries. We undertake in the committee a review of the work of the committee. We have looked at the literature on the question of desertion in terms of ascertaining what other jurisdictions have attempted to do and what their results have been. We have looked at the legislation from the point of view of what it now does. Some of this, of course, depends on the law reform report.

From our standpoint, we have designed a proposal that will look at the question of parental obligation in cases of desertion. In other words, we hope to word it in such a way that it doesn't refer to a woman or to a man but rather to the parent. In this approach, basically what we are suggesting is to approach the problem of parental obligations from a civil standpoint.

Let's start from the worst position that we are in. An order is made. They have separated. The court has made an order. As a result, every court has instructions about setting up an automatic enforcement procedure, which at least will take the obligation as a court responsibility to ensure that it is carried out.

Then there is another problem. That is the problem that you have identified of the spouse who has disappeared. Another part of the project is looking at the number of spouses that have disappeared. Where are they and why have they left?

Mr. Martel: That's the secret, why?

Mr. Willems: There is the problem of trying to trace where they are. We have got to find them, both from the standpoint of their obligation as well as ascertaining what their resources are and in what way can they contribute.

Mr. Martel: Might I just ask a question before you go on? Should the emphasis not be on preventive action?

Mr. Willems: I'm coming to that. I indicated, I was starting at the worst—

Mr. Martel: Okay, fine.

Mr. Willems: —at the tail end of what we now have. We go to court and have an order made. Then we have the problem of the disappearing spouse. We are trying to look at that problem and develop a programme or a proposal—and I use the word advisedly—where are they? What can we do with that case?

The next step is people who have separated. Now what kind of help can we give them so it isn't necessary to have a court order? We are hoping to look at this problem and design a proposal that will provide that need. In some cases it is being provided in certain jurisdictions; in others it isn't. Obviously in the north we have to design something different from in the south.

Here again it's the remedial approach. It's not preventive. The first step and, I think, the most crucial and perhaps the more difficult, is to ascertain which marriages are going to separate and if we can begin to get some indicators in terms of which couples are likely to separate without making appropriate plans.

In other words, there are a lot of people who separate and make adequate plans. Is it possible to identify those who don't and get help to that group before they separate? At least, if they separate, and this is appropriate, that they do it in such a way as to ensure their family obligations.

That, in brief, is the kind of four-fold approach going all the way from prevention to chasing the guy. What we are hoping to do is ascertain which is more effective in terms of ensuring that parental obligations are taken care of; that the public purse isn't expected to support the children of parents unless it's necessary. In other words, we have no intention of letting the parent, whoever he is, shirk his responsibility if he has the resource to deal with it.

Mr. Martel: I accept that.

Mr. Willems: This is the kind of range of planning we are trying to do. We have taken some steps as I have indicated. The Attorney General (Mr. Bales) is doing something. We are now trying to identify our regions where we will try different approaches. On the committee we had representatives from the municipalities, so obviously we have to link the municipalities and ourselves and the courts and other services together in this endeavour. In this way we hope to ensure fulfilment of parental obligations.

What I have described in essence is an approach and as we get further down the road with the development of these projects, we will implement them. In other words I'm hoping—

Mr. Martel: When, approximately?

Mr. Willems: Certain of these will be done shortly. As I say, the committee has a large task. We have tried to proceed on an orderly research basis as much as we could.

Mr. Martel: I think the first couple of points are excellent. As I have said all along, I am no legal expert but whoever is responsible, I think deserves some credit. If the member for St. George is involved, that's great or whoever it was—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We always listen to good recommendations.

Mr. Martel: I think it's excellent because it seems to me that, once the marriage break-up is there, if it comes, we have to keep the parents in fairly close proximity so the children at least derive the benefits of both parents and the public purse doesn't suffer when the husband, out of desperation, takes off and then the public purse picks up the whole tab, out of, maybe, not too much consideration.

This came to my attention first when a judge came to me about a year ago. He was so desperate about it. He said, "I sit in the family courts and I have never been so frustrated in all my life. I am getting out because there is such a hodge-podge—"

Mrs. Campbell: I did.

Mr. Martel: He said, "It's such a mess and no way to help the families in Ontario. I can't take it." An absolutely superb guy. And he didn't come to me because he was an NDP. He wasn't. Just out of frustration.

We pursued this, Mrs. Campbell and I, during the Attorney General's estimates as

well because it seems to me to be a very important step. From what Mr. Willems has indicated, it seems to me that we have progressed a long way in the last six or seven months in that area and I hope to see the thing brought to fruition as quickly as possible because it is going to help a lot of people.

Mr. Chairman, with that I think I will, for this year, pass on income maintenance and I'll be back next year.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Beckett.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, I have a question and several comments. Do I understand correctly that the minister would prefer to deal on the vote on LIPs at a later time?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would prefer it because we have Mr. Cole who is the director of the branch. He's the gentleman who has been dealing with the Metro groups and also with federal representatives and he is the one who is doing part of the assessment of the programme and it would be preferable.

Mr. Beckett: The other point I would like to raise is what Mr. Martel has mentioned about the weekend problems. We've had this in Brant county and they were able to work out a system with the Brant county social services, which covers the city and six townships, whereby the Salvation Army, which has people on duty on Saturday and Sunday, is given authority by the Brant county social services to give assistance on the weekend.

Whatever they do on the weekend, the Salvation Army has a special kind of office, sort of like a rehab. officer. They report to the county social service man on Monday what they have done over the weekend, with any recommendations and so on.

The way the people find out about this of course is that when they phone the office on Friday night, Saturday, Sunday and so on, the telephone answering service tells them to call number so-and-so, which is the Salvation Army—welfare officers is what they call them. They look after it that way. But this was a problem—the same way as Mr. Martel has mentioned—for some time because of the number of people who seem to have these problems always on the weekend after the normal hours.

Now, during the week, they have a case worker on duty on the telephone for no other purpose than to receive calls and so on. So there is always a case worker on duty on the

telephone. The other case workers have certain days in the office and they do both jobs, looking after calls and also looking after their own work the other four days of the week.

There was some reference a while ago about how to get hold of people who are in authority. In our particular case, as you well know since you split up the Kitchener office, you moved the regional man to Simcoe which looks after Brant, Norfolk and Haldimand counties, and I believe he splits his time so that he goes around the area all the time. He has case workers. When people contact me, I contact him in Simcoe and he sends the case workers out. But people do have difficulty knowing about that situation and the fact that this is where the regional headquarters is.

I'm afraid that with regional government we may run into more and more difficulty on names and people in regions. This man is your regional man for these three counties. There is confusion already in that people believe this is a regional government officer, but he is not a regional government officer, he is one of your people. So I would hope that sometime you could think in terms of removing the confusion there is on that word "regional."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you know, Mr. Chairman, we will be announcing some time in the weeks ahead our reorganization into districts and regions and this is a good point to raise, so I'll keep this in mind.

Mr. Beckett: The other point I was going to raise—I'm sorry Mr. Martel is gone—but in my local paper, the Brantford Expositor there was quite a write-up with reference to the remarks that were made by the member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) about the activities of the ministry that were driving ladies into certain professions. So there has been coverage.

The other point is this question of overpayment. This regional man in our area has sent a case worker to the people who are afflicted with an overpayment and he has worked out an arrangement with them in many cases so that they understand why they have to pay back \$5 or the \$10 and so on. But what I do object to is the times when this confusion is caused and the people do get an overpayment when the person has been, for example, a school crossing guard. I had one case, a lady, who was a school crossing guard. Of course, come summertime she's not a school crossing guard and no matter how

we try we can't seem to arrange it so that she doesn't get an over-deduction in July and August. We thought we had it straightened out but this year the same thing happened again.

It's an administrative problem and I presume with the number of cases that there are that it doesn't get straightened out. But it does work a real hardship on this particular case—this mother-led family. Suddenly she has, in the past, received a pretty cold letter saying she is now going to be deducted \$10. In many cases, those people are not in the position to have not spent that money. It is a difficult thing. I wondered if the minister could give us some idea—and I think he alluded to it a little bit there—what the future plans of his ministry are on reorganization.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I will ask the deputy, Mr. Eberlee.

Mr. Beckett: If it's premature, fine. But—

Mr. Eberlee: Well, we still have to carry it through Management Board and get approval there.

Mr. Beckett: Could it be done this way, then? Would the minister think that many of the problems that have been raised by members during this debate will be assisted by the plans that he contemplates?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We definitely hope so. The one I was just mentioning to the deputy—the overpayment one—is one we would like to reduce substantially, and we think that with reorganization and a better system we should decrease that number.

Mr. Beckett: The problems in our county have decreased tremendously since we have had the county system, compared to the six townships, each with its own welfare officer who was also the county township clerk and fence-viewer and all these other persons. Now with a properly trained person administering the whole group, they've worked out a much better system. It's been a godsend as far as we're concerned to have it on a county-wide basis. At one time, the rural municipalities were very concerned that this was going to increase their cost tremendously. But they inform me that they are very pleased with the way it has worked out. It hasn't increased their cost as much as they thought it was going to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm pleased to hear that, Mr. Chairman, because at the present

time, I believe, about 60 per cent of the province is covered under county or district welfare boards. It's our hope to increase that number because it does provide for better standards and more efficiency.

Mr. Beckett: One thing I neglected to say is that this is the type of booklet—this isn't the up-to-date one, unfortunately—that is put out by the county social services and given to every recipient. It outlines very clearly what their entitlements are, what the office hours are, how they can get hold of people and so on. It was an excellent idea and I'm sorry that we don't have an up-to-date one. I notice that a lot of changes are going to be necessary and I hope the new one is in hand. This has been a great booklet for letting the people know exactly what they want to know because it is written in very simple language.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything further, Mr. Beckett? Are you finished?

Mr. Beckett: Yes, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, you will recall that when I opened on this whole matter I discussed the matter of overpayment so I had thought, having been absent, unfortunately, for two days, that it would have been absorbed in the first vote and didn't refer to it. I'm glad I didn't miss the opportunity because from what I have seen, it seems to me that we are paying a very heavy administrative cost to collect what I view, from my experience in these things, as rather paltry sums of money.

I wonder if it is possible for us to receive information as to just what the costs of this overpayment branch are, as related to the type of recoveries that we get, so that I may, perhaps, put it into better perspective. I did point out the case of the man who was in receipt of \$7.95 from your ministry as supplementary to a pension he had. OHC took \$5 so it was decided that he should get \$12.95. He got that for a couple of months and then was hit with an overpayment.

To me this kind of thing is really a clerical error at some place along the line and I don't like to see us paying out moneys for a branch which has clerical errors that are costly unless the moneys that are recovered are properly recovered and not of that kind of paltry nature. So if I could get that I would appreciate it.

Dealing with the matter of this joint committee I was delighted with the report and again I congratulate the minister that he moved so quickly to establish it when some of these problems were drawn to his attention.

I would like to make an observation on what has been said if in any event this carries any weight. There is a very strong difference of opinion in the courts on the question of automatic enforcement and I would hope that before this were slotted in too much, one would give consideration—I think from my experience on the bench in Kingston, for example, the court administrator knew the families so well that they had pretty well automatic enforcement but they didn't bring somebody in if they knew it was hopeless. I suggest that in a case in Toronto this would be totally impossible and it might work very great hardships.

One of the reasons why men are reluctant to pay is, of course, purely a matter within the Attorney General's department, but it has to do with the whole right of access. I hope that that is being considered, because where a wife has the right to go back to the court on a show-cause for non-payment, the husband has no such right to go back on a show-cause for an access order so that this creates one of the problems of why men disappear or are reluctant to pay.

Mr. Martel: You're not supporting the men, are you?

Mrs. Campbell: I support whichever one I feel is not getting proper justice.

Mr. Martel: She suggested I was being a male chauvinist pig for saying the same thing.

Mrs. Campbell: No, I didn't say that at all. It was your approach. But there are—

Mr. Martel: The can opener did it?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, the can opener did, and the male head of family. I mean the head of family whom you regard as always male. No, one of the things that is of concern to me when you discuss the matter of spouses is that I want to see this whole statute changed. I would just be awfully worried if you changed it in bits and pieces because it might effect hardships the other way.

I think I've made my view clear that we should have no-fault family legislation so that whichever spouse is responsible and can maintain a family should have to pay for the family. But unfortunately today, for the most part, the woman is not in as good a position to pay as the man is.

I do hope that we will come forward with something soon on some of the major problems and I'm hoping, too, that you are looking at the matter if it's automatic enforcement. What are you doing or is there any report on what you are doing *ab initio* in forcing people into the court to get the first order? This, I think, is of tremendous importance. The second one, I suppose you'd say, would be cured by the automatic enforcement in that no longer are you forcing the wife to make a hearsay declaration to get her husband before the courts. Certainly in the legislation I would hope that if you are working on it together you would give consideration to what constitutes desertion of a child. That's another problem with a husband, that the wife goes away and takes the children with her but he, under the legislation, is still technically the deserter. And it is a difficult thing for a judge to try to explain to many. But I am pleased and I hope that more will be forthcoming before Christmas so that we can have something on that.

The other thing that I wanted to touch on, Mr. Chairman—I don't know whether this is the vote—is that very difficult area where a child is victimized by an accident, where there are trust funds available to him and where you are forcing the mothers to use up to the \$1,000 of that child's money for his support.

Now, you are aware of the fact that the Attorney General has given consideration to this and feels that \$5,000 should be the amount, or at least he is thinking in that direction. The minister didn't wish to extend it, but again, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that if a child has had a permanent disability for which there are moneys in an account to his credit, it seems to me very short-sighted to make the mother use up that money when, if the moneys were held until he or she became of age, the child could then lead a useful life. Instead we destroy that opportunity for a child because that child is living with a disability.

The two I drew to your attention, both have permanent disabilities. I feel that the mothers should get the full amount of the allowance, and that seems to me to be little enough. Let that child have the benefit of that money to further his or her education or to do whatever can be done to assist him or her to get off the welfare rolls when they are of age.

I didn't know whether this properly came in this vote or under the youth vote. But it seemed to me to be maintenance vote. Could I have an answer on that one?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, well, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Campbell has raised a very good point. Maybe our present regulations are a little too restrictive. Perhaps the amounts of assets should be raised for the child's future education. And we would be prepared to relax the regulations.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to pursue it too long, but you do realize that these moneys are now probably going to be dissipated before you can come to that conclusion. Is there not a chance of having some kind of a holding action to stop dissipating that child's money until you can make this decision?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering—how many cases we have of this type?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, the best guess seems to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of perhaps 300 to 400 cases.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have at the present time?

Mr. Eberlee: That frequently would be where children are orphans.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Well, there is a special arrangement with the official guardian with regard to those where the official guardian is involved.

Mrs. Campbell: The official guardian is involved in these, of course.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we will, as indicated, Mr. Chairman—we have an open mind on this. We will take it up with the others concerned and we will try to have an answer for you in the near future.

Mrs. Campbell: But in the meantime could you not take action to stop that money from being dispersed until you can come up with the answer? The social workers, I think quite properly from your ministry's point of view, are telling these women, "You will be cut off if you do not apply to make use of that money." Truly, I think that is something we shouldn't have to do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The best I can do, Mrs. Campbell, is early next week, Monday or Tuesday, I will meet with my staff and find out what are the financial implications and other implications. We'll let you know.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 1 carry?

Item 2, social services consulting. Mrs. Campbell?

Mr. Campbell: I'm sorry. I think I am not going to speak to this item at the moment.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Yes, Mr. Chairman, thank you for indicating you would hold it until I got back. I'd neglected to bring a letter with me.

In the Speech from the Throne in March you people indicated you were going to provide some assistance for the various associations, I think in particular the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies. If the minister would get off the floor—are you hiding?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No.

Mr. Martel: The budget indicated some relief to the agencies which were doing a considerable amount of counselling. I have just received a letter, dated Oct. 16, which would indicate that that was more in the line of promises and that the fulfilment of those promises is yet to come. Many of those agencies, both the parent body and those out in the field, of the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies have yet to receive any funding, except the \$15,000 which you gave in June.

The budget came in in April. We are talking about six months in which to come to some agreement on how you would assist to alleviate the financial problems. I guess the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies is probably the biggest single agency you deal with in the province, and you have not given them any money yet, at all, except the \$15,000. What is the delay?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our budget was, if I read this correctly—grants to credit counselling services, 1972 to this fiscal year, was \$190,000, and for these estimates it is \$345,000. There was a substantial increase to that organization. Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies, the one you just mentioned, \$15,000.

Mr. Martel: But that surely wasn't what they were expecting from you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, they were expecting more.

Mr. Martel: Considerably more.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think that we could say that this programme will necessarily be carried out through the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies. It is the sort of umbrella organization.

Mr. Martel: You have only given the umbrella \$15,000.

Mr. Eberlee: But we are in conversation with the local associations which have the staffs; with several of them to try to work out a basis for—

Mr. Martel: But as I understand this organization they have got an umbrella parent body, if I can use that term.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, that is what this body is.

Mr. Martel: And then they have the various—what is it?—32 or 33 out in the field?

Mr. Eberlee: They are the actual operating groups.

Mr. Martel: Right. We are talking about six months having gone by since the budget and these people—I have their report and you have a more up-to-date one. I haven't bothered to get the up-to-date one. They are primarily concerned with dealing with the family as aw hole unit.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a very worthwhile organization.

Mr. Martel: But you have only given them \$15,000.

Mr. Eberlee: When you say these people, are you speaking of the provincial association?

Mr. Martel: You have given them \$15,000 grant in aid in June.

Mr. Eberlee: As I say, we are not necessarily going to be funding them. It is the Family Service Association of Ottawa or the Family Service Association of Toronto.

Mr. Martel: All right. How much have you given out in the province to date to the ones out in the field?

Mr. Eberlee: We are trying to work out an equitable arrangement with them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And as you know, they can purchase services from municipalities and a lot of this is being done.

Mr. Martel: No, people are purchasing services from them, as I understand it.

Mr. Eberlee: These associations are now receiving a total of \$525,000 to purchase service contracts. These are for GWA and FBA clients but we are also trying to work out a direct deal. This is money channelled through the municipality.

Mr. Martel: Yes. I might say that of many of the groups I've come across, I have really been impressed by this group. I really have. The work they do, the type of programmes they are involved in are right on line with what this ministry should be involved in and that's primarily dealing with the entire family as a group in the preventive and rehabilitative areas.

Mr. Eberlee: But the local associations are the ones that actually do that.

Mr. Martel: Right, I understand that, but it seems to me that almost the type of group I have been talking about for the last two years is this type of body because of the ideas they have and the very fact they deal with not an individual but the total individual need. I am told that they, in fact, have people sent from this ministry, from other government agencies, for which they aren't funded.

Mr. Eberlee: They are funded, let's say, to the extent of over \$0.5 million in total toward GWA-FBA counselling services. Some of them are giving debt counselling services for which they are funded additionally, and some of them are also funded by Children's Aid Societies as well. We don't have the total figure; the only one we have is this GWA-FBA figure.

Mr. Willems: Half of the \$345,000 that is allocated for debt-credit counselling would go to family service agencies as well.

Mr. Martel: I have a letter from Mrs. Farina, dated Oct. 16, wherein she states—and I am just going to quote one very short paragraph:

The year is quickly drawing to a close and a number of our member agencies have expressed concern and alarm in regard to the government's lack of positive action toward helping to alleviate some of our financial problems as promised.

Mr. Eberlee: I think she is speaking about her own organization.

Mr. Martel: No, she says "a number of our member agencies."

Mr. Eberlee: We could give you a list of the sums of money that have been given to—

Mr. Martel: The various ones in the province.

Mr. Eberlee: But as I say we are trying to work out a deal whereunder we would be buying additional services for our own FBA

people from several of these agencies. We have had recent talks with Hamilton and Metro Toronto.

Mr. Willems: What we are trying to do basically is get each region to look at the kind of social services that are in the region now. The regions have the responsibility of seeing what the municipality is purchasing so we don't want to duplicate the same kind of service.

We are looking at this in terms of what money is going through debt-credit counselling so we don't duplicate that. On the result of each region's social service plan, we are hoping that the region will identify what is the appropriate area for the purchase of service that fits into a community plan. On the basis of those plans and the availability of our resources, we will make individual contracts for appropriate areas.

Mr. Eberlee: I think Mrs. Farina's organization was rather hoping that we would be able to channel the funds through the provincial umbrella organization down to the local organizations. I don't think we have been able quite yet to make a decision whether that would be the appropriate way to do it particularly as our thrust in the ministry is toward decentralization, not re-organization.

Mr. Martel: I can see some danger, or I can see what you are concerned about. My concern is that they submitted an exceptional brief to you in 1970 and the recommendations weren't just a request for money. They had, I guess, not that many conclusions. The brief dealt with improved methods of continuing communication and consultation between voluntary family agencies and the public sector with regard to services to families; clarification for the immediate future of public-private responsibilities and relationships affecting voluntary family agencies in the province; and the most effective and co-operative allocation of resources, public and private, with a view to providing counselling and related services to families in Ontario and the financial and operational implications thereof.

I would suspect that since that brief was presented, that was June, 1970, in fact very few of those things have come about in terms of better—

Mr. Eberlee: It has come about locally. There has been a great deal of work by our regional administrators in various local parts of the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the Hanson task force looked into this aspect of the relationship between the voluntary agencies—

Mr. Eberlee: What about up north?

Mr. Martel: Could I ask you a question though? You say you are dealing locally and yet—

Mr. Eberlee: You see all the agencies are delivering services locally.

Mr. Martel: Right; I accept that.

Mr. Eberlee: Our biggest problem is to tie things together locally.

Mr. Martel: How does the head really keep the whole thing operational if in fact your communication with the head, which acts as the umbrella for all of these, and I don't mean in giving directives—I see Mr. Willems shaking his head—how can you have meaningful communication if the parent body, if I can use that term, is out of the picture?

Mr. Willems: It is really not a parent body.

Mr. Martel: It is just a term I'm using. Okay, let's say the head or whatever you call it, the figurehead if that's all it is.

Mr. Eberlee: In our field, unfortunately, they tend to be pretty loose federations at the provincial level.

Mr. Martel: That is what they are suggesting to you. What they are asking is, "Do we have to tighten up? How can we best do it?" That was one of the things they were suggesting in their report." What do you want? Here's what we are offering in services, now how do we work together to deliver this and to make sure it filters out." It doesn't seem to have been that much that they could really put their finger on.

Mr. Eberlee: I think if we were to ask that question of their organizations locally, "Are we working with you; are steps being taken to co-ordinate and tie together services locally?" each one of their members would say, "Yes definitely." That is where the action is at the present time. I'm not denying that there must also be action at the provincial level, but our tendency toward chaos in this whole field is most pronounced at the local level.

Mr. Martel: All right, I'm just trying to say that if your people are dealing locally with them, and that's exclusive of you people dealing on a basis with them out there, what

is preventing you here in Queen's Park from at least communicating frequently?

Mr. Willems: We do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Spence is the director of this branch and Mr. Spence deals directly with them.

Mr. J. W. Spence (Director, Family Services): Mr. Chairman, I just remarked that I think the rapport that exists at the present time between ourselves and the provincial association, namely Margaret Farina, is fairly sound, and substantially different than it was a year ago at this point in time. We have met on an ongoing basis; in fact we had a half-day session just this past Friday involving ourselves at central office with Margaret Farina and her assistant. This is an ongoing thing now at the present time.

Mr. Martel: You weren't able to shake from Tom Eberlee and the minister some money for them, were you?

Mr. Eberlee: No, it is there. All we have to do is make the deal.

Mr. Martel: What was that you were going to say, Tom?

Mr. Eberlee: I say money is available for the purchase of service.

Mr. J. W. Spence: I think it is and I think the purchase of service itself—the amount of money that is allocated at the present time for purchase of service—I suspect has increased by 200 or 300 per cent over the past year or year and a half.

Mr. Martel: Then certainly the head isn't aware of it. Or, again, there's a lack of bringing it all together so that everyone knows exactly what's going on. She certainly is of the impression that there's money forthcoming that—

Mr. Eberlee: I think it would be fair to say that perhaps she would like to see us channel this through her organization.

Mr. Martel: Well, that might be.

Mr. Eberlee: It may be appropriate to purchase the services directly from Toronto FSA and all the rest of them. They're the people with the troops in the field.

Mr. Martel: That's right and many of them are voluntary. Again, it's the sort of thing that, if I had my way, I would probably insist that all of the LIP and all of the various programmes work in a fashion like this, using

those who are paid and those who are voluntary, and the great expertise that is voluntary, in funding them adequately to provide, in fact, the services that you will never have sufficient staff to do. That would involve, I would suspect, a good deal more than \$600,000.

Mr. Eberlee: I would think so.

Mr. Martel: But that might be the answer to our dilemma—that type of service—because they tell me that there's only about 60 per cent of their services counselling now but that, in fact, they're actually involved in a lot of—if I could use the term—multi-service centre approach where they are actually chopping down—using a big double-bladed axe—to cut through the red tape because they are dealing with it constantly.

Mr. Eberlee: As you are aware, the Toronto FA is really the principal sponsor of the York Community Services Centre with the Borough of York, which brings together the private agencies and governmental agencies in what we think would be a very interesting experiment and we are funding that quite substantially.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I was talking to Don yesterday about it. That is going to be an interesting experiment because I think that at last it will bring—and there are all kinds of voluntary groups. It almost amazes you the number of voluntary agencies that are out there doing fantastic work, but it's uncoordinated, I think, at this time. I think there's a lot of duplication of effort, and a duplication of spending. If it was all well co-ordinated we could probably uplift the delivery of service in the province a great deal without really—and maybe not as much money as we're spending now because—

Mr. Eberlee: Through the use of volunteers.

Mr. Martel: Through the use of volunteers and through avoiding the duplication of many agencies working with the same family and not aware of it. I mentioned the judge who was in to see me and he was working on a case and I was and we didn't know it. Neither of us knew and we found out there was 18 of us altogether or 19 of us. It's pretty expensive for me to be involved in that sort of thing and for the judge to be involved in that sort of thing. There's a whole interplay of various organizations. I was really impressed with this brief. And I'm really impressed with what they're trying to emphasize. I've pushed for I don't know

how many years for more counsellors, whether they be marriage counsellors or credit counsellors, and we still don't have very many, particularly credit counsellors in the Sudbury area, Mr. Minister. We still have none.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is coming.

Mr. Martel: No, No. Who is the credit counsellor in Sudbury?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is coming.

Mr. Martel: Coming? Oh, coming! Well—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's on a very high priority.

Mr. Martel: I understand he is leaving on the train tomorrow afternoon. Is that right?

Mr. J. W. Spence: We are, Mr. Martel and Mr. Chairman, trying to work very closely with the new Sudbury Social Services Centre to help them to establish that as a service which will be available to that city and district as well. I was expecting a phone call from Mr. Belanger today with respect to the deliberations of the board on that very subject because we'd like to get the credit counselling programme into Sudbury. They are interested in having it. It's just a question of getting the community behind them according to the standards that we have set for community participation.

Mr. Martel: I hope there is one problem that you can overcome in that one. That one is located out in New Sudbury which is predominantly English and when you move into the older part of the city of Sudbury—and the minister and I have exchanged a number of letters over this—the one that is almost totally bilingual, which is bringing in cases from as far as Mattawa to the east and almost to Sault Ste. Marie on the west, isn't getting any funding at all. It's all voluntary. They've reached the point where they can't even afford coffee any more in their basement and it's predominantly bilingual.

I'm not sure about the makeup of the one in New Sudbury, which I understand is a very good service. Judge Goulard was involved in that, as well as a number of doctors. It's a very good service. I'm not sure how bilingual it is. I have some concern there.

But it's that sort of thing you could be doing—bringing the two agencies together, having them work bilingually in English and French. If it's done on the sort of basis that it offers family counselling, if it's a multi-

service centre, I think it's an imaginative sort of thing.

I don't know how many years away we are from bringing in the type of centre Mr. Eberlee is talking about, in which Mrs. Farina, Don MacDonald and a number of people in York, including doctors, are involved; it's a magnificent sort of project.

But it seems to me that with that kind of co-operation between the voluntary groups and the government and some adequate funding, we will be able to tap the community on a voluntary basis which will bring it into range to deliver these services from those types of centres across the province. And these people certainly are right in the forefront.

If it's just a case of Mrs. Farina herself or her organization wanting to funnel the money from central command, if you want to call it that, that's one thing. But if it's you people chiselling—and I would never suggest that you would do that—but if it is, then I would urge you to meet the commitment. I would then urge you to explain to Mrs. Farina that you really haven't made a commitment because Friday was not the 16th—and this letter is dated the 16th, which was yesterday, I would suspect. There are some wires that are still crossed and maybe you could straighten that out.

Well, I'm not going to go over credit counselling. I've gone on about that for four years, and we're getting some establishment of the service in Sudbury at long last. I would not want it to appear as though I was restricting it just to Sudbury. It should go right across the province.

How much money in your counselling services are you providing to the Social Planning Council in Toronto? I'm told that there are three major counselling services in Toronto and you don't fund any of them.

Mr. J. W. Spence: We are not directly funding them except through the medium of the municipalities. We're facilitating the funding of these agencies through the purchase of service for persons who are in need and likely to be in need.

Mr. Martel: Do you just pay for an individual case at a time then?

Mr. J. W. Spence: As I understand it, Toronto now is purchasing services from family service agencies by case loads. They are identifying target populations and purchasing a specific kind of service for a designated target population. Hence, a contract at the present time with three agencies which is the

equivalent of \$160,000—and that's only an estimate that Mr. Anderson has given, not necessarily any limit on that at the present time.

Mr. Martel: All I know is that in my discussions with some of the various volunteer agencies that are providing counselling, their quote is, "Ontario doesn't contribute one red cent. The federal government provides 50 per cent. The municipality provides 50 per cent. And Queen's Park doesn't provide anything."

Mr. Eberlee: These are major community fund agencies, aren't they?

Mr. Martel: The three major agencies, yes. Well, you see, I have never been one to believe that we should rely on the Red Feather or the United Appeal. In fact, I abhor it. I just abhor the prospect of going out to see if we can beg, borrow or steal enough money to fund these various groups.

I think the way it should be done is to take a little slice of tax at the federal level or the provincial level and say, "That's for this." And then you don't ask the companies to donate money; you don't ask anybody to donate money; you just set up a proper tax system.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And would you apply this across the board? Take for instance in your own city of Sudbury, where I visited the boys' home last Saturday. Here is a home for 49 boys between the ages of 16 and 18, I believe. Our grant is about \$200,000 under the Children's and Institutions Act, and the balance has been raised by the people of Sudbury—

Mr. Martel: Right on!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and to me that is local involvement. If the day comes when the money for all these projects has to be raised by governments—you know, I am sure you don't want us to get into the situation of some countries such as Sweden where 70 per cent of people's salaries are for taxes.

Mr. Martel: Now that's not true, Mr. Minister.

I am sorry, but you don't know what you are talking about when you say Sweden's taxes are 70 per cent. If you want to make a comparison blow by blow of Sweden, I am prepared to do that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But would you be prepared to say that the—

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you something—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: I walked for Father McKee's boys' camp three years running; 21 miles each time. It damned-near killed me, I want to tell you!

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): I hope it'll be 24 next year and finish the job.

Mr. Martel: Yes, and finish the job. That's what I figured, yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you, Mr. Minister, I think they have done a magnificent job.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right! We should have more of that.

Mr. Martel: I am saying that is what you should be doing. When we need services for people we have the Red Feather going out to try to collect, and the type of service you will deliver will be dependent upon the amount of money you are capable of raising. That bothers me. You have a whole multitude of people who have established budgets, and you fall short, and you start to cut here, here and here—because you just didn't meet your target. Something that has bothered me with volunteer groups that raise money, including the Red Cross, is that much of the money doesn't filter down to the services that need it.

Mr. Haggerty: Straight; get cool. Some professionals—

Mr. Martel: I have seen some of the suppers; I've been at some of them, until I quit it. I worked with the cancer canvasses and so on. And the banquets that were thrown would blow your mind. And what I am saying is that it comes out of the public purse. You don't say to companies: "Well, give us \$50,000 and we'll give you a write-off." You just bring in a proper tax law that taxes everybody equitably and you take the money from there. You don't say: "Well, you give a donation and we'll let you write it off to income tax." You just take it where it should come from for the delivery of services to people.

Now, if you want to have volunteers to man those sort of things, fine; and if you want to raise something extra like the boys' home, that's fine. I am saying I don't think you rely on that sort of thing to deliver services to people. I am opposed to it; always

been opposed to it. I do not think the amount of research that we're going to do on cancer should be dependent on the amount of money we can beg from door to door.

Mr. Parrott: Would the member permit a question?

Mr. Martel: The government should fund that.

Mr. Parrott: Would the member permit a question?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Parrott: What would you think the ratio of costs of administration are for those volunteer organizations? And I am not contesting what you just said about where the money goes; it doesn't all filter down. What do you think the ratio of that administrative cost would be to a government-run similar scheme? What is your relationship?

Mr. Martel: The mechanism for the government is already in effect through the income tax department. It's there.

Mr. Parrott: I know, but even so there's got to be some time and money in collecting taxes and administering the programme. Which do you think would be the larger?

Mr. Martel: It's an ongoing process; they collect taxes every year.

Mr. Parrott: No, but they have to appoint personnel to make sure that it goes to this agency, or that agency; and that kind of thing.

Mr. Martel: No, that is up to the provincial government. You just turn it back to the minister's department and you'll allow him to administer it. He's got staff for all of that. You think it would escalate, do you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, yes, if we—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand you correctly, you would remove the local involvement and have government provide the entire amount. I do not believe that the people today are ready to accept that type of excessive taxation. It seems to me that people are taxed enough.

Mr. Martel: Where does the money come from anyway to do it? If you raise, as Father McKee has done, \$200,000, it came from the people anyway, didn't it? I mean he didn't

have a money-making machine down in the basement of Christ the King Church, you know. People doled it out. I am saying the whole exercise should be to devise—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They doled it out and they were happy to do it.

Mr. Martel: We had a great time. We got half-smashed going along the way.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They were happy to do it and they are well aware that that boys' home is a real—

Mr. Parrott: Is that where part of the administrative costs turned up?

Mr. Martel: No, I paid for my own and I paid for my own things that you put on your feet when you get blisters. I just needed that to reduce the pain.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: After walking those 20 or 30 miles, did you not feel better that you made a substantial contribution?

Mr. Martel: I sure didn't the next day. I could barely move.

Mr. Parrott: Penance is good for the soul.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a question of philosophy and so forth and I can respect your views but I do believe that the public today are not prepared that the government should fund 100 per cent of all these types of projects.

Mr. Martel: As I say, it comes from the taxpayer and I sometimes think that too much money—I am told that, for example, many people won't give to the Red Cross. There have been some blistering articles about the ripoff in the Red Cross, led by none other than an ardent Tory—what's his name? He is on radio all the time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Red Foster?

Mr. Martel: No, no.

Mrs. Campbell: Name some more. You are bound to guess him.

Mr. Martel: He has his own news show. Gordon Sinclair. He did a show on the Red Cross a couple of years ago and he irritated a few people but I think the head guy for the Red Cross has a salary of \$25,000.

Mr. Haggerty: Part-time again?

Mr. Martel: That's just a part-time plum. I have seen it in so many things—the banquets that are put on. I wouldn't mind donating if

I figured it wasn't going to feed a bunch of the elite in the community.

Mr. Parrott: But you are quite serious when you think that administrative costs—

Mr. Martel: Are very high.

Mr. Parrott: —are high there and they would be much lower—the government is much more efficient at running social services?

Mrs. Campbell: No way.

Mr. Parrott: The point is I am not sure I follow the point.

Mr. Martel: I think the mechanisms are already in place for getting the funds and for the distribution of funds through the various agencies of government. You see, I don't happen to be one who believes that government watches everything. The only thing we have ever tried to bail out in the business community—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a compliment.

Mr. Martel: The real problem of investing in the private sector is that the only time we have invested there is to bail out something which is bankrupt. We never invest in anything that is a moneymaking proposition. We bail out every bloody jackass that's going broke. Look around and see what Tory governments have bankrolled.

Why don't you bankroll part of Inco and get some of the profit there, or any major corporation? Something that is going to return a profit. No, we go out—you know it as well as I do—and we bail out more bankrupt outfits. The CNR is a prime example. We still continue to pay the state debt to the lords and barons of England.

Mr. Parrott: What vote is the CNR under, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Martel: That is a philosophy we can get into on another occasion.

Mr. Haggerty: What he is saying is that there are two types of socialists, the rich and the poor, here in Ontario.

Mr. Parrott: You are the rich and he is the poor?

Mr. Martel: I suggest that governments could show substantial profits if they were interested in putting money into places which stand a chance. What governments by and large have done is bail out things that were going broke and if they finish up by going broke, you say "Look! Government can't run

anything." Yet in Germany—the member for Humber (Mr. Leluk) was there with me, and the member for Carleton (Mr. Handleman) was there—and they are involved in literally hundreds of companies.

An hon. member: How did you fellows get to Germany?

Mr. Martel: Over 600 major companies with government involvement.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: But they are making money; they don't have any unemployment. They brought in two million migrant workers, you know—the myth, another myth.

Mr. Parrott: Did you fellows have any good meals while you were in Germany on this—

Mr. Martel: No, we had them in France. The French showed us how to cook. Well, I pass.

Mr. Chairman: Are you through, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott: Well, I am not going to add anything to the debate at all but there are two questions I want to ask for clarification. One, I trust it is a misprint that I see in front of me in the second-last line. Is it that Dalton Camp is to have a development fund for \$100,000 or is that Bolton camp?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Bolton.

Mr. Parrott: Well, I am certainly pleased with your pattern, Mr. Chairman. Has the vote on income maintenance been passed or finalized?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Passed.

Mr. Parrott: Well then, I can read this newspaper story into the record because I was afraid to do so earlier.

Mr. Martel: It is out of order.

Mr. Parrott: Well, I don't intend reading into the record yet; but if I had read it in the previous vote, I am afraid we would have deleted those funds to some extent. A headline says: "On Welfare I Ate Steak." A hospital worker goes on at great lengths to suggest that when he was on welfare he had it good as compared to what he is doing now.

Mr. Martel: What's his name said that too—the guy that ended up back in the can and didn't get his parole as quickly?

Mr. Parrott: I promised I would add nothing to the debate on this item.

Mr. Martel: Harold Ballard. He regrets those remarks.

Mr. Chairman: You are out of order, Mr. Parrott. Shall item 2 carry?

Carried.

Item 3, rehabilitation services.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, this, to me, should be one of the most important votes in this ministry. In reading the apologia, or whatever it is, it says "for us to enable physically and mentally handicapped persons to engage in meaningful daily living and productive employment."

I really would like to understand how you consider that you are carrying out the objectives and purposes in this vote.

We have talked about sheltered workshops. I don't happen to share the feeling that it's a good thing to have people making any old thing at all just to keep them busy because I think people ought to be able to work meaningfully. It is part of the graciousness of living—if there is anything that could be deemed to be gracious in this entire budget.

If you look at the sheltered workshop programmes, you find that they are so circumscribed by so many limiting factors that I really wonder that we don't just try to look at the needs of people. Perhaps this is a case where I could really enjoy needs tests if it were made on the basis of what people who are disabled need to live with.

I have not found that there is any kind of a philosophy attached to this service. I guess I have just had bad experiences with rehabilitation services, because honestly I haven't seen anything come out of it. Maybe it is because I know the wrong people or something but it doesn't seem to me that it gets us anywhere.

Again I look at the question of a philosophy such as that, if you like, of Farina—and I will keep on mentioning Farina in the case of the disabled as long as I haven't got an answer as to where we go. You are talking about rehabilitation services, and this is a rehabilitation service that should be a part of the philosophy of rehabilitation services. This is what I am saying. I would like to have somebody tell me exactly what the

philosophy is in this vote, and how it is being carried out, because for the people of this city I don't see its function.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to speak briefly on that. I agree with parts of the remarks of Mrs. Campbell, that this is probably one of the most important areas, and I and others in my ministry share this. This is a very, very important area. But I do not believe and I'm not prepared to accept that we are not—I forget your exact wording, Mrs. Campbell—because we have a very efficient and a very active vocational rehabilitation branch.

Mr. Martel: You just try to starve them to death before they get there, though, with your allowance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the present time we have 131 workshops and we provide services to 4,600 persons, but the demand is great. We could have twice the number of workshops and they would be filled. We have raised our grants per person per month. They used to be a maximum of \$25. We raised them on April 1—

Mrs. Campbell: To \$40, I think.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to a maximum of \$40, which is of some assistance. A lot of the question is funding. I brought this up in Ottawa last week. I had written to Mr. Lalonde and had mentioned the previous conference, and as a result of our urging they have established—and I know you'll say you don't need committees—a special services committee with special emphasis on assistance to the handicapped.

I say to you, Mrs. Campbell, I know we are living in the richest province of Canada, quite true; but nevertheless the bulk of the resources of our money goes to Ottawa, and we do believe that in this area there could be some federal assistance, sharing, because a lot of it is in employment programmes. This is the emphasis of this paper, employment and rehabilitation and so forth. So we do believe that there should be a federal-provincial relationship.

Mr. Eberlee: They do share maintenance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They do share maintenance, but not capital. You see, our capital grants are very limited. They are 25 per cent for a building and equipment and in certain communities they can raise it to 75 per cent. There are many communities in this province where it is not possible. I wouldn't advocate that the government fund 100 per cent, but

I do believe that we should have flexibility in certain areas, some areas in northern Ontario and eastern Ontario for instance, may have to be funded maybe 75 per cent. So this is an area where we need more resources, financial and otherwise. The deputy may wish to enlarge.

Mr. Eberlee: This year our estimates provide about 30 per cent more money. The total number of persons who would be served during the fiscal year is just under 10,000. Something like 2,800 will actually receive training. The branch takes people from hospitals, from wherever disabled people come and are then able to enter a programme to be rehabilitated, people over 16. It spends money assessing the extent of their disability and the kinds of training or treatment they will require. It spends money on medical restoration devices of various kinds and about \$2.5 million on training and about \$3.6 million on living and transportation costs. Then, of course, it has a constant staff of roughly—I'm sorry I've lost that figure for the moment, but we did increase it by 37—179 staff altogether, who counsel and carry the cases and assist people to get themselves back into productive employment. I personally sat in on intake interviews and it's a wide range of people who come and ask to be served by the plan.

The minister mentioned shelter workshops. That, of course, is part of the programme. That's part of the assessment and retraining aspect of the programme. Some of the workshops are actually conducted by the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded so they tend to have rather permanent populations.

Rehabilitation Foundation for the Disabled has 14; Canadian National Institute for the Blind has 10, and then there are groups like the Jewish Vocational Services and so on that run them.

I have a note here which says: "Success ratio 85 to 90 per cent." I suppose you measure success in terms of whether the persons did get back into productive employment and no longer require public assistance to carry them.

Mrs. Campbell: The deputy has pointed out what is of concern to me and this is the cost of the programme; these would be the services to the people; the needs of the people. I would like to be corrected if I'm wrong. You do have transportation yourself or do you not use transportation of other agencies instead?

Mr. Eberlee: I believe we purchase this.

Mrs. Campbell: You purchase the service?

Mr. Eberlee: Whatever is required.

Mr. Willems: Yes, a lot of work in rehabilitation is done through private agencies which we fund rather than through—the coordination is done by our staff, the assessment; but the actual training, the actual provision of services are all through purchase of service agreements with agencies.

Mr. Eberlee: Whether it's a community college or, as I say, the Jewish Vocational Service on the one hand.

Mr. Willems: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: Or any of those who are working with the disabled. I must say that I do approve of purchase of service in many areas as opposed to the torture of sitting through adjudication of grants. This is murder.

But when it comes to this, it seems to me that everyone is limited. The private agencies are quite limited in the numbers they can serve and so there is a built-in limiting factor from your point of view. I would like to make the suggestion that perhaps it should be reversed: That you give incentives to helping these agencies, if you wish to work through the agencies in this way, so that they can service more people across the province.

I don't know what you do across the province. I have to plead ignorance on that. I only know Metropolitan Toronto in this area and, quite frankly, I'm shocked at the numbers of people who are not getting served. I tend to believe that it's because of this diverse system. The joint agencies with Farina, for instance, can only take so many. I've talked to them, obviously, about it. They can only handle so many and if you're purchasing service from them or if John Anderson is, as he does, it still is a built-in limiting factor for people.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I have to call 10:30. We will carry on tomorrow after the question period.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I have to raise a question. On Monday, if we go that long, I have a long-standing dental appointment and a long-standing medical appointment. I simply can't get out of those appointments unless I go another three or four months for a dental appointment. I'm not sure how far we'll get tomorrow or if it would be con-

venient for some other ministry and for the minister himself—I'm sure he has plans, too, in timetabling problems, like all of us—if we go beyond tomorrow would it be possible to miss Monday?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: I ask that simply because I have two long-standing appointments, a medical and a dental appointment.

Mr. Chairman: I think tomorrow we would probably have to discuss that and the com-

mittee can vote on it. I can't guarantee, Mr. Martel, that there will be any other ministry ready to go on on Monday. Monday would probably be a day out of the estimates.

Mr. Martel: I would ask the Chairman to check that out.

Mr. Chairman: I will check that out.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I would appreciate that. I am really in a bind.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

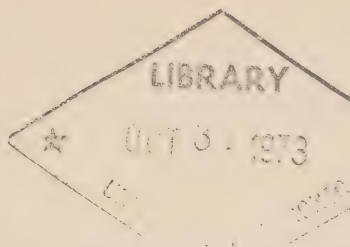
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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services**

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, October 19, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1973

The committee met at 11:05 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2502:

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell has the floor, dealing with vote 2502, item 3, I believe.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I will wind up. It seemed to me that the figures given last night indicate my concerns in the rehabilitation services. Having regard to the numbers of people who should be served by this particular item, it seems to me that there ought to be a very long look at the whole matter of rehabilitation services.

I would say it's been my experience that rehabilitation services, under any statute and under any legislation, seem to be uniformly underplayed, underestimated, or whatever. I would like to see that there would be a real thrust in this direction in the next year, because I think this is one of the things that can help to get people back into the mainstream and should have a top priority. I would like to hear, though, from the minister or from someone in the ministry, any comment on my concerns expressed last night.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Social and Community Services): Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier, I am entirely in agreement with Mrs. Campbell that services to vocational and rehabilitation services to the handicapped command a very, very high priority, and more will be done in this area. As far as allowances are concerned, I think it has been indicated that they are the ones that command the highest priority in allowances. As far as retraining programmes go, we intend to intensify and enlarge in that area. Again, a lot of it is our responsibility but as I said, the federal government at our urging has established a special committee of social services with special emphasis on rehabilitation and I'm very optimistic that we will see some great improvements.

We have Mr. Herb Sohn here this morn-

ing. I'd like to introduce Mr. Sohn. He is the director of our vocational rehabilitation branch and doing very commendable work in this difficult area.

Mr. H. A. Sohn (Director, Vocational Rehabilitation Services): It might be of interest to know that we have received figures from Ottawa—as you know, the costs are shared with Ottawa—and of somewhere in the vicinity of \$7 million which the federal government has put out for voc-rehab programmes across the country, somewhere in the vicinity of \$4 million were given us, Ontario, for those services. So that represents more than 50 per cent of the expenses of the federal government for vocational rehabilitation in Canada.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think linked with that figure we should know what the ratio of persons in need of this service is across Canada. I think it is quite right that we might have more if in fact our population in this area is, as I suspect, one of the largest. I don't know that that figure proves anything to me at the moment.

Mr. Sohn: Because of the fact that more money is being spent in Ontario, I certainly did not mean to suggest that we are doing everything that we should be doing. One of our problems in determining what the extent of the need is, is that very often, until we see the applicant we really don't know whether there is a service we can provide. We can get figures on the numbers of people who are handicapped. Those who would qualify under the legislation for services for vocational rehabilitation and those that are feasible, are those that we are able to determine once our counsellor has had an opportunity to get a psychological assessment and a medical assessment.

That's one of the problems in determining the full picture of the client population that exists.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, this is where the problem lies, as I perceive it from the outside looking in. I'm impatient of all of these investigations. I'm wondering if there couldn't be levels of concern where

the person could get into the stream at, if you like, a low level of some kind, so that there could be on-the-job kind of evaluation of them, rather than having this extensive investigation before they even get started.

I'm concerned that perhaps if they got into the stream, sometimes I think they think there can be errors made in evaluating a human being. I'm wondering if there couldn't be some way of getting them in and moving them as they could be seen in actual experience.

Mr. Sohn: We certainly have a long way to go in improving this, but we do use this process through the work assessment. When I talk about psychological assessment and medical assessment, these are not time-consuming processes.

Mrs. Campbell: They seem to take a long time to get in, in my experience.

Mr. Sohn: You are right, we have a waiting list.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't see the overall picture, but this is how it looks to me.

Mr. Sohn: We have a waiting list.

Mrs. Campbell: How long is your waiting list?

Mr. Sohn: It varies with the community—but it averages somewhere around three months at this time.

Mrs. Campbell: Is the length longer—as I would assume it probably would be—in a Metropolitan area, as against a more rurally-oriented setting?

Mr. Sohn: That tends to be the case.

Mrs. Campbell: That is maybe why I have the problems with this person.

Mr. H. Willems (Executive Director, Assistance and Rehabilitation Division): But we have added staff this last year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You've added, what?—Thirty-seven?

Mr. Sohn: Thirty-seven new staff have been added this year.

Mrs. Campbell: Again, Mr. Chairman, I have found that new staff has been added in every ministry all over the place. I haven't found that that has improved the service to the people in every case. I think we get lost in the administrative functions quite often.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These are counsellors, Mrs. Campbell, dealing directly with the clients; and I am sure you will find substantial improvements.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): The only way to reduce the waiting period is to have more counsellors so that more people can get more service more quickly. And that is really what Mr. Sohn was referring to.

I suppose he was referring as well to this problem of drawing a dividing line here and giving service only to those who may be able to go back to work ultimately, so that it is a vocational rehabilitation programme. I think that one of our objectives will be to try to broaden this so that it is a social and vocational rehabilitation programme in the ultimate, and get away from quite such a narrow approach to things. But this will obviously take more resources than we possess now.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there any breakdown in this area of the male-female component and the, shall we say for the lack of anything else, the native peoples—the "old" Canadians and the "new" Canadians?

Mr. Sohn: I am sorry we don't have a breakdown for "old" Canadians and "new" Canadians—but we do have male-female.

In the 1970-1971 internal annual report that we devised—and the process is continued; the same stream—we find that we had 798 male and 471 female that were closed out that year. So we have something like double male to female.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there an explanation of it? Were the females not psychologically adapted to the programme?

Mr. Sohn: I would have to hazard a guess and I wouldn't have a basis upon which to do that at this point.

Mrs. Campbell: I would suggest to the member for Sudbury East maybe those heads of families are after all getting some attention here.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): That is questionable at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: I have nothing further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mrs. Campbell. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to speak on this matter concerning the sheltered work programmes and perhaps the semi-sheltered work program-

mes in the Niagara area. My main concern is the Niagara Training and Employment Centre. NTEC provides sheltered work programmes; I think the programme in the Niagara region may be the most advanced in the Province of Ontario.

I must give credit to the director, Mr. John Brennan, who has been very active in the retarded programmes throughout the whole region, and perhaps it is through his forcefulness and his views that they have advanced in the Niagara region to this state at the present time. It's one of the good programmes available.

The programme takes in persons anywhere from about 14 to about the age of 42. I think the average age in there is 23. They're taking those persons who perhaps, to a degree, have been disabled through some misfortune of health and those who are emotionally disturbed—youngsters in schools. In fact, they have taken in a number of emotionally disturbed children from the secondary schools within the region. The schools can't handle these youngsters and yet, under their programme, these youngsters are progressing and beginning to come into full employment.

I've noticed in the programme that they've been able to train these youngsters to go out working in the farm areas there, particularly in the orchards where they're taught how to prune trees, grape vines and so forth. They're doing an excellent job. One of the programmes is training these youngsters to work at the racetracks in that area as what you might class as environmental personnel, going in and cleaning up around through the area, and they have found employment. It's really a good programme.

One of the problems they're having is the grant from the Province of Ontario. I understand it's \$40 per month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Up to a maximum of \$40.

Mr. Haggerty: Up to a maximum of \$40 per month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It used to be \$25 and was increased this year.

Mr. Haggerty: I notice you've increased your estimates under this vote by, I think, almost 33 per cent. I think perhaps you recognize there is a problem throughout the Province of Ontario and I think the committee here would go on and say you're moving in the right direction. You should be commended for that.

There is a problem of additional help that is needed in this programme in the Niagara region and, in fact, I understand that Canada Manpower is very interested in this programme because of what they've done for certain types of persons within the region. I understand that they're almost ready to put additional funds in there to keep this place going because they can find that they can train these persons—maybe not in nine months' training, it may have to run to almost three years of training. It's a long-term programme.

But these are areas dealing with humans who have problems. I was just wondering if you'd given any consideration to additional grants that could be provided under this programme.

One particular letter here I was not too pleased with. Perhaps it is one of the bottle-necks in dealing with it. It is the letter from the Ministry of Community and Social Services. This is addressed to Mr. William P. Branscombe. I guess he is very active as one of the directors of this agency in the area there. When you talk about hiring additional personnel here, I'm astonished that this letter would come out and say this. I'll just read this one paragraph.

On the other hand, it is identified that the purpose of its programmes is to work with borderline retarded and some physically handicapped with the intention of preparing them for competitive employment. NTEC has a large staff-client ratio than most workshops in the area. However, it does not seem to be able to provide a full-time placement officer which, from experience, we found to be absolutely mandatory if a programme leading to competitive employment is going to be successful.

When I look at that particular section I can't quite agree with the writer of the letter. I think when they're dealing through the employment agencies within the region—and I say employment agencies—they have the contacts within the community.

Much of the funds that are funnelled into this particular programme is provided by service clubs and, of course, if you're dealing with service clubs—and they've done a tremendous job for this programme in the area—if they want to find suitable employment they find it through these service organizations. Usually there is somebody there who says, "Sure, we can place this person in our particular type of business."

Then Manpower comes into the picture and, surely, through their programme—they are an employment programme—they can find suitable employment for this type of person. But to suggest that you don't follow in line with Community and Social Services and don't have a full-time employment officer seems to be ridiculous because there's no need for it. There are enough personnel there that can go out—as I did, they have the personal contacts—throughout the region to find jobs for these persons when they are suitably trained to go out into the field.

I would like to have the minister's comments on that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'll ask Mr. Sohn to reply. I just wish to say, with reference to the earlier part of his remarks, wherein he mentioned the very worthwhile work that is being done—by NTEC, is it?—

Mr. Sohn: NTEC.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —I haven't had the opportunity to visit this workshop but I did visit several. I'm always impressed by the work that is being performed. There is no doubt that in many areas they need additional assistance. I always consider southwestern Ontario as being a very affluent part of Ontario, but wherever there is a need—and I think mainly of eastern Ontario and northern Ontario, where many communities are just unable to raise three-quarters for equipment and buildings; I'm referring to capital grants—in these areas we certainly will be providing more assistance.

Mr. Haggerty: Perhaps you should put Mr. Brennan on your list of personnel so that perhaps he can go in and organize some of these different schools throughout the area, because he's done an exceptionally fine job. NTEC, I might say to the committee, is the Niagara Training and Employment Centre for the handicapped and the retarded adults in the area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe Mr. Sohn could enlarge and explain the reasons, with reference also to your last comment about the matters raised in this letter.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Mr. Sohn: We are very familiar with Mr. Brennan and NTEC. We're working with them and we are also working with Manpower with regard to NTEC. It's important to understand that we have attempted and will continue to attempt with all of the shops

to improve the services that they are able to give to the clients.

It is important also to note that while we may have Manpower offices throughout Canada, the people in the Manpower offices are not trained and don't have the skills with which to place some of the clients that we have. In some cases, it's true that our clients can find jobs themselves or that with just a little help they can locate them. But, in many cases, particularly when we're talking about the borderline retarded or others with emotional problems—it may be a primary problem or may be related to a physical disability—it's extremely important that our counsellors not just place them, but counsel them and work closely with the employer at least during the first stage of placement. While you may get yourself a very commendable statistic about how many you've placed, I think you've also got to be concerned about how many are still in that job three months later or even two weeks later. That's what we have to aim for.

Mr. Martel: It is a novelty in that department.

Mr. Haggerty: I think I can't quite agree with you when you come to Manpower because I know there are some persons working in Manpower, particularly in the Niagara region, who are very capable persons.

Mr. Martel: It's the follow-up.

Mr. Haggerty: They have exceptionally good education and the qualities to follow up those persons we're dealing with at the present time. I think they are well qualified to deal with these persons. What you're suggesting to me is that you're an employment agency now.

Mr. Sohn: Mr. Chairman, with regard to that point, I have met some of the Manpower people and I would concur that they have some very capable people.

Mr. Eberlee: In this area, specifically.

Mr. Sohn: Right. It is interesting to note that we work very closely with Manpower, and Manpower appreciates the fact that we do have placement units in our programme, particularly for the purpose of placing those who need special attention.

There's another problem besides the ability of the counsellor, though. It's a question of his jobload. If you were to take a look at the jobload of Manpower counsellors, and if you could appreciate the limited amount of time

they could really give to individuals who required it, aside from the question of having to acquaint themselves with what our counsellors already know from having worked with the client through the training period, you would see that that's another limitation on us. By the way, along with this, we are working with Manpower now, hoping to develop the kind of liaison in the local scene whereby we might be able to share with them some of this responsibility.

At this very moment, in fact, we have a joint committee with Manpower for the Ontario region and our branch to explore ways in which we might be able to work more closely together.

Mr. Haggerty: I understand this co-operation is available now. I just question this one particular section I read about providing a full-time replacement officer. You are talking about \$15,000 a year and \$15,000 a year could well go into the programme to provide that assistance because it is all available there. You have psychiatrists. You have doctors who are interested in this programme. Their services are at this centre.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Sohn is saying that in order for the success of this programme to be optimized, our experience across the province indicates that it is very wise for such a placement officer to be available as part of the staff. Admittedly, it costs money for that programme to have such a person.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I think the money could be well spent in providing additional assistance to those youngsters. I don't think you need an appointed official there.

Mr. Eberlee: I think we could probably well argue that it would be better spent on a placement officer at this time rather than on simple expansion of the training and workshop employees, because without that placement officer success is not necessarily going to be 100 per cent.

Mr. Sohn: It is extremely important, Mr. Chairman, to make sure that the investment of time, of the client as well as the staff, is optimized by making sure he's placed and that he gets a placement that is going to be long-standing placement.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, apparently the association has done an excellent job, and I will just list some of the contracts.

The contracts for 1970 include:

The Lincoln County Separate School Board, St. Catharines, 18 school grounds maintenance;

the Regional Municipality of Niagara Home for the Aged, providing flowers, preparing and planting flower beds;

the Niagara Peninsula Crippled Children's Centre, St. Catharines, painting outdoor playground equipment, maintenance of grounds, supplying and planting flowers;

the Fort Erie Jockey Club, Fort Erie, pre-clean and daily janitorial services during the spring meet;

Modern Redwood Products, Beamsville, assembly of patio tables;

Kirk on the Hill (Presbyterian), Fonthill, spring-clean building and weekly janitorial services;

Canadian National Institute for the Blind, St. Catharines, ground maintenance and seeding;

Wesley United Church, Welland, ground maintenance;

Abex Industries, Niagara Falls, ground maintenance; and

pre-clean the grounds of numerous smaller properties for churches and private homes, and ground maintenance.

The association goes on to say that in that one year in particular, three trainees were placed in the labour market and taken off the disabled persons' allowance. So there is sufficient employment, based upon their ability to work.

What I am trying to say is that if you want to put in an employment person to seek jobs for them, they could spend that \$15,000 on training programmes within the school itself. I don't think you need an employment agency in that sense, because there are enough service clubs involved that would assist those seeking that type of employment; you can see by the list I read.

Perhaps the \$15,000 could go for counselling down there. Perhaps that's what they need. But it shouldn't be for employment personnel to go out and say, "We are going to find you a job."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think it is a question of judgement. We respect your views; at the same time, you have to respect ours.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, let's put it this way: If there are 35 persons attending the school, and they put three or four into the working field every year—and I think this is good—then surely you don't need an employment officer there to find a job for three or four

persons. This is all part of their training programme, to go out and do this.

Mr. Minister, I have said it before and I will repeat it again, when I was a member of the Bertie township council we, through Mr. Brennan, we had an excellent programme in that particular area. We were perhaps one of the first areas in the Province of Ontario to have a school for retarded people, and much of the credit can be given to the minister's department, which saw that the need was there.

As a result of that programme down there, particularly in Bertie township, these youngsters went out and looked after Centennial Park. If they are properly trained in this school, they could be doing the work along the Niagara Parks system.

Mr. Eberlee: We have an ongoing relationship, of course, with NTEC and this is an issue with them. Perhaps it is something we will be able to resolve with the parks. I wasn't aware personally, of course. It is good to have this aired here. We will be resolving these problems with them directly.

Mr. Haggerty: You have a 33 per cent increase in your estimates this year. Will there be additional amounts of money given to the monthly assistance? Would you increase it, say, to \$60—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The \$40?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, from \$40 to \$60 then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I doubt it very much; not in this present fiscal year.

Mr. Martel: It would then be government-funded.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, the whole area of workshops. For instance, as you know, in view of the Williston report and the fact that it is the intention to transfer many of those who are in mental hospitals, those who can be rehabilitated in their own communities, this will certainly demand an expansion of sheltered workshops and the expenses and training. The whole area is one that will be receiving financial resources.

Mr. Haggerty: Can the minister tell me where the 33 per cent increase is going to be spent? Can you give me some information—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The breakdown?

Mr. Haggerty: The breakdown and how you are going to spend it.

Mr. Eberlee: One of the areas is an increase in staff, of course. You'll see that the salary item goes from \$1.284 million in our previous year's estimates to \$1.891 million. Employee benefits naturally have to go up as well. Transportation costs go up with more people on staff. There are more employees driving their cars and there is more mileage being racked up, naturally.

The transfer payments, of course, are the big item. Under the heading of transfer payments is assessment services which is testing of various kinds to see what—or to assess the disability and the extent of assistance that can be given. That goes from \$412,000 to \$485,000. Medical restoration services go from \$431,000 to \$462,000, all because of an increased number of clients being served.

Training services go from \$2.265 million to \$2.594 million. Living and transportation expenses for our clients go from \$2.823 million to \$3.604 million. Purchase of service grants to various organizations go from \$443,000 to \$480,000. Operating grants go from \$1.283 million to \$2.221 million and capital grants from \$227,000 to \$334,000. Generally speaking that accounts for the increase.

Mr. Haggerty: It comes back to my point dealing with this particular letter; that the 33 per cent increase is going to personnel, more or less, to maintain your present system.

Mr. Eberlee: It is going to increase the case load and reduce the waiting period so that more service can be given more quickly.

Mr. Haggerty: In this particular programme—I'm talking about Niagara; NTEC—there is involvement of the community and many Kinsmen and Lions clubs and many charitable organizations are involved in this.

They've gone out and raised a sufficient amount of money to keep this place going and it costs quite a bit to maintain. You'd think, with the amount of increase, you would have additional aid going back to these projects to keep them going, but apparently not. It is going to be eaten up by salaries, by additional personnel being hired, and, as I mentioned before, the suggestion of this employment person to be hired to find employment for five persons, maybe, spending \$15,000 a year plus mileage and so forth. It just doesn't seem to be right that you—

Mr. Eberlee: Of the almost \$3 million by which this vote or this item increases, only \$607,000 is an increase in salaries covering that extra staff.

I think it would be safe to say that NTEC would probably receive more financial assistance when arrangements are worked out under which all our standards—the kind of standards that all the other 131 operations operate under—are satisfied.

Mr. Haggerty: Canada Manpower is certainly interested in this programme and I think that perhaps it is going to come in with additional assistance to provide for these persons in this type of training programme. When you sit back and look at it, the schools in that particular area will say they have no place for this particular type of youngster who causes some problems in the schools. They say there is no place for them in their school system.

If you look at the secondary schools, I know they built a new school at Westbrook to help those persons who perhaps haven't got as much ability as some of the other students to advance into higher education. It's kind of a training programme which teaches these youngsters to be masons, carpenters—

Mr. Eberlee: It sounds like it's a mixture of vocational rehabilitation, of training and, perhaps, specialized training under the federal adult occupational training programme.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what I'm saying. In the school system where the grants may amount to about \$100 per month per student, many of these students cannot follow through the normal educational field and the school said: "Look, there's no place for them in our system," so they're referred to this particular NTEC programme there. It's amazing what they've done for these youngsters there and they've found employment.

Mr. Eberlee: We have a number of other agencies, I guess, Mr. Sohn, that receive funding from various sources. There may be 25 young people, for example, and perhaps four or five of them are having their services paid for. Under our vote we have the same. Some may be referred by Children's Aid Societies or by other agencies. I can think of one where the population is mixed in that sense.

Mrs. Campbell: May I just point out, Mr. Minister, it's interesting that we have transportation costs for staff, but I wonder if there's been a study done to see how many people have to leave the sheltered workshop because they can't afford the transportation to get there.

Mr. Eberlee: Oh, our appropriation for living and transportation expenses for clients went, as I say, from \$2,823,000 to \$3,604,000. The staff transportation thing, that's mileage allowance and phone bills and all the rest, that's \$124,000.

Mrs. Campbell: How did they get the transportation allowance? To whom do they apply, because they don't know?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Through the branch.

Mr. Eberlee: Through the branch, through the counsellors.

Mr. Sohn: Our clients receive transportation costs to and from their place of training.

Mrs. Campbell: That is if it's directly yours, but if it's a supported workshop, for instance, what is the situation?

Mr. Sohn: It depends on the programme under which they're sponsored.

Mrs. Campbell: That's where they don't get it.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, they don't get it if they're not on our programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand the point of Mr. Haggerty, I entirely agree that many of these students with behavioural and other types of problems, when they go to school they're putting in time, a lot of them, and not learning anything. The grants are about \$100 per month.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They would be much better looked after in a workshop where they can get training, where they are really learning a trade and therefore the grants should be higher in those circumstances.

Mr. Haggerty: If you were to take some of these youngsters in other institutional centres in the Province of Ontario it would probably cost us about an average of \$40 to \$60 a day. When you take emotionally disturbed children or students who come out of these institutions at the age of 14, there is no other place for them to go. There is no other agency that will look after them. This is one agency, in particular, in the Niagara region which says it can assist those persons. They have helped them. That's the main thing about it. What do you do with these youngsters between 14 and 21? They are problem children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know.

Mr. Haggerty: This is the point. I think it's a good programme and I suggest that maybe the minister and some of the members should go down and visit them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would like to very much. Several teachers in my riding have brought this problem to my attention. They would like to see a place like that—sheltered workshops are limited—and where there could be an expansion and have schools as well as the—

Mr. Haggerty: This association works in close harmony with the school boards in that particular area. When they have a problem with a child, or student, in school this is the place they are put.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, please.

On vote 2502:

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You have \$12,465,000 as the estimate for this year. I'm kind of interested in how that is spent and in the particular item, "allowances and expenses in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Act." Is that primarily maintenance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The \$12 million?

Mr. Eberlee: Actually the listing I gave earlier was a breakdown of that. That's assessment services, medical restoration services, training services, tools and equipment, living and transportation expenses, purchase of service grants, and something called "other," which I forgot to ask about.

Mr. Martel: I'm not worried about "other." I want to know how much of that \$7,675,000 is actual income to the handicapped?

Mr. Eberlee: In actual allowances paid—

Mr. Martel: Well, how much are the living and transportation allowances then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, this figure is \$3,604,000.

Mr. Eberlee: The money going directly to clients in the programme is \$3,604,000 as living and transportation allowances.

Mr. Martel: If we took the allowance out then, your programme is worth about \$9 million for rehabilitation?

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Maintenance doesn't belong in there, but in the previous sector under income. Income maintenance, item 1, is really

where that should show up. And I suspect you inflate your programme or give the appearance of your programme being fairly well funded, and when you take away that you are down to \$9 million.

Mr. Eberlee: Now we are into an argument about the principles of programme budgeting.

Mr. Martel: If they weren't on that programme, they would be getting maintenance under your item 1. So that your programme for rehabilitation is a paltry \$9 million. And that's the point I want to make. Nine lousy million dollars.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, the maintenance allowances and transportation allowances are an integral part of the programme. Without them, you don't have a programme.

Mr. Martel: Wait a minute, just a second; but if they weren't getting that on that programme, they would be getting maintenance under item 1 as being handicapped?

Mr. Eberlee: Not necessarily.

Mr. Martel: What person in this province who is not working and who is handicapped would not be getting an income under maintenance?

I think you inflate the appearance of that programme by putting the maintenance income in that vote. If you reduce that by \$3.4 million you've got a programme worth \$9 million for the rehabilitation of people in the province.

Mr. Eberlee: But then we wouldn't be following the principles of the programme budgeting and we would not be grouping in one place all the costs associated with the programme.

Mr. Martel: That might be the case, but you increases over the years I would suspect that—

Mr. Eberlee: We would have the accountants down our necks then.

Mr. Martel: That might be right. Then you should increase the—

Mr. Eberlee: We can't win in this business.

Mr. Martel: You can win if you fund a programme adequately. And I say you are actually funding the programme itself to a maximum of \$9 million, which is really three-quarters of what you've got showing, because otherwise maintenance would have

been there. You can cut it any way you want. The rehabilitation programme is a \$9 million programme, which indicates to me that you are not really very serious.

Mr. Eberlee: Mind you, the recoveries from the federal government, for instance, are under the vocational rehabilitation agreement so it's not even part of the Canada Assistance Pension. It's entirely different.

Mr. Martel: I'm sure you recognize the point that I'm making, Mr. Eberlee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And it's not a fair statement to say that we are not serious.

Mr. Martel: Well, you aren't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We've said several times that we recognize that this is an area where more should be done and more financial resources added.

Mr. Martel: All right. You've got a \$9 million programme.

Mr. Eberlee: That was last year. We have raised it since then.

Mr. Martel: No, you haven't really increased it. Maybe last year's programme was only worth \$6 million if you took out the maintenance.

Mr. Eberlee: I suppose in some ways, if you look at it from that point of view.

Mr. Martel: If we go back a couple of years you would have no programme at all and that wouldn't be stretching it too much.

Mr. Eberlee: There are some people running around being awfully busy.

Mr. Martel: I think it is indicative, through, that if you take out maintenance your backup services and so on really aren't that great. We have in our area—I haven't met the two latest people; I'm not sure the train has arrived yet delivering them to Sudbury—I know the two who are there from the past who do a superb job working with virtually nothing. I make that point because of the pittance that this department makes in the form of grants or loans.

I'm not much for grants, I'm afraid. I don't believe in a handout programme to the private sector. I never have and I never will. But I would suspect that if this department were serious in assisting workshops to get established it would in fact be providing long-term, very low interest rate loans for the establishment of sheltered workshops.

All you do at the present time is give a pittance of 25 per cent and I think even then only up to a certain amount. In other words, what would be the maximum grant that you could give?

Mr. Eberlee: It is 25 per cent of \$3.75 per square foot. You are talking about the construction?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: Whichever is the lower; \$3.75 per square foot or 25 per cent of the construction.

Mr. Martel: Regardless of the cost? Okay. Still we have people attempting to build sheltered workshops, who have contracts to produce furniture and who could employ 10 handicapped people. It will not get past the stage of two unless we can shake some loan money out of the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett) and that won't be all that easy either, I can assure you.

In fact, rather than get serious about it, we will watch a sheltered workshop which could employ 10 people, in all probability go down the drain because we can't fund it adequately to make the expansion.

This is in an area, Mr. Minister, where there isn't even one industry—but we could have one making doll furniture. The contracts are there from such firms as Woolco, Zellers, Metropolitan. They are all interested in purchasing. The man has contracts for these—and we are so serious that we will provide him with 25 per cent.

We have a second problem, that of transportation, in that it is about 40 miles from Sudbury. How do you get handicapped people there or even to that particular area that I'm speaking about? There might be consideration of a small bus to move handicapped people. I know; I've just been involved in that tedious process of getting a small bus for moving crippled people or convalescent or elderly people who are confined and senior citizens. I got to the United Steelworkers of America who made a real drive and purchased a bus with an elevator in it for six or eight people. You can't even get grants for that to help operate it, but we are getting the people who have been confined to hospitals for two years out for the first time.

If we were serious about making it possible for handicapped people to move about, we would be talking about buses, so they could leave their place of residence readily and get into a type of bus which would move them about. Have you ever seen someone who uses

a wheelchair trying to get into a taxi-cab? Why in God's name we haven't got more buses which would move their wheelchairs right into easy transportation methods is beyond me. But we are not, again, too serious.

Contrary to what my friend from the south said, I would much prefer to spend \$15,000 to make one person independent and self-sufficient. I don't care if we spend \$15,000 on one placement officer who placed one person and who made him in human terms self-sufficient and who made him feel confident that he could sustain himself. That would be the best \$15,000 we have spent. I don't care if it placed one man.

I dissociate myself from those types of remarks because we are dealing in human needs, and you don't measure it in dollars and cents, damn it! You measure it in the needs of those people as people. We have to get serious about transportation. Instead of just providing a little handout to try to get them to come down, possibly an elevator out to the main street while they struggle into a cab or a bus and do the same thing at the other end of the road, we might start to consider some type of transportation for the moving about of people who are handicapped and need to use wheelchairs and can actually be elevated into some type of bus which will move them to and from their place of work.

Then we'd be serious. We'd be serious also if we started to provide low-interest-rate loans.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In some instances, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the matter of loans, we do. One case was brought to our attention in the last month and we contacted Ontario Development Corp. It was in eastern Ontario. There have been contacts and I understand that they have provided assistance. This is being done.

Mr. Martel: Your own task force report states that there are so many delays that you lose many of the placements you could have because of the inefficiency of the bureaucracy which exists. I quote from page 51 of your own report, which says, "Secondly, delays in centralized cheque-issuing occasioned difficulties in the field. One supervisor responded that issuing of funds takes 10 to 14 weeks."

Let us say, for example, a man in my area is attempting to get money from the Minister of Industry and Tourism. He wrote to him over a month ago and has not heard from him since. By the time you people decide you are going to get serious about it and the Minister of Industry and Tourism decides he

is going to get serious about it, the contracts that the man has with Woolco and Zeller's and so on might have expired and they will fall through. I am saying you can't afford those types of delays and I am saying that even your own findings, as a result of your investigations, substantiate that the delays are so long in some instances that they prove costly.

I didn't dream that up. It's there in black and white. That's the second point, funding transportation. If you have to go to grants, and that's usually the way the Tories think, although I would prefer to go via the loan route, you might consider larger grants than 25 per cent for the establishment of a sheltered workshop.

Talking about sheltered workshops in my own area and this man's predicament, he has got to install a septic system, a field system and a water supply as well as the building. We are talking about an outlay of at least \$100,000.

He can get 25 per cent grant. He works at Burwash. He is a custodial officer. The people in Sudbury, Mr. Samborski and Mr. Mayhew, are absolutely excited about the potential of that programme. When I spoke to your own people in Toronto, they said, "We are excited about it. Unfortunately, we can't give them any more assistance than 25 per cent."

It will fall through probably, although I would hope not, because of transportation, because of funding and because of the limitations.

One might suggest that the government actually gets involved in the establishment of its own workshops, because as was suggested here we might increase to \$60 a month, and then somebody else can come along and say, "Well, we should provide assistance to those who own the sheltered workshops to the tune of \$70 per month," and so on. In fact what happens is you are going to be funding the whole thing anyway. So in fact if we are going to get serious we should consider the establishment of government workshops in the areas where they are needed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And remove the local involvement?

Mr. Martel: Don't give me that nonsense about local involvement when we are talking about handicapped people, because it is only where a business can establish and make money that it is going in fact to establish. No businessman is going to go in and establish a business which loses money, or which relies on handouts from the government—or maybe

they do—constantly, in order to make their books balance.

I don't think the business community is interested or serious about establishing a workshop in Moonbeam.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You'd be surprised.

Mr. Martel: Maybe the minister is. I don't see anyone breaking their neck in the city of Sudbury, where the only sheltered workshop has just gone under. And I don't see anyone breaking their butt to get in there and establish a sheltered workshop. Yes, the printing shop has gone down the drain.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We've got three listed here as being active in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: The handicapped workshop out in New Sudbury was pulled down of very recent date; the one that does all the printing and so on. Look for a nod from somewhere back there, get a confirmation of it. But you can't be serious or expect the private sector—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I have visited several shops throughout this province, and I was really impressed with the local involvement. These were the local associations for the retarded, and the people who belonged to these, and the local involvement. Again, as I said yesterday, if the decision was made to have government fund everything at 100 per cent and remove this local involvement, I believe that our tax rate would just escalate.

Mr. Martel: I'm sorry, but you are paying now. My point is, why isn't there a variety of local workshops in every municipality? If the community is that interested in helping the handicapped to establish, why in God's name haven't we got them coming out our ears to handle the needs of those who are handicapped? There should be an abundance if what you are saying is fact, and I am not disputing that there aren't some good ones.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said earlier in my remarks that there were many instances where the present funding formula is not adequate, there is no doubt about it. There are many areas where it is just about impossible for them to raise the 75 per cent of capital.

Mr. Martel: Then who is going to do it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the formula should be increased—

Mr. Martel: Now wait a minute, oh no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It should be a flexible formula.

Mr. Martel: You are not going to suck me into that one. What you are saying is, if we give them enough money they can come here and get all the money out of Queen's Park. I am saying that if we have got to fund it any more that we do it ourselves and not hope that somebody in Thunder Bay, or Sudbury, or Cochrane, will in fact decide to open up a local workshop. Those people can't wait until somebody decides, "Ah, I have an idea. Maybe I'll try and start something." Do you think we can relegate the handicapped to waiting for somebody in some municipality to take action?

I agree there are some programmes that are excellent; I'm not disputing that at all. I am asking, can those people afford to wait until someone decides it is time to establish something in a given area for which they can find some kind of self-sufficiency, some type of improvement of their own quality of life? That is what you are saying we must do, we must wait.

I am saying there are many areas where we can't wait; and it has been obvious to me for a long time. In those areas where there aren't sheltered workshops people haven't been very interested, particularly the business community, to establish these. I'm saying there is an onus on you to guarantee that there are sheltered workshops across this province so that handicapped people can avail themselves of the services and the work that is there for them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I indicated earlier Mr. Chairman, that this is where our thrust is.

Mr. Martel: Some thrust. On one hand, you are saying we should leave it to the private sector—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe that there should be federal sharing in this. Where there is employment retraining, there should be federal sharing. The federal government could share in vocational schools and in many other areas; we believe that a very good case could be made that there should be sharing in these types of projects.

Mr. Martel: But they haven't done it to date.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but we hope they will. They agreed last week to establish a special committee on social services with special emphasis on the handicapped.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you get serious and start now, though; and when they fund it, pick up the money?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, we have in the Province of Ontario one of the best vocational rehabilitation branches in all of North America.

Mr. Martel: That's not saying much for the rest of North America, is it?

Mrs. Campbell: So say you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, we can substantiate this. We have people who have visited other parts of Canada, and our branch is one of the best.

Mr. Martel: Wait a minute. No one is casting any aspersions on your branch or the people in it. Let's separate that right here and now. No one is talking about the efficiency of the people you have at all.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): You had me confused.

Mr. Martel: Well, you are confused easily.

Mr. Parrott: I know, but your remarks added greatly to that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If we had a printing machine, there are many more things we could do.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you are paying the price anyway.

Mrs. Campbell: A printing press?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, to make money. A lot of this is a question of more financial resources.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is; it is not a question of more money—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): The question is redressing the tax imbalance—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Foulds: —to take some of that money away from the corporations, which your government likes so much.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And we do believe—

Mr. Martel: I remember you used to be Minister of Mines at one time, you know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Listen, we have made these studies in our social policy field, and

the demands for social services for the next five years are increasing much more rapidly than our revenues.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you were Minister of Mines and Minister of Lands and Forests, and both departments didn't get enough in tax dollars from those two industries to support themselves.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They generated—

Mr. Martel: Oh, don't give me that nonsense! The mining industry paid \$16 million in tax in Ontario last year, and you tell me what they are generating. Their turnover was only \$1.5 billion, and we got \$16 million in tax. Maybe you should start to tax your friends adequately so that we could provide services to people.

Mr. Foulds: Taxing the corporations while you were Minister of Natural Resources, and reducing it when you became Minister of Social Services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But the buck is international. There is a limit to the amount you can tax corporations. If the tax is too high in Ontario, they can go to other jurisdictions.

Mr. Foulds: Where are they going to invest the money, in the Middle East?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I suggest to you that the mining industry isn't even starting to pay a tenth of its share in taxes. They pay a total in Canada of 13.9 per cent on their earnings. Don't tell me about them paying their share. They don't pay worth a damn; you know it and I know it. The average return from the mining industry per province is 2.3 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, this is very interesting, but let's get back to the estimates. Come on.

Mr. Martel: It is time he stopped playing games. The minister wanted to know where some of the money could come from—and I'm telling him where it could come from. But they don't want to tax their friends, because they might have some money left, in order to provide services to people.

Mr. Chairman: You told him; now let's get on with the estimates.

Mr. Parrott: If you'd keep to our subject-matter, you'd be completed by now.

Mr. Martel: I want to come back to this point, Mr. Minister, that you aren't serious because in fact there are many municipalities which do not have this. The business community is not prepared to get involved and what you're saying is: "Let the people eat cake then until such time as we're in a position to extract some money from the federal government. If we don't we'll just let it go. Or until someone might be willing to establish a sheltered workshop in an area."

I'm saying, you can't wait. I'm saying you're paying now for the handicapped. You're not even helping those people to help themselves because what you are, in fact, paying them is a disgrace, totally and absolutely.

I have heard you pontificate around here now for the last couple of weeks on what you're going to do to assist financially—maybe in January. I would suspect it won't even come close to the \$209 Barrett is paying. He didn't wait until Ottawa was willing to cough up the money. He found the money somewhere, Mr. Minister. When you get serious about it you can find the money somewhere for the handicapped.

It's like everything else, whether it's funding, whether it's providing loans, whether it's providing adequate transportation facilities, we can always cry wolf but we can't find the money. I don't believe it. I just don't believe it at all.

When you do have some of the facilities available, as is indicated in your report, it takes you so long to issue the cheques that many of the employers back out. I want to tell you, to me that isn't doing much for the handicapped.

In fact, if one looks at your whole ministry less than one-sixth of your budget is for preventive or rehabilitative services. Your whole function in society really is merely a wicket where people come and get an insufficient amount of money to sustain them at the poverty level, or even below it. That's where the responsibility of this whole ministry lies. They aren't even serious.

I say that because one-sixth of the budget is for prevention and rehabilitation. That includes the crippled, the handicapped, the children in the Children's Aid Societies, the whole ball game. You've got about \$80 million—maybe \$90 million if you stretch it—less than one-sixth of the budget in those areas; and you're not very damn serious. I'm not sure if it is even worthwhile saying anything more about it—except your annual

report. It would almost take a Philadelphia lawyer to juggle around what you're saying on page 9. Listen to this for a paragraph:

During the past fiscal year, 4,471 handicapped persons were referred to the branch. This represents an increase of almost 12 per cent over the previous year. Services were initiated for 3,909 handicapped persons and a total of 9,037 received one or more of the above services. 1,098 persons were assisted to find employment during the year following the provision of services. Approximately 500 more were placed directly into employment.

What does all that mean? Yes, what does it mean? What's the difference between 3,909 for services being initiated and "9,037 received one or more of the above services"?

Mr. Sohn: It's a question of those who started in that fiscal year and those who were continuing in training, or other services, from the previous year.

Mr. Martel: All right. Then of the total 9,037 how many came off? How many of those had their needs met to get them established in the community?

Mr. Eberlee: How many thousands we closed that year?

Mr. Martel: Yes. It's gobbledygook. That's the only point I'm making. What does it mean to anyone reading that? Does it tell us how successful you've been? This whole report is always written in such glowing terms, and it tells people nothing. Now, that is a great paragraph.

Mr. Sohn: I'm sorry that I don't have the closure ratio for that year. But the last fiscal year that we have the detailed statistics brought together is 1970-1971. In that year we have listed closed cases, total rehabilitated, 831; total closed that we have not considered rehabilitated, 433. This means that in that fiscal year 56.9 per cent of the males we considered rehabilitated; 43.1 per cent of those closed we considered not rehabilitated.

Mr. Martel: That means something. That gobbledygook means nothing, does it?

Mr. Eberlee: It is quite clear.

Mr. Martel: What does it really mean?

Mr. Eberlee: It is quite clear.

Mr. Martel: Oh come on, what does it mean?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our services were initiated for 3,909 handicapped persons. A total of 9,037 received one or more of the above services.

Mr. Foulds: What was your total number of clients?

Mr. Martel: Well, you try to figure that out.

Mr. Eberlee: It was 9,037.

Mr. Foulds: That's the total of clients under this programme?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, under this programme in that year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you want more information, we would be prepared to send it to you.

Mrs. Campbell: I should like it too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And to Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Martel: The whole purpose of an annual report should be to provide information. I don't know why you are worried about putting down that 43 per cent weren't finalized. That is no failure, because in dealing with handicapped people you are talking about long-term problems; and very difficult to overcome. Some of them are severely handicapped.

But when you throw out a mess of figures like that—six or seven figures in about eight lines, with no explanations really—it doesn't convey much to the reader, I'm afraid, in terms of what is going on. It is very superficial. I started out by saying this—and I'll leave it at that—that I suspect the programme is still threadbare, almost down to the skeleton of what is really needed. And, Mr. Minister, you might consider doubling that amount come next year so you can prove to us you are serious.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the hon. member from Sudbury East whether he has—

Mr. Martel: Kept track of how much I have spent?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —a figure for everything that he's said should be raised substantially? Could you give me a ball park figure for all the things that you are recommending should be done?

Mr. Martel: Double the amount the province is paying.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our budget now, as you know, is \$480 million.

Mr. Martel: No, your budget, the province's share, Mr. Minister, is \$242 million.

Mr. Eberlee: The other is just revenue like any other kind.

Mr. Martel: Now just a second. The province's contribution, in tax dollars raised in the province, is \$242 million.

Mr. Eberlee: The other is tax dollars raised in Ontario too.

Mr. Martel: By the federal government.

Mrs. Campbell: Not necessarily.

Mr. Martel: That is not your money. And I am saying, Mr. Minister, if you wanted to raise the amount that Ontario actually contributes in its budget, double it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Double our budget?

Mr. Martel: Double your budget!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In that case, Mr. Chairman, I would recommend that Mr. Martel become a member of Management Board.

Mr. Martel: I would gladly, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Foulds: I'll second that recommendation, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: That would be the day.

Mr. Martel: For one reason, Mr. Chairman, I would get a good chunk of that action by making those people in the natural resources field pay their share of the tonnage of running this province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I don't want to take any time; but just briefly, take the forest industry. We have no monopoly on forest resources. British Columbia has twice as much. Quebec probably has twice as much as we have. So if this government was to tax the forest industries, pulp and paper mills, substantially—they do not have to build or expand here. They can go to other jurisdictions.

Mr. Martel: Right, and they are doing that. They're holding the big whip over your head and they're saying, "If you tax us any more we're moving out." That's what you're scared of because you've got no solution should they move out, have you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No solution to what?

Mr. Martel: If they decided to move out, what would you do? You'd collapse. A state of chaos.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We wouldn't collapse. We would have more unemployment.

Mr. Martel: No you wouldn't. You see, Mr. Minister, in the mining field, no matter how they try they can't get a chain and a machine big enough to drag the mines to the United States with them. Try as they might, they can't do that.

I saw Inco in 1972, with their profits for the first six months; they were able to cry wolf to the Minister of the Environment and get a cutback on pollution control. They cried poverty. In the first six months their profit was only \$46 million after tax. In the first six months of this year their profits are only \$93 million—the first six months' profit. That's Inco alone. And our total tax taken in this province last year from all of mining—pits, quarries, the whole business—was \$16 million. There is something sick in the state of Denmark.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Think of the jobs that they provide.

Mr. Martel: Don't give me the nonsense about the jobs because, in fact, this province is paying to support those mining companies. We don't get enough in tax to support the mining municipalities because we can't tax them directly as Oakville can tax Ford. We don't get enough tax dollars to support the city of Sudbury.

In fact, the city of Sudbury was once in receivership, sitting on the biggest deposit of nickel in the world. It was in receivership because it was bankrupt because you wouldn't let us tax the companies.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, you're getting repetitious now. Come on, we've had this before; let's get back.

Mr. Martel: The minister might answer some of the things I've said about providing buses, transportation—meaningful transportation—to move people around.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: About buses for elderly persons, you're probably aware that in the Sudbury area there is assistance. There is 50 per cent capital and 70 per cent operating and this has been offered to the municipality of Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: I've written to you regarding

the operating, and providing the assistance. That's for the handicapped—not the handicapped the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's for the elderly.

Mr. Martel: That's for the elderly people. We've got those people coming out of the chronic wards of the Memorial Hospital; out of the basement for the first time in two years. For the first time in two years some of those people have seen daylight this past year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This applies also to the handicapped.

Mr. Martel: All right. We're going to use that bus, I might indicate, to take kids who want to see a hockey game to the arena this winter. We've established a service to get those young people to and from hockey games and so on. We hope to make a maximum use of that bus.

I'm talking about transportation to get those people who are handicapped to and from work. It's very difficult for people to get around. What are you doing to improve that? Maybe attach to a sheltered workshop a bus that could, in fact, come right up to the sidewalk. The person comes down in a wheelchair and the thing is elevated and they get right into the bus to get them to and from work very quickly and very efficiently, without the agony that some of them have to go through in trying to get out of the wheelchair and into a cab or something like that.

These are things that we take for granted. We take for granted walking downstairs at the Royal York, Mr. Minister, going out the front door and getting into a cab or the subway. It's very easy for us but not for those people. It's much more difficult. Surely we must start to think about attaching to workshops these types of facilities, to move them to and from work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Briefly, Mr. Chairman, as I've said earlier, this whole area is one that does command a very high priority and you will see substantial improvements.

Mrs. Campbell: With buses?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: With buses?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They've done this in certain areas, and in other areas—

Mrs. Campbell: I know. Will you do it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the city of Toronto, Mrs. Campbell, you are aware that there is a study on the question of transportation.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I am.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And do you not believe that the city of Toronto has the responsibility in this area of transportation for the elderly and others?

Mrs. Campbell: I agree with this. I do know that there is under study a design for a special TTC bus, but in the meantime, Mr. Chairman, to the minister, it is one of the most desperate needs in downtown Toronto. I hate to be parochial but I have to point out again, I think I have more disabled people in my riding than any other single riding in Canada, and I have been through the mill this summer trying to get transportation just to get them out of their rooms. I have done it by myself and it hasn't been that great, because you do need resources behind you. I couldn't bear what those people were going through. I couldn't live with myself.

I am suggesting that perhaps in this ministry they do what Ald. Johnston did, get yourselves into a wheelchair for just one day and try to negotiate it. Then you will understand in depth what the problem of transportation is, because believe me it is severe.

I don't think that everything in service to people that is an imaginative, forward-looking service should be stated to be the responsibility of municipalities. We have many disabled people in this city who come from other parts of the province, other parts of Canada. Surely to goodness if you want to get people off welfare and help them to have a full and rich life, you put your money into that kind of a programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have indicated that we will be raising income maintenance, and on a priority basis, the handicapped command the highest priority.

Mr. Martel: To \$209?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That has not yet been determined. We do not have to follow the example of beautiful BC. Each province has its own priorities and its own programmes.

Mr. Martel: Then you are going to make it more, because we have more revenue here. That is great! I didn't realize that you would go that far but I am delighted to hear that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The chairman is just mentioning subsidizing; at the present time

we subsidize municipal transportation to the extent of 75 per cent in some cases.

Mr. Foulds: Yes but that is just regular, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, in the north, tell me which municipality you subsidized to move the handicapped from Moonbeam to the airport to get out? What transit system do you support in the Sudbury area to get people from the unorganized townships in to see doctors? Come on. If you want to play that kind of game you know and I know that there aren't any facilities there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have acknowledged that there is certainly room for improvement and we will—

Mr. Martel: I am absolutely delighted to hear that you are not going to look to BC, that based on the fact we have more money then we can even be more generous.

Mr. Chairman: On that positive note, does this vote carry?

Mr. Foulds: No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Are you through, Mr. Martel? Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: I have nothing further to say.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: Just a couple of comments then. I would like to know the difference in definition that you use between disabled and handicapped. I understand the disabled allocation comes out of the 2502, the maintenance. How do you determine the difference?

Mr. Sohn: It is a question of phrasing. We don't distinguish. Under our legislation, the Vocation Rehabilitation Services Act, if a person is physically or mentally handicapped he can receive service from us.

Mr. Foulds: Another quick question—and perhaps you brought it up the other night when I was in for the estimates—the whole question of access for handicapped people is one thing that really fundamentally bothers me. Is there any project going on in your research and planning branch, the projects that Mr. Martel talks about, the design of buses and that kind of transportation so that handicapped people can move more easily? Is there anything in your research and planning where you are doing the advance work? I suggest this is one place where the provincial government could take a real initiative.

Mr. Eberlee: On the transportation side, I am advised that the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has something under way and—

Mr. Foulds: Is there any communication between your branches?

Mr. Eberlee: Oh yes, definitely.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And also, from Hamilton, Mr. Wallace, who is the chairman of Amity, is also very much involved with reference to transportation. They were in to see us and they also have a pilot project, I believe.

Mr. Foulds: Here's something, though, where I really think it is the provincial responsibility to take an initiative in designing those facilities and doing the plan.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: I'd like to move on to one other question to do with that. What kind of pressure do you exert on other ministries and within cabinet and within government to see that the National Building Code supplement No. 5 is implemented, not only for government buildings, but for all buildings? My understanding is that you actually plan the facilities from the beginning, the cost is probably less than one per cent to build in the ramps and the necessary elevators to make them accessible.

Mr. Eberlee: That's right. As you are aware, the work on implementation of the National Building Code or of a uniform building code, which belonged to the Ministry of Labour when I was there, is now part of Consumer and Commercial Relations. I gather that's coming to a conclusion. At the same time, we've initiated a project and will be making a proposal to the Social Development cabinet committee looking to some work particularly with respect to the elderly handicapped and so on. We are maintaining a liaison with the Consumer and Commercial Relations ministry and are hopeful that this matter will be dealt with shortly.

Mr. Foulds: This is always probably a value judgement that you have to make, but how strongly do you feel about the implementation of that supplement? How strongly do you push it within the Social Development policy field? What are the blocks? What are the objections that you receive?

Mr. Eberlee: I can't say that there really have been any specific blockages.

Mr. Foulds: What happened when Mr. Comme made the commitment as minister of what was then Public Works in 1969 that all government buildings would become accessible for handicapped people? What has happened to that commitment? That's four years ago now.

Mr. Eberlee: I can't tell you.

Mr. Foulds: You say there are no blocks within the Management Board.

Mr. Eberlee: There are no blockages specifically affecting this area, as I understand it. It's a question of moving forward with the whole uniform building code project.

Mr. Martel: That's been coming for how many years?

Mr. Eberlee: Oh, I guess that started in 1971.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But in our homes for the aged there has been provision made.

Mr. Martel: The Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow) was pushing that long ago when he was a backbencher.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is coming up in the next vote. There has been provision made in all new buildings for the handicapped.

Mr. Foulds: I don't want to take up too much time but I'd like, first of all, to associate myself very strongly with my colleague from Sudbury East with the idea that the government should consider initiating workshops of its own. I recognize that in many areas—my own is a good one—where they have a very active association for the mentally retarded, local initiative is taking place. But there are all kinds of areas where the capital is not available, and they have to struggle like hell to get the capital even in a place like Thunder Bay—even where they have a very active association.

I think the local involvement would come if your ministry initiated the project. You can have local involvement after you initiate it. You can get the local people in, not merely on a financial level but on a humanitarian level and on a concern level, if you would initiate, indicate, and take some leadership. The people in the local area could then assume the leadership, and I think we would have a far more active programme and a far more direct programme and a much more uniform one through the province. It wouldn't be a case of a good area here or a poor area there.

I think that's true, as Mrs. Campbell says, in Metro Toronto and it's true in the north. In your estimates next year I would hope that there will be a number of areas where you've taken initiatives.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a substantial increase in next year's budget under this vote.

Mr. Foulds: I would like to move on then to the whole area of sheltered workshops in communities. How do you avoid—I suppose the language one uses is somewhat inflammatory, but I don't know how else to express it—how do you avoid sheltered workshops from becoming sweat-shops?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Becoming what?

Mr. Foulds: Sweat-shops. What kind of assurances do you make—well, for example, what kind of wages do the people receive?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The wages are under the administration of the local association. As far as the sweat-shops aspect is concerned, I do not believe that this—

Mr. Foulds: No, I know that wouldn't happen where they are under the direction of a local association for the mentally retarded. But I have an instance in my own riding of a private entrepreneur who was developing a recycling project. He was very proud he was paying a minimum wage. But I wasn't very proud of that, because I think he was taking advantage of the mentally handicapped people he hired and, in fact, they were doing work that was worth far more than the minimum wage. What kind of policy do you have? Is there any monitoring of that kind of thing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask either Mr. Willems or Mr. Sohn to reply to this. They are the ones who deal directly with the workshops.

Mr. Sohn: You are addressing yourself to the sheltered workshops as such?

Mr. Foulds: Well, they are two separate problems. Let's take the sheltered workshop one first.

Mr. Sohn: As I understand it, in most cases the people in sheltered workshops are on FBA.

Mr. Foulds: Oh, I see.

Mr. Sohn: In some cases, the shops, depending on their income, are able to provide additional funds to the workers within the

shops. Those who are on training receive from us their maintenance allowance plus transportation and medical costs. So there are two different groups here.

Mr. Foulds: What happens in this third area that I mentioned? Is there any monitoring of private industry that is not involved with the ministry in terms of grants for sheltered workshops, to ensure that they—

Mr. Eberlee: Would these handicapped persons in effect be clients of ours in these private firms? Or—

Mr. Foulds: I think there would be some contact with your ministry.

Mr. Eberlee: Certainly if they are people who are handicapped but are part of the regular labour force, they are not subject to our scrutiny. They are subject to the scrutiny of the employment standards branch of the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Foulds: So you take no basic interest in them? You consider them sort of self-sufficient?

Mr. Eberlee: If they are members of the regular work force, yes. If they were clients of ours who had been placed and were being trained, I suppose they would receive their maintenance.

Mr. Sohn: They would receive their maintenance, yes. But Mr. Foulds is speaking about people who are not clients of our programme, who are not in training, who are not receiving services from us—

Mr. Foulds: That's right.

Mr. Sohn: —and we have no control over them. They are not our clients at all.

Mr. Eberlee: I know the Ministry of Labour has always felt that it had a special responsibility for handicapped people who were members of the regular labour force, to ensure that they weren't exploited or however you define that.

Mr. Foulds: But your ministry doesn't concern itself in that area?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, naturally we are concerned, but in the work jurisdiction of ministries, we don't get into that area of labour grants. We feel we have a concern, as our task force report suggests we should.

Mr. Foulds: That's all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): I understand it is not in your department, but the government does subsidize certain transportation systems, and Metro Toronto has a fine subway system, which I use at times. But there is something, I find, that really must be a great—

Mrs. Campbell: For the disabled?

Mr. Root: Beg your pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: Are you talking about the disabled?

Mr. Root: For the handicapped.

Mrs. Campbell: The subway system?

Mr. Root: No. Well, just let me finish.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry.

Mr. Root: I find that it is not too bad going down into the subway station, but I think it would help a lot of the older people in particular if there was an escalator to bring them up to the surface. I have come down from St. Clair to the Royal York and you find the escalators going down. The people going down have an escalator, but that's only part way; the last stairs you climb on your own. The people coming up had to climb the stairs right from the bottom to the top. In fact, I came down the other day—I thought I'd be in time for prayers—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root, with great respect I'm afraid we are not on the—

Mr. Root: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Would you please come to the point?

Mr. Root: I'm talking about rehabilitation and helping people. You are going to get people dying of heart attacks. I got to the top of the stairs at College St. the other day and I'm glad nobody asked me to make a speech!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But it works both ways; some people should do more walking.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Root: You've been talking about ramps for handicapped people to get in and out of buildings. I'm saying that here is a system which I understand, the government is prepared to assist, and this could be a great help to a lot of elderly people, to people who, perhaps, have restricted income and can afford to ride a subway but couldn't afford to ride a taxi. They get down in that

hole and then they try to get out; by the time they get to the top of the stairs they are probably lucky they don't have a heart attack.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Also the fat fellows who can't climb stairs.

Mr. Root: That's right. I am wondering whether, in your discussions at cabinet level, you couldn't suggest maybe a look at escalators to the surface.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry? Carried. On item 4, residential care and services for adults.

Mrs. Campbell:

Mrs. Campbell: As I have been doing throughout, I would like to draw to your attention your opening statement on the branch's objective and purpose: To make available the opportunity for optimal personal and social functioning for the aged and other adults unable to care for themselves.

Then we look at the legislation administered.

One of my greatest concerns in this field has been the other adults unable to care for themselves in the first statement. I have made reference in the past, Mr. Chairman, to the concern which I have had for those young people who have had an opportunity to have training up to a certain point in their lives, a training which gives them a real thrust to extend themselves to the fullest degree of which they are capable.

Then there is that hiatus which comes at that point with these young people in any kind of residential care. I certainly know the concerns of many parents in the area of Metropolitan Toronto about what is going to happen to their children when they are no longer able to look after them themselves. Some cannot at this point in time.

I would like to have from you a statement as to the facilities that function for those people who leave the House of Happiness. I believe the age has now been raised from 17 to 19 and they are young adults. They are adults unable to care for themselves. Where are they placed, if they must leave that facility, if they cannot live with parents or live in the community on their own? Is it still a question that they must be placed in homes for the aged or is there some other provision of which I am not aware at this point in time? At one time they were placed in those homes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I may ask Mrs. Campbell; these are persons between the ages of 17 and 19?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I think now they can stay in that facility, for example, until they are 19.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And these are persons who are physically handicapped?

Mrs. Campbell: They used to have to get out at 17. It used to be known as the Home for Incurable Children and has changed its name but not its function.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps Mr. Crawford could answer that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I'll ask Mr. Crawford. I'm not sure whether it comes under Mr. Crawford or really under—

Mrs. Campbell: These are adults. They are other adults unable to care for themselves.

Mr. L. Crawford (Director, Homes for the Aged and Office on Aging): Mr. Chairman, in answer to Mrs. Campbell's question, increasingly the move away from the homes for the aged is toward community group residences and a number have developed. Bellwoods Park and McLeod House are both under this branch. Participation House is under the children's and youth institutions branch. There are a number of other projects that are developing.

Some are operating on their own without grants at this point but are being considered. There is a very definite thrust now to develop these residential facilities, including others elsewhere in the province besides Metro Toronto. They are small homes, caring for anywhere from 10 to 25 adult persons who have moved from a supervised environment—such as Mrs. Campbell refers to—and now need care in their adult period.

However, if there's nothing else available, homes for the aged have provided this care and some of the charitable homes in this area have provided very excellent care, other than Lambert Lodge, which I know might be a sore point with the member.

Mrs. Campbell: It certainly would be and is.

Mr. Crawford: It is being replaced, and other homes run by the United Church, the Salvation Army, and non-profit corporations, have provided very excellent facilities for this particular type of person.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, again this goes to the root of my ongoing concern for the philosophies of this ministry. Every indication that I have had from medical staff and others is that if you take a person who has had this kind of training, and set them in a home for the aged, they regress almost immediately. They are not senile people; they are not people who have anything wrong other than that they have physical handicaps. And to condemn them as young people in that environment is to me unholy. It is one of the things that I have never understood in all of my municipal career, and I have fought with everything I had to see that it didn't continue. I was hoping with everything I had that you would tell me today that no longer does a home for the aged get involved with these young people.

And I am of the opinion from what I see now, I don't know what it is across the province—but it is the people in the community whose consciences have been so aroused who go ahead and do something about it. But the initiative for this should, in my view, have been with this ministry; previously organized if you like, but this ministry; because how any person could sit and tolerate that I'll never know.

Now, is there going to be a thrust from your ministry to do something about this?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, could I comment, that in the last four years in Metropolitan Toronto, under the Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act, any person under the age of 60 can only be admitted with the minister's approval. There has been one person admitted in the last four years—and he was 58. There has not been a single admission to Lambert Lodge of anyone in his 20s or 30s.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank God—I say that with a full heart. But you have already said, nevertheless, that this is still a place for these people unless there are other facilities. And the other facilities are being provided by the community, largely by the private sector. Again, it has been the thrust of people who have worked tirelessly against the greatest frustrations to do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, you and I certainly concur that young people should not be placed with elderly. But are you suggesting that we should have homes for younger people?

Mrs. Campbell: It has taken seven years since the first Robarts commitment—which

turned out not to be a commitment—to Marina Lodge. I am suggesting that if these sort of time lags have to occur then it must be your responsibility to take the initiative. If you are not prepared to support these people—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are not denying that. I am just trying to understand the matter you raise.

Mrs. Campbell: I am not suggesting that you have an age group of 19-year-olds, but I am suggesting that there must be a place for these young people which is not in homes for the aged.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would these persons be eligible for extended care? Would these be persons who require nursing assistance?

Mrs. Campbell: It varies greatly in accordance with what the disability is. They come out of a hospital setting, in a sense that it is a hospital care or treatment facility. Some of them have been helped to the point where they can live in the community, and do so, but some are not able to handle that kind of independence. In all my experience of public life this is one of the things that has seemed to me to be absolutely, as I said, unholy.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, if I might comment on Marina Lodge, I think that, for the record, it is not seven years—

Mrs. Campbell: Just five?

Mr. Crawford: The corporation is a private corporation under part 3 of the Corporations Act. The present president resigned from the board for health reasons. The then board, which is autonomous, passed a resolution more than a year ago telling us that they withdrew their application. That was an act of the corporation, so the time lag is a current one. There was a meeting, Mr. Chairman, with the minister, and Mrs. Campbell was present. We agreed that we would plan jointly with the vocational rehabilitation services branch. We have not heard from the Marina Lodge, though both the vocational rehabilitation staff and the staff of this branch have asked the Marina authorities to come forward with their proposals. We have had no reply.

Mrs. Campbell: I think, Mr. Chairman, that is an oversimplification, because in the first instance, it was an application for the use of lands adjacent to Sunnybrook Hospital. That was promised and then it was

point out that it was needed for other purposes. Then they have been whittled down and whittled down, because of costs, from what was a highly imaginative scheme. I am sure that at this point—and I happen to be on that board so I declare a conflict of interest, if that is what it is; I am not paid—there has to be a great deal of rethinking because of the limitations that they have had to face over the time.

They had to go out and buy property, having hoped to get a portion of Sunnybrook. It is interesting that in discussing the matter with the people at Sunnybrook, the doctors involved in the Flemington Park clinic, they felt it was a great pity that that facility was not put there, with the workshops and everything included, to assist in their thrust, in their work in that hospital.

So perhaps sometimes people in the community have a better understanding of needs, a better diagnosis of situations, than people who sit in a building and think about a universality of service, if that is what the limitations of this ministry has to be attributed to.

And some of the same people in that group went out into these other homes, as has been said here out of sheer frustration, and set up something on a more limited basis—a place of residence together with workshops with all the necessary equipment to permit people to live as close to normal lives as possible.

I make that point in the strongest terms I can, because if you are going to rely on the private sector to get young people out of homes for the aged, then I would plead with you not to put these roadblocks in their way. To me the whole picture is: Let the municipalities do the imaginative work, let them provide all of the imaginative programmes, while we analyse people with a kind of slide-rule intellectual approach. In this case it is one of the most horrible aspects of the ministry that I can face.

In saying this, Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that this is not as a result of the present minister, because I have found him to be very concerned about these matters. My criticism is of the philosophy and the funding available to this ministry through the present government. Having said that, I will go on now to the other aspects of residential care.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the privilege of making a comment, since it seems to me that this is an area where Mrs. Campbell, as a member of a board, might urge that this group meet with us. We've

actually initiated a request now. We should sit down and do our thinking together.

I repudiate completely, Mr. Chairman, the attitude that the staff in any branch of this ministry are merely sitting here with a slide rule. I think we have gone out and met with groups. There are members from other areas who could attest to this. We have, jointly, come up with imaginative proposals, and they have had full support from our deputy and the minister.

I really would like to get that in the record, because I think that Marina Lodge may have a new concept. We might help them to achieve it more rapidly. We do know some shortcuts, too, through CMHC and our own labyrinth of regulations. They are there, but we know how to work with them.

But if the group come forward with a cut-and-dried plan and say: "This is how to do it;" and we have to tell them to go back to the drawing board, it will be unfortunate. I urge, Mr. Chairman, that we come in together.

Mrs. Campbell: I shall do all in my power, but the last spokesman was quite aware of the fact that they were told there would be nothing, indeed, in the estimates at this time for that project.

I was not casting aspersions on the people in their dedication, and if I seemed to do so, I certainly would apologize. What I was actually saying was that it is the way in which government approaches this ministry that almost makes it impossible to operate on any other basis than to rely on the people in the municipalities to come forward. That is what I was saying and what I mean.

When it comes to the matter of homes for the aged and similar facilities, I notice that you have shown an increase in available beds in new homes under the charitable institutions. You show under construction at present time, could I ask you, of the figures given in the 1972-1973 accomplishments, how many if any reflect the Metropolitan Toronto programme in this field.

Mr. Chairman: That is page 88, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: I am looking at 90 in this book.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, I am speaking from memory. In that set of figures the largest in Metro would be True Davidson Acres on Dawes Rd. I don't have the indi-

vidual bed counts per home, but I believe this is close to 300 beds.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry, you misunderstood. What I am really getting at is, in the new construction and the rest, how many are your thrust and how many come from places like Metro Toronto, which has a very sophisticated programme in this field?

Mr. Crawford: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, did we initiate—

Mr. Eberlee: Which would be Toronto's and which would be non-Toronto?

Mr. Crawford: All I could do at the moment would be to say that in addition to True Davidson Acres we have developed about four new charitable homes, Chester Village, just south of the Danforth on Broadview—

Mrs. Campbell: You developed that?

Mr. Crawford: No, we developed that in partnership with non-profit corporations. We do not take the initiative anywhere to go and build a home. These are organizations that are coming to us at all times with proposals, where we jointly work on the planning with the organizations, including Metro.

Mrs. Campbell: Do these include such things as the new Laughlen Lodge? Is this included here?

Mr. Crawford: Not on this page. It will be for a future period.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Good news is forthcoming, Mrs. Campbell, with reference to Laughlen Lodge.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I recognize the financial involvement of this ministry, but it does seem to me that it is very misleading when one looks at programmes of this kind as accomplishments by the ministry, because both financially and in other ways the municipalities are bearing a heavy portion of cost and are bearing all of the initiative at this time, at least in Metro. In other places OHC, I think, does take over some of this.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have relieved the municipalities of a substantial burden under extended care. Some 50 to 60 per cent of those who are in homes for the aged are under extended care. Therefore this is relieving the municipalities of, I would say, probably millions of dollars.

Mrs. Campbell: That would not be a capital item.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, these are maintenance subsidies.

Mr. Eberlee: We don't deny this is a partnership all the way through.

Mrs. Campbell: I think so often, in the programmes or the statements that this government puts out about accomplishments of the government, one neglects to spell out the role of the federal government on the one hand, or the role of the municipal government on the other hand, or the role of the private sector. That is the only way, I say with the greatest respect, people can get a clear picture of the philosophy of this ministry. I would urge that frankness and complete truthfulness might gain you more public involvement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, I am sure we do mention the local involvement. A specific example is the boys' home in Sudbury where we commended the municipality of Sudbury on the volunteer effort in a building of \$600,000 where our grant was only \$200,000, the rest was raised by the community. So we do acknowledge it and we will do so particularly when we open this in the months ahead. We will emphasize the tremendous local involvement.

Mr. Eberlee: I wonder if the paragraph at the top of page 87 would meet your requirements?

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps this would be a good place for us to pick up again on Monday. It is now 1 o'clock.

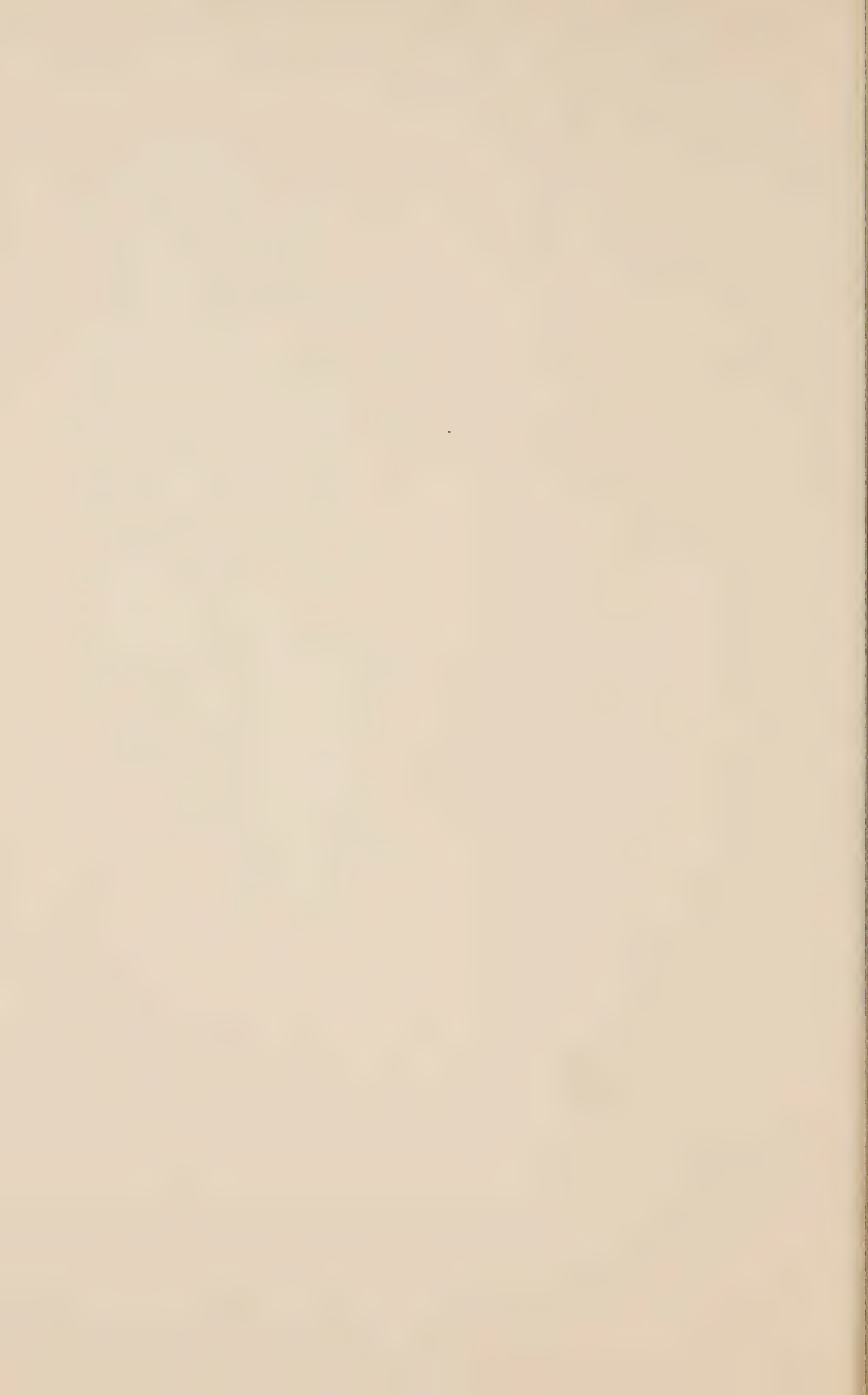
The committee adjourned at 1 o'clock, p.m.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, October 22, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1973

The committee met at 3:15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(continued)

On vote 2502:

Mr. Chairman: Would the committee please come to order. At the time of adjournment on Friday, we were discussing item 4 in vote 2502 and Mrs. Campbell had the floor. Before we pick up the discussion, the minister wanted to make a statement.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I don't know if the members saw this; it was in the Toronto Daily Star of Saturday, Oct. 20 under the heading "Legislature at a Glance," and there are three items. It is the third item that refers to our ministry and it says:

Rene Brunelle, Minister of Community and Social Services, rejected the proposal that the government create a network of workshops for the handicapped.

I looked over the reporting of the standing committee on supply and I think, Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel) was advocating was that there be created a network of workshops in communities. On page S-294-2, Mr. Martel says: "My point is, why aren't there a variety of local workshops in every municipality?"

And the point that I was trying to make was that we now have workshops in many municipalities. These workshops are under the direction of the Association for the Mentally Retarded. The present funding formula in many communities is not adequate and it should be strengthened. The formula should be revised in those areas where there are not sufficient funds. It should be upgraded.

I wouldn't want to leave the wrong impression—because workshops are a pet subject of mine. I have visited many and I have several in my own area. As I mentioned in my remarks, I do believe they do very, very

worthwhile work in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. We visited some centres in Holland two years ago, and I believe Holland leads the world in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Often they have the mentally and physically handicapped under the same roof.

Mr. Chairman, I don't want to take any more time on this.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): What is the minister's point?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the minister's point is that this article here implies that I rejected a proposal that the government create a network of workshops for the handicapped. If we take that specifically in its context, that could well be; but I think the whole thing should be taken into the context of the present system where we involve the communities—the local involvement with the provincial government. And I would like to see the federal government involved in this—

Mr. Haggerty: Well, it is involved in a roundabout way, is it not? In funds, let us put it that way.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not too much. There is no capital funding in workshops; it is entirely provincial.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I suggested that Canada Manpower was interested in NTEC in the Niagara region and there was not too much comment from any of the minister's staff.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Enthusiasm, shall we say?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): I suspect what they meant was—I was suggesting that if municipalities don't have them, then the ministry must become directly involved. And your emphasis was on the fact that we would then be taking the municipalities and the volunteer groups out of it. It might have led to that conclusion.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I just thought I would mention it; I do not wish to prolong the debate on this issue.

Mr. Haggerty: We thought perhaps you had a change of heart and had a new policy you were going to announce.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, as I said, I feel that workshops play an important role and should be assisted more. But I do believe that the present organization, the present policy, is a good one. The problem is that there aren't enough dollars going to those areas which need more assistance.

In Hamilton, for instance, the Amity organization is providing at the present time assistance to about 180 persons. If they had the facilities they could double that number. You should see the work. You haven't had a chance to visit Amity. You'll be amazed at the tremendous worthwhile work that is being done by that organization.

Mr. Haggerty: I think this is one of the points that I was trying to convey the other night, that there weren't sufficient funds being made available. One particular one was NTEC. I believe that you are only paying a portion—what is it?—\$40 a month for about 30 persons enrolled into this type of school, but they have 53. You are lacking in your response for financial aid to this type of an institution or school.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask the minister a question? Has there ever been a study done which would indicate—you mentioned the Hamilton workshop; you say it could probably double itself. If you were to take away the allowances—I don't mean take away in terms of not granting them to people—if you were not paying the \$140 or \$141 or whatever it is and people were actually out and involved, and you're only funding it, let's say, to \$40 per capita, would it not be wise to look at each of these areas and to see if, in fact, you probably wouldn't break even if it was merely a transfer of money to get the workshops established—because of the amount you would not have to put out in paying the full cost to someone who was staying at home and not being employed?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree with him, if I understand the hon. member's comment. It's a preventive measure and we agree. We do think that there will be—we're hoping to have—more funds for capital sharing. Also we are hoping and we've indicated this—this is a subject Mrs. Campbell and, I'm sure, every member agrees on—that by giving more assistance to those under the FBA this will be of some help because, as was mentioned in the debate on this subject, many of those who are in sheltered workshops are recipients

under the Family Benefits Act. They work and they sort of add to their earnings, but it's an area that has tremendous possibilities.

Mr. Haggerty: Has the ministry given any consideration—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sorry. I just raised that because I'm conscious—

Mr. Chairman: The minister wanted to clear up his position on a statement which appeared in the press with regard to the previous vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Read the whole debate and you'll have a good idea.

Mr. Chairman: It was the previous vote which has been passed. I think there has been sufficient comment, cross-questioning and replies. Let's carry on with item 4. Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I just have one particular case to put and then I'm finished on this item.

What do we do with a situation like this? There is a man in my riding who has only one leg and who does not require an hour's nursing service a day. What is there available? It happens in this particular case that he can squeeze in under the Homes for the Aged Act but if he couldn't squeeze in to that, what do you do?

He's living in an apartment on his own. He's in constant pain, according to the nurse who attends, and she is disturbed. And the rigmarole of trying to find some place for people like that! Unless you can force them into the homes for the aged situation, what have you got?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, my understanding—and I'll ask Mr. Crawford to enlarge on this—is that the normal age for admission to homes for the aged is 60 years of age.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that. That's how he gets in, quite frankly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But under special circumstances, such as in the case, for instance, that you just mentioned, I would think—

Mrs. Campbell: He would go in, like the children into the homes for the aged.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: He'd go in, like the children into the homes for the aged.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Mr. Crawford, will you speak to this please?

Mr. L. C. Crawford (Director, Homes for the Aged and Office on Aging): Yes, Mr. Chairman, it's very difficult to comment on a specific case without knowing but if he needs support in the sense of a visiting homemaker and perhaps a visiting nurse because there is some physical problem, pain and so forth, then the same group in Metro Toronto that handles the homes for the aged, Metropolitan Social Services, Commissioner Anderson's staff, would also make the referrals for the visiting homemakers or visiting nurses.

Mrs. Campbell: We have been through all that. They are not satisfactory in this particular case. As I say, we have been through the route, the application is in for a home for the aged, but I am asking specifically what have you got where a person is in constant pain but doesn't actually require one hour a day nursing service by definition—whatever the definition is? I don't know what it is. Maybe some day I will find out. In other words, all of these people can, by special assistance, get into homes for the aged and that is the answer of this ministry, whether you are 19 years of age or whether you are 59 years of age.

Mr. Crawford: Very few, as I mentioned last week, Mr. Chairman, would be getting in at 19 or even 25 into the homes in this area.

Mrs. Campbell: In the Toronto area?

Mr. Crawford: In the Toronto area, and very few in other areas now, because we are urging that different types of placements be worked out if possible. I was wondering if we knew the gentlemen's age and if we could get some individual material?

Mrs. Campbell: I'll send it. I think I have already sent it to the minister along with a whole bunch of others and I think he has been busy because I haven't had any replies lately. My 100 or so letters a week, or whatever they are, keep him busy, I am sure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't recall it. I appreciate your communiques, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sure you do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It could be that that one slips my mind, but we will certainly look into our correspondence and see what assistance we could give.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. B. Newman: The minister is aware of—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: Yes, my doctor is looking for me, as is my dentist. I fooled them both.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): You had better go to a dentist.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the minister is aware of the excellent work done by the senior citizens' centre in the city of Windsor. Why, Mr. Minister, do you not fund satellites of that? Why should everyone in the community who wants to go to a senior citizens' centre have to go into the downtown area? There's the matter of busing there and busing back. Where there are commercial facilities available on a one day or a two days a week basis in the neighbourhood why wouldn't your ministry pick up the tab for that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, my understanding is that they form an approved corporation and then they are eligible for assistance. You probably know the formula for capital assistance and also for maintenance.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, they don't want a new building or anything of that sort. All they want to do is to be able to congregate in the neighbourhood if there is a vacant store or maybe in some instances a vacant classroom in a school. Naturally there wouldn't be the problem if it was a school classroom. There may be a little hesitancy on the part of some people to go into a school for the purposes for which the senior citizens would use it. I can recall three blocks away from my place, the senior citizens went into what is now the Tartan Club, and they had to abandon their project in there simply because of funding. They couldn't get any assistance so that they could meet in the neighbourhood. It would have been better, as far as the ministry was concerned, better for the senior citizens, better all round to have them go there than to bus downtown and then bus back home when they could have walked to the centre. Why don't you really sit down and cut the red tape—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not familiar with this particular one. I am wondering if Mr. Crawford wishes to—

Mr. B. Newman: This one is probably typical of a lot of others that could be set up in a community or in communities where you may have a senior citizens' centre now available, but you know darn well the one in the Windsor area is used very, very much. In fact the mayor of the town just recently had a walkathon, a "time-a-thon" it was called, in an attempt to raise sufficient funds to build a good, substantial, senior citizens' centre in the community.

We've recognized the need. We know it is a worthy cause. But I'm referring to little satellites that you could allow, at the instigation and the need of the senior citizens, to be set up in the community. It is only a matter of rent, and it isn't much. I doubt it would cost any more than possibly \$1,000 maybe \$1,500 a year for some of these centres, to be able to meet.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree with you. Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, we are working with Mrs. Knights and the Greater Windsor Senior Citizens' Centre right now for a satellite programme and there is no impediment, legislatively or otherwise, toward this. The Tartan Club—and I might stand to be corrected—was not willing to become part of the corporate structure of the Greater Windsor centre, and this was a difficulty in that they didn't want to set up their own corporation.

Mr. B. Newman: That's understandable though, isn't it? All the senior citizens wanted to do was rent the facilities, nothing else, and why do you even have to go through incorporation to rent?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, the legislation requires incorporation and the solicitors who assist people to do this quite frequently do it on a voluntary basis—not always. Many organizations—very small clubs—have incorporated and it is not that difficult or onerous a proceeding, and once incorporated they are fully eligible.

The point is that the existing corporation could have satellite centres and this we are prepared to do with Mrs. Knights and the board of Windsor. If the Tartan Club would join with them, that would be one avenue, and if the Tartan Club representatives would form their own corporation, I can see no reason why they wouldn't be eligible.

Mr. B. Newman: It is not the Tartan Club wanting this at all, they are a special different type of a social club. The Tartan Club facilities were being used by the senior citizens on a rental basis and the charges became a little more than the senior citizens could afford and as a result they abandoned the programme.

Mrs. Johnson is the one who contacted me as far as the satellite is concerned; I brought it to the attention of the ministry. They did tell me to align them with the downtown senior citizens' organization or group. But really, why should that be necessary just for the sake of some minor change that could be made in legislation that could accommodate senior citizens?

Shouldn't we be a little more interested in providing them with accommodations, where available at a reasonable rental, rather than worrying about legislation which you, Mr. Minister, could introduce that could probably solve the problem?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, if I could comment. We have had experience with grants from other levels of government to organizations under LIP and similar programmes where the entity is not a permanent one and the group disappears. We found in the early stages with senior citizens' clubs that we'd be working with a club and suddenly there would be moves away to other parts of North America, to Florida, a key individual would die, and we really need some type of corporate entity in order to put funding in.

I can only say again that this is the legislative requirement. It gives us some assurance of continuity and is not a very real difficulty and we'd be very happy to go back to the seniors who use the Tartan Club and the Greater Windsor centre, have a meeting with them and see what we can do to help them. But we have given them all the basic information and are quite prepared to make recommendations about grants in aid.

Mr. B. Newman: But you see, if you set it up on the basis that I'm suggesting right now, if the demand for the use of a facility disappears you are not involved in any long-term lease or anything of that sort. They just disappear from this given area—there may not be enough senior citizens in that area and they move into another area that might be a half a mile or a mile away from there.

To me, my thought is to try to accommodate them in the simplest possible manner. I think your ministry should be able to work that out so that if we have to have a dozen in the city—there's nothing wrong with hav-

ing that—it might be cheaper to have a dozen at \$75 or \$100 a month than to put up a great big facility somewhere in the community or half a dozen facilities.

Likewise, Mr. Minister, when it comes to senior citizens' highrise apartments, is your department getting involved in the setting up of centres for senior citizens? Or is that left up to Ontario Housing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We work very closely with Ontario Housing and, of course, since more and more senior citizens' apartments are being built in the large cities with the need for more elderly persons' centres, we do recommend that there be one in apartments—maybe Mr. Crawford could comment on this.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, again this is in response to a community-felt need. If at the time OHC conducts a survey through the municipality the seniors indicate that they also want a permanent drop-in centre, we immediately get involved. The question is how many persons would use it; the location; would this involve the tenants of the housing project to the extent that they want to be involved? I think we now have five that have been developed to the point—three, at least, are ready to operate in the very near future.

Again, it's an expression of need from the community. Ontario Housing Corp., basically, has to let us know because it is developing literally hundreds of projects, large and small, across the entire province.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there no liaison between Ontario Housing and your people when it comes to the building of senior citizens' highrise?

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): That is what he is saying.

Mr. Crawford: Yes, there is.

Mrs. Campbell: What happens in the areas where the responsibility is not Ontario Housing's but, in fact, is the municipality's, such as in Metro?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, it is only in Metropolitan Toronto that this situation exists and it is only recently that some decisions have been made regarding the Metro Toronto Housing Authority. Commissioner Anderson and I now have an agreed-upon policy as to the future development of housing, involving certain centres and other community facilities. We are now working toward a method of incorporating space for the community.

At this time in Metro the needs are not quite the same since there are already at least 15 different clubs and centres in the communities—the city and boroughs—so that to duplicate them would not be the most advisable course at this time. As soon as a neighbourhood can demonstrate a need and there is no other existing facility, I think both Commissioner Anderson and ourselves would develop one.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of things I want to discuss under this, some of them not very pleasant. I guess you are living up to your commitment, Mr. Minister, to cut back on homes for the aged which you indicated approximately a year ago was going to occur. You are down considerably on the homes for the aged under capital expenditure, I guess it is.

Too bad there aren't elections every year because we'd ultimately get enough nursing homes or homes for the aged and we'd ultimately get enough day nurseries, wouldn't we, if we had an election every year? Always find money in election years—it's always a big surprise to me how the government can come up with all kinds of funds during election year; it makes all kinds of promises and then, after that, it dies. There's no exception with homes for the aged. However, having made that brief comment which you won't, I'm sure, rebut—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the proper time, Mr. Chairman, I'd be pleased to.

Mr. Martel: Well, all right. I'm going to be delighted to hear when we can anticipate another flood of building of homes for the aged and day nurseries. It should be, if time-tabling is correct, in about two more years. We'll be in for a real shot in the arm again.

Mr. Haggerty: The "big blue machine."

Mr. Martel: Yes, the "big blue machine" will move in again because your grants for homes for the aged, 1971-1972—that was an election year wasn't it—were \$6,515,000; and then this past year, \$4,470,000; and the present estimates, \$3,648,000.

As I say, if we had an election year every year, we would do all right, because the government can find funds in election years; can't it? The same applies, of course, for charitable institutions, which are down from

last year by \$1 million. The Elderly Persons Centres Act is the only one that's up and it's up so little as to be not even worthwhile commenting on.

I want to deal with my own area—and I have tried to stay away from individual cases—but Pioneer Manor really bothers me. It was scheduled for 200 beds, and that has been the promise for two or three years.

I was delighted when Mr. Crawford was on TV in Sudbury and I listened intently as we found out that the grant was only for 100 beds. I was further delighted when I found out that the reason—and correct me if I am wrong—that the cutback of 100 homes for the aged placements was due to two nursing homes being built in the Sudbury area; one behind a hotel, a quarter of a mile away from an industrial site on the Trans-Canada Highway. This site doesn't allow any of those people in that private nursing home even to go for a walk because there isn't even so much as a sidewalk.

The second one in front of the Memorial Hospital—and Mr. Crawford has seen both homes—is on a pile of rock on Highway 69 south; one of the busiest streets in Sudbury. It is uphill no matter which direction those people try to go. It is not even close to any shopping facility whatsoever, if they could get out; and there is really no place for them even to go and sit in the sun in summer.

Now, I am disturbed, Mr. Minister, that you would cut back 100 beds. I thought it was almost an agreement, as I understand it, to ensure that no one really goes broke.

In other words, you have the two private nursing homes, but people chose to go to the home for the aged because the administrator there I guess happens to be one of the best administrators in the province for nursing homes. I don't want to slight any other administrator but Ken MacRae does an absolutely fantastic job and you cut back.

I resent that policy to no end and I further resent it because of the location of the two private nursing homes. Let me tell you how bad it is. There has got to be money in nursing homes because in one of them—the one behind the Ambassador Hotel—the owner doesn't even operate the nursing home. He rents it; and that means he is getting enough money, or whoever is operating it, to pay the rent for the building and still make a profit.

The locations are not even fit for people who are ill. I am not going to put Mr. Crawford on the spot to ask him his opinion of those two nursing homes or their location.

But I took the parliamentary assistant (Mr. Miller) to the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter) to visit them and he, not being a civil servant, indicated that he was not pleased and didn't know how in God's name they ever got approval by the Ministry of Health. But it bothers me that you would cut back your original agreement for 200 beds. Now, why? What's the real reason?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member knows, our population in this province is rising. People are living longer because of medical and social reasons. I believe right now about 15 per cent of the population are 60 years of age and over—and the percentage is rising. Our thrust in the last two years—not only in this province, I would say, in many other provinces—has been to encourage elderly people to live in their own communities, in their own homes, in their own apartments as much as possible. And we are providing services to—

Mr. Haggerty: You'll have to raise the \$78 a month to encourage them to do that.

Mrs. Campbell: You certainly will.

Mr. Martel: No one disputes that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are in agreement with that?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Therefore, keeping that in mind, that is why you will notice, for instance, substantial improvements in the Elderly Persons Centres Act. Last year in the estimates it was \$331,000. This year it is \$930,000. Three times the amount. The emphasis today is to try, as I mentioned—and I would like to reiterate—to help elderly persons, those who can, to look after themselves in their own communities. That is why we are providing more services—meals on wheels, vacation daycare, and so forth.

Also, it has to be taken into consideration that as of April 1, 1972, the extended-care programme came into being. Therefore, those who meet the medical requirements of one and a half hours of nursing services a day are covered under the OHIP programme. This is a substantial factor in this whole care for the aged.

Representatives of the municipality of Niagara Falls were in to see us a few days ago, and they mentioned that out of a total application of 215 waiting to be admitted, something like 203 were for extended care. This is not only in the Niagara Falls area. This is

general. The majority of people today who are asking for admission to the homes for the aged are under extended care, more than 50 per cent. And nursing homes are built at no cost to this government's capital cost. The funding is done 100 per cent by private enterprise. Where the costs enter into the picture is that we pay for the maintenance.

Also, I am told, and you have heard this many times, that the average cost of a person in a hospital today varies between \$50 and \$100 per day. In a nursing home it is \$13.50 per day. Therefore there are many savings. There are many patients today who can be looked after in nursing homes, and who do not require to be in hospitals as there used to be before we had nursing homes.

These are some of the factors why we do not need as large a capital funding. We will always need homes for the aged; the demand is there. But what I am trying to say is that the demand today is not as great as it was before. The demand today—I am referring to my own riding, Mr. Chairman—is for senior citizens' apartments. And as Mr. Newman mentioned earlier, golden age clubs, or whatever we used to call them. There are over 1,000 in the province at the present time and they are increasing substantially. People today are remaining in their own communities, and they want to have more social activities together, and rightly so. So there is quite a change in this whole aspect of institutions versus community involvement.

Mr. Martel: But a nursing home is not community involvement. That is a straight—

Mr. Haggerty: Business.

Mr. Martel: —business enterprise. And if you would cut back on a commitment for 200 beds to 100 beds—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, are we not meeting the needs of the residents of the Sudbury area, those who require extended care and those who require residential care?

Mr. Martel: You have a waiting list in Sudbury. Last time I bothered to check the home for the aged it was about 192.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And out of that number, 192, are they all residential care?

Mr. Martel: I would suspect in Sudbury, Mr. Minister, out of actual desperation, people stopped filling in application forms because the waiting list was for three years, and then two years. And they weren't getting in. And there certainly had been con-

siderable discussion. I was of the opinion an agreement had almost been reached that it would be 200 beds. There was some difference of opinion as to whether some of it should be located in the city of Sudbury proper or some outside.

What bothers me is this—you cut back a home for the aged and are going to confine people to the entertainment of the Ambassador Hotel, and the trucking that is going to go on Highway 69. In fact, I defy you, Mr. Minister, to ask Mr. Crawford's opinion on the location of those two nursing homes. They are abysmal, and I'm sure he would agree with me.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also one of—

Mr. Martel: No, no, don't change the subject.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Okay.

Mr. Martel: I want to talk about what I'm talking about right now—the location.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the location—I've a very good point that I forgot to mention. The day of big homes I would say is over except in large cities.

Mr. Martel: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: People who live in small communities, Geraldton—

Mr. Martel: It should stay that way then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —do they want to travel 300 miles to go to Thunder Bay?

Mr. Martel: No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: People who live in White River—do they want to travel 300 miles to go to the home at Sault Ste. Marie? No.

Mr. Martel: The people in Hornepayne have to go to Thessalon.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: People who were born in an area and have their roots there are not interested. That's why we amended the Homes for the Aged Act and the other Act—to permit flexibility.

Today a home for the aged can be a rented building. It can be a rented hotel or motel, and services can be purchased to give flexibility and get away from the original idea of having a huge home and then sending people 300 and 500 miles away.

People today do not wish to move that far away from their relatives and friends, and I'm sure you agree with that.

Mr. Martel: I'm in total agreement, Mr. Minister, but I want to get back to the one in Sudbury and the reason it was cut back.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Why don't you tell us the reason why?

Mr. Martel: I'm going to read you the reason why.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And I know the reason.

Mr. Martel: You know the reason as well as I do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I suspect the reason.

Mr. Martel: I have a letter from the Hon. Richard Potter, naming the list of owners of one of those nursing homes, the second one given approval.

Sudbury Nursing Homes Ltd. for 288 beds to be constructed at York and Region, that's on Highway 69 south, Sudbury.

The directors of this company are listed as James Henry Davey, Sonia Malachuk, Joseph Clement, Gaston Demers.

Gaston Demers. Some of you who were here before 1971, of course, will recall who Gaston Demers is. He is the former member for Nickel Belt. A Tory backbencher. I suspect that the reason that that cutback was made was to ensure that his nursing home doesn't go broke, because the discussions on the 200-bed addition were there long before Demers and his cohorts got together to build a private nursing home.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The 200-bed addition to the home for aged.

Mr. Martel: That's right, long before Demers and company got involved. I suspect the reason it wasn't advanced to the 200 beds is the fact you wanted to guarantee he had a full house all the time. Because if you went, Mr. Minister, and so much as looked at the two sites of the two existing nursing homes you'd cry out in dismay, as Frank Miller did, and I'm sure as Mr. Crawford did when he went to see them because of the location.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I could say to Mr. Martel that we can give him many examples of many homes that were built nine or ten years ago that were given expansion approval—

Mr. Martel: No, I am talking about this one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and that today, in view of the changing conditions, the fact of the extended care programme, the fact that people do not wish to move miles away, that many of those that we are adapting—

Mr. Martel: They have no choice, Mr. Minister, but to come to two nursing homes which are right in the city of Sudbury, or a home for the aged which, at least, is a beautiful place, a place for these people to go out and sun themselves in the summer, a place where they can go watch a ball game. I defy you, Mr. Minister, as I said, to ask Mr. Crawford his opinion of the sites of those two nursing homes.

You've cut back on your commitment to the city of Sudbury for 200 beds. I want to suggest to you as strongly as I know how that I think the reason was there would be too many beds available and somebody would go up the creek, and it wouldn't be a government home that would go up the creek, Mr. Minister. It would be one of those private nursing homes that might fold. But it wouldn't have been a home for the aged, and I think it's a disgrace that this was allowed to happen.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You would have 12 municipalities surrounding the city of Sudbury. Are all your municipalities—and I ask through you, Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Martel—are all your municipalities in favour that the Sudbury home should be such a large home and look after all the surrounding area?

Mr. Martel: No, they've offered you free land to get you to build.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Then in view of what you are saying, is this not sort of a—

Mr. Martel: No, it's not. Because the two nursing homes are right in the city of Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm not speaking of nursing homes. I am speaking about homes for the aged.

Mr. Martel: All right, you build us another one—100 beds, out in Valley East or in Rayside, Chelmsford—and I won't make any objections.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If the need is there, Mr. Chairman. We will meet the needs.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. This one has been on the planning board for years and you

have just chopped it now by 100 beds. That's you meet the needs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can give you figures, Mr. Chairman, that beds are chopped, that we have reduced—

Mr. Martel: The needs are being met, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I prefer the word "reduced." We have reduced a number of beds, not only in Sudbury but in many other areas, for the reasons I outlined earlier.

Mr. Martel: All right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Extended care does make a difference. Also we do believe that smaller homes and more flexible policy offer far greater—

Mr. Martel: Then you're going to build another 100-bed one, or two 50-bed ones—one in the east part of that area—which could serve all the French River, Sturgeon Falls, and so on. There are nine patients along in the home for the aged from Noelville, an old-established community, and to go and see them their relatives have to travel 150 miles. It's a round trip, 150 miles. You are willing to build one down there and you are willing to build one of 50 or 60 beds out in Valley East or in Rayside-Chelmsford. Is that right? I hear you correctly, do I?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know the plans, Mr. Chairman, the integral plans—

Mr. Martel: Well, let's hear the plans, then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —but I'd like to re-iterate just what I said. Where the needs are, we will build homes for the aged.

Mr. Martel: Well, the needs for 200 beds were there. You might have cut it down and split it off into two smaller ones. But you didn't do that. The reason was—and I distinctly recall the comments on television—that there would be a surplus of beds. And that surplus wouldn't have been in Pioneer Manor. That surplus might have been one of those two joints that aren't meant to serve any people! Because, as I say, one is on a pile of rock, right on a main thoroughfare. I have had numerous complaints from patients who are at the Memorial Hospital, but you are going to have people there the year around. And it's even closer.

The interesting part is—when I got the letter from Potter on it—he said: "There is a buffer of rock which will cut down the noise." And I ask Mr. Crawford to tell you about the

buffer of rock that is going to cut down the noise, because the road is here, the sidewalk is here, and right up tight to the sidewalk is the new nursing home. And I want to know where those people go, Mr. Minister, in summer. How do they get out just to get some sunshine and some fresh air?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: From the nursing home?

Mr. Martel: From the nursing home, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I haven't seen—

Mr. Martel: And then you go over to the other one, Mr. Minister, and, as I say, they'll have the entertainment from the Ambassador every night. Right across the street is Palm Dairies, and a heavy equipment supplier, and an industrial park. And those are the two areas. That's what I really feel bitter about. In neither place should you be putting people who are either convalescing or who are going to be there permanently. And that's where they are.

Compare that to Pioneer Manor, which sits 500 yards off Notre Dame Street in an area that is very, very large; where people can go for walks. The City of Sudbury has spent an enormous amount of money refurbishing playing fields out there where some of these people can walk over and see a ball game on a Sunday afternoon. Compare that to the two nursing homes! And you have cut back the addition there because of those two nursing homes. I want to tell you, Mr. Minister, there is no other reason except that we don't want Gaston to go broke, do we?

Now, as it was said at the beginning of these estimates, we made him a vice-chairman of ONR—and, you know, he is a good welfare recipient, that boy—he's a vice-chairman of ONR. You have to look after your own, don't you? And now we cut back a home for the aged to make sure that his enterprise doesn't lose business! Because Pioneer Manor, under a person like Ken MacRae, and particularly in the location it's at, would be crowded. Everyone will want to go there as opposed to either one of those nursing homes. I object strenuously to that sort of nonsense. And it goes on all the time.

Mr. Chairman: Some day, Mr. Martel, we may get to the estimates of the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter).

Mr. Martel: Well, no. I want to know why the cutback! The minister indicated there were plans. Well, what are the plans for the Sudbury region?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the plans for the Sudbury region—You know our criteria; I believe it's 28 beds per 1,000 population 60 years of age and over. At the present time there is a large nursing home under construction in Sault Ste. Marie. There are many others—

Mr. Martel: I want to know what's in store for the Sudbury area, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is what they are planning out in many areas.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but I want to know what's in store—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The need for homes for the aged is not as great today as it was a few years ago in view of the extended care programme.

Mr. Martel: Right. Now, what are the plans for the Sudbury area then? What do you intend to build there based on population? Ignore the nursing homes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe Mr. Crawford will tell us.

Mr. Crawford: Well, Mr. Chairman, the assessment of need in that area was based on residential need, and one of the experiences we had earlier was, as Mr. Martel will know, that the CNIB home, Cambrian Hall, was half empty. The CNIB approached us a few years ago saying, "What are we going to do? We're really running a greater deficit than need be." And their board of governors decided that they would take in sighted elderly people, not just blind people. We entered into a working arrangement with Mr. MacRae and the board of the former district of Sudbury to use the space, so that people who couldn't get into Pioneer Manor could go into Cambrian Hall. Yet we were never able to fill it to capacity. The demand for residential accommodation was not as heavy as that for bed care and extended care.

I think it's correct that our ministry is attempting to care for the people currently in our homes who require extended care, but to move away from adding to this. And the fact that 400 new beds were under construction for extended-care purposes certainly had a bearing on our negotiations for the addition to Pioneer Manor. There are also 364 senior citizens' housing units with another 303 under planning as of Sept. 30.

Mr. Martel: And a waiting list of over 500 as of Friday.

Mr. Crawford: And the St. Andrew's Place additional accommodation on Larch St. in Sudbury had come on to the market as a non-profit senior citizens' housing venture with a drop-in centre.

At our last discussion with the chairman of social services for regional Sudbury we decided that as soon as they have developed the final plans for the 100-bed addition and a drop-in centre at Pioneer Manor, and we have looked at St. Andrew's Place and, hopefully, the full utilization of Cambrian Hall, we'll then plan with the region and other area municipalities whether there might be work started for an addition in some future period. The decision as to where that will be has to be a local decision, Mr. Chairman, because we cannot select the site in the valley or Copper Cliff or any other location. I'm sure the member would like to make the choice on that for the area.

Mr. Martel: No. Let them fight it out. I'm not going to get involved in where they locate it, but I know that even before the nursing homes were built, the municipalities were volunteering everywhere from 22 to 25 acres at a shot, just to get it out where we could give people service, and that didn't occur.

Mr. Crawford: I think, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, that as the final plans for the 100-bed addition and drop-in centre are brought to completion, we will work again with the regional council on the next phase. And the location and the size of one or more facilities will have to be determined at that time.

We haven't had any further feedback from regional Sudbury, other than the fact that they've designated the architect and we're going to have our first serious meeting on the design in the very near future. I should add that Mr. MacRae recently remarried and hasn't been available in Sudbury to work on plans, but is returning, I believe, very shortly.

Mr. Martel: Well, I think, Mr. Crawford, you've summed it up very nicely—very guarded in what you said. You still recognize the need there, you know, because there are over 500 people waiting today to get into the senior citizens' homes in Sudbury. That was as of Thursday or Friday of last week. There is a waiting list at Pioneer Manor right now, a substantial waiting list.

Over a year ago I wrote this ministry, suggesting they might look at Raeside-Chelmsford's resolution to take part of the nursing home or the needs and relocate outside the city of Sudbury. I have that correspondence. I just make the point, again, contrary to what

the minister says, that we'd like to toss around all these peripheral issues about moving out. That need was there a year ago. It was even worse two years ago.

When we finally get to a place where we might start to move it and get some agreement, at least, in the regional municipality—regional government agreed to put it in Sudbury—in fact, there was a cutback of the original estimated need of 200.

That bothers me, Mr. Minister, for all you tell me about extended care. We'll look at the needs, the whole business. You people were, by and large, committed, if not by contractual agreement, almost by total agreement to the need for 200 beds in the Sudbury area. And that has been reduced by 100 and no matter how you cut it—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'll invite you to some of the meetings that take place in my office with the various groups across the province. We're very sorry about your original plan of 50 or x-additional beds. But we believe that you can get by with so many and especially in view of the other factors that have entered into it.

Mr. Martel: Do you have any input as to where nursing homes will go when the Ministry of Health decides where they're going to go?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is consultation between—

Mr. Martel: You sure didn't do much consultation on those two, I'll tell you, because it's an absolute disgrace. It's a disgrace to this government and the Ministry of Health—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not on the sites, but on the nursing whether it's extended care or—

Mr. Martel: Right, but I want to tell you, it's an absolute disgrace.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The sites are decided by the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Martel: It's an absolute disgrace by Potter and it's an absolute disgrace by you that you would have allowed those two to go ahead in the locations they're in. There's no way that you can justify either one of those. I suggest, when we're out voting in the House, that on the way back you talk to Mr. Crawford to find out if I'm correct. You'll find I am.

Mr. Chairman: Before Mr. Haggerty commences—

Mr. Martel: No, I'm not finished.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, you're not finished, I'm sorry. Continue then, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I want to talk about the Elderly Persons Centres Act, if I might for a few moments. What's the limitation of funding by the province? Per unit.

Mr. Crawford: We provide, Mr. Chairman, a 30 per cent capital grant.

Mr. Martel: Up to how much?

Mr. Crawford: There is no ceiling except the policy we've adopted that if someone came in saying they wished to build a centre for \$1 million that that's obviously extravagant. The average cost of a brand new centre now would be around \$150,000. There are many that have been developed. I think the member for Brantford (Mr. Beckett) is present. He will know that a church was acquired in that city and renovated and we're talking probably about \$30,000 or thereabouts. So that the costs vary greatly—some have been \$500 or \$600 just for simple renovations to a hall that was donated or transferred for \$1, and some have been up to \$180,000. We pay 30 per cent. There must be at least a 20 per cent matching municipal grant. For operating, we provide 50 per cent, up to \$15,000 a year in operating grants, with a matching municipal grant and there may be an additional funding up to \$15,000 in special programme grants making a maximum toward operating and programming of \$30,000.

Mr. Martel: Yes. If you had a service centre or an elderly persons' centre, could that not vary? Let's say we're talking about Metro Toronto, where they get into areas like high-rises and so forth. If we're talking about a multi-service elderly persons' centre, this forms the umbrella for a whole host of programming. Don't you think our ceiling—I think it's \$15,000—but isn't it pretty arbitrary? That, in fact, does prevent the full development of an elderly persons' centre, which would be much more than just a meeting place once in a while. Fifteen thousand dollars isn't much, is it, today?

I recently built a home, and it was estimated at a certain cost. Before we were finished—the home isn't finished—the cost came to more than \$12,000 just on the recent cost of materials.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, the \$15,000 is for operating costs; the capital cost has no ceiling. It is 30 per cent of the approved

costs, and if it costs \$180,000, then we'd provide 30 per cent of that.

If there were reasons why the centre would have to cost \$250,000 and we felt this was desirable, then I believe the ministry would go along with the 30 per cent of \$250,000. We've never had one at that price.

Mr. Martel: That's good to hear, because I'm told that there has been a case where, in fact, it took more than what was anticipated and that it prevented development.

In talking to people in Toronto they tell me this is one of the problems they have. They feel that if they undertake an expenditure counting on a larger grant and having it cut prevents them from going ahead and building.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, I'm not aware of any elderly persons' centre project where a group has withdrawn an application because of lack of funding, somewhat delaying the project until it can be assured of when it will get the funding. And there are a large number of projects slated right up until 1976 now, but I am not aware of any group that has withdrawn because of lack of capital funding.

Mr. Martel: I'm told by the social planning council of Toronto that that is, in fact, a deterrent, particularly for an umbrella-type project.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, there's an amendment by Mr. Germa to the Gasoline Tax Act in the House. We will recess until immediately after the vote, then continue until 6 o'clock.

The committee reconvened at 4.35 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, you had a few more remarks, I believe.

Mr. Martel: Yes, rather brief.

Mrs. Campbell: Five minutes, you said.

Mr. Martel: Have you resolved the problem of getting people out of homes for the aged without surrendering their beds? In other words, are they allowed visits to their relatives and so on? The minister shakes his head, but that was not allowed a year ago. I hope there is some way now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe Mr. Crawford could give the details on the length of time we allow.

Mr. Crawford: Well, Mr. Chairman, we have made the time available as long as possible; it is generally two weeks, and there can be exceptions for special circumstances. One of the basic reasons for this is that we have had individuals wanting to go to Florida for two months; the question arises whether they should not have been in a different type of accommodation than a home for the aged, perhaps a senior citizens' apartment or elsewhere. If they didn't need that amount of care and could be away for that length of time, then they were really misusing a bed that deservedly should have been occupied by someone who needed the care and supportive services of the facility. So the length of time at the present time is two weeks, with some exceptions in exceptional and unusual circumstances.

Mr. Martel: I find that really difficult to accept. Many of the people who are in homes for the aged are very self-sufficient. I always find it depressing when I get a letter from someone saying, "I would like to visit a relative whom I haven't seen for a time. I would like to be gone 3½ or four weeks, but the answer is 'No, after two weeks your bed is surrendered'." There was quite a bit of flak over that last year and there was some move to bring some enlightenment regarding the amount of time.

As we know, many of the homes for the aged are still centralized and people come in from great distances. For example, the people in Hornepayne must go to the nursing home in Thessalon—and Hornepayne to Thessalon is a long hike.

It would seem to me, particularly during the summer months when the senior citizens are more likely to visit their relatives—when the mothers aren't involved with getting three or four kiddies ready for school and so on—that we should consider, recognizing the fact they have been away from their families for some time, a length of time that would constitute a half-decent holiday from that particular institution. I just don't think it is very enlightening yet, to be frank about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I stand to be corrected, but I do not believe this is a major problem. The fact is that the local administrator has discretion in this area, and I am sure that if the circumstances warrant, he would give that additional time. Would you not agree that two weeks normally looks after the great majority of cases of people who wish to be away?

Mr. Martel: I think it might look after many of them, yes. But I suspect that if there is a large family involved—and many of the people who are in the homes at the present time probably had larger families than is the norm today—might want to go to two or three communities, once they are out, to visit their relatives. I just think two weeks is too short.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, let's put it this way: As we said earlier, as in all these matters, we have an open mind; if there is a problem, we would be pleased to look into it.

Mr. Martel: Again, I don't want to talk about just one or two isolated cases. I think the point is that you might raise it to a month. I don't think that many would use it—maybe some would—but I think it should be discretionary for one month.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we meet periodically with the administrators, and I think this would probably be an interesting matter for discussion, and we would be pleased to get their views. If the consensus is that it should be raised to three weeks or even a month, we would be prepared to make the recommendation.

Mr. Martel: The other point I want to talk about briefly relates to the senior citizen week I mentioned the other day. Most of the more than 500 senior citizens who were there agreed with me that there is a lot of emphasis placed on one week of the year, but not enough on the other 51 weeks. I would just ask the minister to turn his staff loose for a change—

Mr. Haggerty: Don't do that. It is chaos now.

Mr. Martel: —to see how you could utilize senior citizens by having them work with other people in the community, acting perhaps as co-ordinators. I don't mean to say we should hire large staffs, but I think these people could be used—and I mentioned these examples when I spoke to them—for such things as helping young women who are having difficulty with housekeeping, budgeting, cooking, and so on. Some of the senior men who are experienced electricians, machinists and so on would help other young men in a guidance role to do some of their own repairs.

I think you could integrate many of the welfare recipients and this group of people—and it isn't going to cost money—who are

really eager to feel wanted, to feel part of the community, rather than being isolated as they are at the present time. I think your staff could come up with 50 ways of utilizing senior citizens and occupying their spare time and making them feel wanted. You should turn them loose on that idea, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, it is a very good point that Mr. Martel raises, and this year we have initiated a new programme, Senior Volunteers in Service. We had the first course—I believe it was in September. They are mainly small municipalities under 25,000 population. We look for persons who are 55 years of age and over, who are retired mainly and people who are interested in helping the senior citizens. They do all sorts of things. They provide information.

This was a course in which we had persons from various ministries, our homes for the aged, of course, and from the federal government on the old age pensions and all the various types of assistance provided to senior citizens. The reaction was very encouraging and we intend to enlarge this.

We have in our budget this year—is it \$50,000 or \$55,000?

Mr. Crawford: It is \$55,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have \$55,000 for this volunteer programme for seniors. This is the first year we've had this programme and we think that it's an approach in the right direction. It will be expanded if we find that the programme—we are optimistic that it will work well; then we will expand it. At the present time, I believe there are about 30 persons who have been selected from various areas, mainly from northern Ontario and eastern Ontario.

Mr. Martel: The reason I mentioned people who are on welfare or FBA, was I was just looking over the senior citizens' goals that they have. They talk about some of their problems for which you might utilize, in reverse, some of the welfare recipients helping them.

Let's take a man who is not totally disabled. They talk about practical home maintenance and repair services. I understand Schreyer is moving into that, by the way. They mention a few things such as cleaning of windows and so on for the senior citizens. It certainly could be two groups that could be brought together to help each other and making the lives of both a heck of a lot better.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I entirely agree. For instance, just to give you some of the brief matters that—visiting a shut-in; answering general questions on how to get into an Ontario Housing project; going with someone to a home for the aged to find out what it's like; organizing a bus trip for senior citizens; helping a senior word a letter correctly and providing the address for an inquiry concerning war veterans' allowances; the establishment of meals on wheels programmes; arranging shopping trips for those who are confined to their homes. There is a multitude of other services. They act as a liaison between the senior citizens and their community.

Mr. Martel: That's why you have to fund the Community Centres Act for these people a little more so that you could have a full umbrella service by which you could bring the various groups in contact with one another.

Mr. Chairman: We'll be coming to that.

Mr. Martel: No. I don't mean a community centre. I should have said elderly persons' centres under the Act so that, in fact, they could provide umbrella services where names and so on would be available and people could meet and discover these things if you funded it adequately. I pass.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to go back and ask the minister just how many applicants are now waiting for approval for admittance to the homes for the aged programme in Ontario. Would you happen to have a list of how many applicants are on the waiting list?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You're referring to the whole province?

Mr. Haggerty: The whole province; this is right, yes. I know it's a serious matter in the Niagara region. There are a great number of persons—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the Niagara region, again, Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned earlier, out of 215 approximately who are waiting for admission about 202 or 205 are for extended care services and not for residential care.

Mr. Haggerty: When you talk about extended care, in particular, I think you are thinking about a foster home care programme that has been available?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. Extended care is for those who require nursing services. The guideline established by the Ministry of Health is a minimum of 1½ hours per day up to, I believe, four hours per day. Those who require more than 3½ or four hours per day come into chronic care or more intensive care, I guess it is.

Mr. Haggerty: The intensive care or chronic care patient in the area, would they be part of the homes for the aged programme in the region?

I'm thinking in particular, Mr. Crawford, of the Welland Hospital annex; that's the old county hospital. Does that come under Mr. D. Rapelje's department?

Mr. Crawford: The actual placement, Mr. Chairman, of persons in chronic hospitals?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Mr. Crawford: No.

Mr. Haggerty: No, it doesn't, eh? It doesn't then. At one time it used to be under the county jurisdiction, I believe—that particular section of the old county hospital, which used to be—I'm sure Mr. Rapelje used to have some jurisdiction.

Mr. Crawford: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I am not quite sure of which level of care—

Mr. Haggerty: This would be for chronic patients or persons who are not mobile in getting around. It's the old county hospital that has been set aside now for chronic patients in the area. Some, perhaps, have been moved from the home for the aged and put into this institution. I just want to know if it comes under your control or not, under your jurisdiction.

Mr. Crawford: The old chronic hospital—is this—

Mr. Haggerty: The old county hospital.

Mr. Crawford: The county hospital?

Mr. Haggerty: The Welland County Hospital.

Mr. Crawford: This would be either a licensed nursing home or a home for special care, Mr. Chairman, and under the Ministry of Health now.

Mr. Haggerty: It might be under the Hospitals Act, I don't know. I was just wondering, though, at one time it was under the region for the county.

I had a grand jury's report and the building is not in too sound a condition. Plaster is falling off the walls. But, again, these are some of our senior—

Mrs. Campbell: Take a look at Lambert Lodge.

Mr. Haggerty: Perhaps I could get into this here, but maybe it's not on the right vote. I was interested in the minister's comments when Mr. Martel was talking about the extended care services in the community. I was a little bit concerned when he said, we like to keep persons at home in a home environment, if at all possible. Of course, we come back to the question, how do you do it on \$78 a month?

Usually persons who come to me who have applied for admittance into the home for the aged in their county find there is no room available.

I'm really concerned about these persons. I think it's a good thing to maintain them in their home environment providing there is sufficient income for them. Now, this is the point that I come to. I tell many of these persons that their best bet is to apply for admittance into the home for the aged. In such a home it will cost the province and the regional municipality, which pays a share of the cost, almost approximately \$330 or \$350 a month. So when you come back to the other thing and say, let's keep them in the home, I think this is great.

Mrs. Campbell: And \$78.

Mr. Haggerty: And \$78, you must increase that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but, Mr. Chairman, the great majority—as the hon. member knows—at the age of 65 everyone is eligible for a basic pension, which as of Oct. 1 is \$105. And then there are some pensions with a maximum of about \$179 and some cents. So those who are 65 years of age—

Mr. Haggerty: We're not getting through to the minister. What we're suggesting is that this grey area here—

Mrs. Campbell: We're not coming through. Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean under 65.

Mr. Haggerty: We're not concerned about under 65. For example, I have a particular case here, and perhaps you still have some of your staff who worked on it, and it's the

file number FBA18429A—I hope they write it down.

I brought this case to the attention of the minister last July or June and the minister did look into it. There was an adjustment from about \$80 to \$126, but it only lasted for about one month. And, for some reason, it went right back again to the \$85 or \$90 a month.

Now, this person here—

Mrs. Campbell: Lucky you weren't charged with an overpayment.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, well, I think she was.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I'm sure she was.

Mr. Haggerty: She was, she was charged with an overpayment, and I think they deleted that anyway, but—

Mr. Martel: —asked about overpayments—

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Haggerty: But the point is that this particular person is in that grey area and she has to look after her home. There isn't even sufficient money to purchase the fuel oil. The person supplying the fuel oil has had an outstanding account of \$211 for over a year. Now, who is going to pay that?

Again, he has to supply the fuel oil to this person to keep that home running. And there aren't sufficient funds with the amount of money that you're paying.

Her best bet is to apply to the home for the aged, to put her in where it is going to cost us \$350 a month. For a measly \$30 more or \$40 more, she'd be happy to live at home. It's that simple. But we can't get through to this ministry, to this minister, or any of them here. It's that simple. And I find that those persons want to live out their remaining years at home. They'll never do that with this help here; and there's very little help coming.

The other matter I wanted to discuss is the matter of the nursing homes; and in the past I've spoken on this in the House—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, does this relate to—

Mr. Haggerty: This is right; I'm sure it does.

Mr. Chairman: Nursing homes relate to this ministry's estimates.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Mr. Chairman: Nursing homes relate only to the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. But then we'll tie it together.

Mr. Chairman: You can't relate this problem with nursing homes, too.

Mr. Haggerty: I know that.

Mr. Martel: There is the patronage connection.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm not going to get into that part about the political patronage. Although it may exist in the region; I don't know, or I'm not aware of it.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Mr. Haggerty: But the point I want to convey to the minister is that I know that there is a waiting list in the region there for admittance into the home for the aged. I know that the regional administrator, Mr. Doug Rapelje, is one of the best in the Province of Ontario. I don't think you could match him. He is a very capable and sincere person.

Mr. Martel: They just don't have enough facilities.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. And he has these problems because there just aren't sufficient facilities. And they do have an exceptionally good programme of foster-home care in the area.

Facilities not available in the nursing homes or in the homes for the aged, are provided throughout the community through this programme.

One of the problems I find with this, and particularly when I talk about the nursing homes, is the lack of uniform regulations between this type of home and a nursing home. For example, in a nursing home you must have, what is it, 3 ft around the bed? I understand under the foster home care, it's 2½ ft. And this creates quite a problem when these homes are to be inspected for fire matters and fire purposes. Local fire authorities have to come in and make an inspection and many of them are unable to pass unless there is some extensive alteration made to this type of a home. There is no problem with a single-floor home, but there is when you get into the duplex homes. As I understand it, there are very few fire regulations under the Act that apply to this particular section.

Mr. Crawford, I wasn't going to get into this—I may get carried away a little bit on it. But the point is that I think there must be some guidelines set down for uniformity

of fire regulations throughout the region. Some municipalities may have adopted the National Building Code; not all of it, but small portions of it. Of course, when a home is inspected, they can suggest certain fire equipment be provided and that there is the necessary type of door latches in case of an emergency, and so forth. But then when it comes to specifying the National Building Code, this causes a problem.

I am sure Mr. Crawford is working on this right now, but I am concerned about the rest of the Province of Ontario; the many municipalities which do not have proper fire inspections. What protection is there for this type of home care provided for these elderly citizens?

I know the province is now working for a uniform building code—although I don't know when it is coming in—but if this is applied throughout the Province of Ontario, then I feel that your department must be looking to adopt these uniform regulations.

I understand from a meeting we had last week with members of your staff that regulations will be changed from six persons to 12 and then from 12 it could go to 24; and it could go higher than that.

It is going to cause quite a problem and I suggest to the minister that before he really gets into this thing in depth that all these precautions must be there. My main concern is public safety, as it is with the fire departments and the fire chiefs in certain areas throughout the region.

Now, there has been a fatal accident in one of the homes in the area. I don't think there was any fault that can be laid to the owner, but still the main thing in any fire matter is fire prevention. I think this is what our chiefs are looking for in that area. There is nothing wrong with it, it's a good programme, but they must be consulted with first.

Regarding senior citizens' homes, in the city of Port Colborne—this is a matter that comes under Ontario Housing Corp.—in the first stage of the programme they had two floors and in the second stage they went to four floors. Sometimes when they go to four floors or beyond that it overtaxes the existing fire equipment, which accounts for the problems in a municipality. I think all these matters should be given consideration. I know Mr. Crawford is working on this and I am sure that the matter will be resolved, hopefully. I hope so.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Crawford has been working closely with

others on this very question of uniformity in fire regulations. Will you comment on this one, Mr. Crawford?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, there are only two points I wish to make. One is the need for nursing home patients. The regulations there are province-wide, because that is basically full provincial funding, and the needs of these people are for 1½ or more hours of skilled nursing care a day. They are helpless and infirm in many cases and naturally the fire safety must be safeguarded for such persons. With the foster homes, they are basically well.

Mr. Minister, Mr. Haggerty was kind enough to join a number of us last week in about a three- or four-hour discussion and we talked again the following day by telephone, and we are developing some proposals for amendments to assist fire chiefs. The member has been kind enough to say he would review these and we are sharing the draft material with him. It is in process now, but I do not believe it's a problem in too many other areas.

Metro Toronto's standard foster homes and the city and borough fire chiefs are giving us all support and they have not voiced any major criticism, and in several other areas of the province we have the programme expanding. In fact, we are advertising it on a trial basis from the province in Oxford county, and again we are having good co-operation from the fire chiefs in helping us develop the local standards. Because of the nature of the people—they are aged but well—we feel the first line of responsibility is the local fire chief and the local committee of council, but we will assist in any way possible. I think we should appreciate Mr. Haggerty's personal interest in this and his willingness to look at draft material with us.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 4 carry?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): No.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like, Mr. Chairman, if either the minister or Mr. Crawford could fill me in on the conversion of the motel at Terrace Bay into a facility as a home for the aged. I have asked numerous questions on numerous occasions about the actual financial arrangements. I understand there was a tax credit given to Kimberly-Clark in return for them turning over the Terrace Bay Motor Hotel to this ministry for a home for the aged, and it is to be operated by a board of directors that has already been in operation

for quite some time, handling Pinewood Court in the city of Thunder Bay. For the benefit of members of this committee who aren't aware, it was an alternative to building another home in the district of Thunder Bay to serve the needs of senior citizens.

As a result of this, the community of Terrace Bay has lost \$1 million in taxable assessment. I think there was a commitment made by Mr. Crawford to look into this and I think he made that commitment in my presence to a representative of council. I am wondering whether there has been any resolution of this particular problem to ensure for the community that there would be no tax loss or that there would be some kind of compensating grant to the community. Because they are going to have to provide, and they are providing, services to that particular facility, and I think there should be some way that the community of Terrace Bay could be compensated. So if either the minister or Mr. Crawford could bring me up to date on those items, I would appreciate it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Crawford has the details but, basically, as the hon. member has mentioned, this was donated to us by Kimberly-Clark.

Mr. Stokes: Donated?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, donated. Donated for \$1. Now with reference to the tax sharing, this would be—

Mr. Eberlee: Not even \$1.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not even \$1?

Mr. Martel: Ninety-nine cents and change.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do not have information on what the benefits to the company would be. Part of those taxes would go to the federal government and part to the provincial. You would have to obtain that information on tax benefits to the company from their donations. We do not have that information.

Mr. Stokes: Surely it is a misnomer, though, to suggest that they donated it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our position on this, Mr. Chairman, was this: here was quite a good building. There was a need for more residential care in the area and we accepted that building and we are now in the process—I don't know exactly where—of renovation. Renovations have to be made in order to conform to the fire marshal's regulations as well as to the health regulations. It could

well be that the cost of renovations is higher than we had anticipated, and this often happens—that costs rise considerably. Mr. Crawford may wish to enlarge.

Mr. Crawford: Well, Mr. Chairman, the bill that was introduced to amend the Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act and the Ministry of Community and Social Services Act, as the member for Thunder Bay will recall, was specifically to cope with the offer of Kimberly-Clark to make this facility available and the legislation reads, "The province may acquire by gift or donation"—so that from our point of view, this was strictly a giving of a facility with no consideration as to any repayment by the province. As the minister stated, Kimberly Clark likely achieved a tax write-off from the federal authorities, and possibly some other provincial corporate tax funds.

We examined this proposal very carefully, and I can now cite some exact costs of new developments. We are building a home in Prince Edward county, new construction, and when the tenders were opened the lowest bid was considerably higher than all the estimates made by ourselves and the local county council and they worked out to be in the neighbourhood of \$21,000 a bed for new construction.

Again, more recently, an addition—which would have been the case had we added to Pinewood Court in Thunder Bay—would have brought this to somewhere in the area of \$14,000 a bed, on current figures. This was from Bruce county, and we know that in that area of the province, transportation and other costs push a little higher to bring in materials.

We now know that on all the renovating costs for Birchwood Terrace, the old motel in Thunder Bay, we will bring that in at about \$6,000 a bed which is a considerable saving to the local taxpayers and to the province.

The major share of the costs for changing the heating plant, which I am sure the member knows is disrupting the Trans-Canada Highway at the moment, are being met by the province, since this is our property. Thereafter, we are sharing on the normal basis, approximately 58 to 60 per cent provincial and the balance from the district for capital alterations. Further renovating and re-furnishing costs are shared on the 70-30 basis between the province and the district.

Mr. Stokes: I am not suggesting it is not a good facility, and I think it will serve the

needs of a good portion of the district of Thunder Bay, particularly those communities in the east end of the district. But have you undertaken to compensate the municipality of Terrace Bay for the loss in tax revenue?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For the loss in tax revenue?

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean the municipal taxes?

Mr. Stokes: Right. They had \$1 million worth of assessment that they had to write off when you people took over the building. It's a building that's not subject to municipal taxes, yet the municipality will have to provide it with services just as it does with any other facility or any other dwelling within its boundaries. And it was my understanding that some consideration would be given to the municipality for this loss in taxes, in the light of its inability to tax that facility.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I will ask Mr. Crawford. You must bear in mind that in the past year we have taken over extended care patients. This has meant quite a saving to the municipalities. Before that, they used to share in the regular cost of all those who were in homes for the aged. Since April 1, 100 per cent has been paid by the province. When I say by the province—there is also federal sharing. The municipalities have been relieved of a substantial burden.

Mr. Stokes: The municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: But specifically the municipality in Terrace Bay where Birchwood Terrace is located. It has lost \$1 million worth of assessment. It has lost its ability—and this is considerable for a northern community—and I am asking what your ministry is going to do to compensate it for this loss in municipal tax revenue.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Crawford is familiar with this.

Mr. Crawford: Well Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Minister, the member is perfectly correct. We did give some assurances and we have made representations to both TEIGA and the Ministry of Revenue regarding compensating tax loss grants.

There is a complication. As the member knows, this motel, now a home for the aged, will continue to have commercial space. We are allowing the laundry to continue to

operate as a commercial laundry and supply service; we are allowing a barber and beauty shop owner to continue running their private enterprises within the facility; we are allowing the hospital board—McCausland—to rent space for the administrator and the hospital office. Because of this it's not a straight arrangement where you can say: "This is a home for the aged and not subject to municipal taxes." There might have to be taxes imposed on that portion of the building which is an entrepreneurial operation. And I am sure it is causing some headaches to both TEIGA and Ministry of Revenue officials. This is where we are at the moment. But I am hopeful—not that we can speak for the other ministries—that there will be a compensating grant in lieu of taxes.

Certainly I think, as the minister has stated, had Kimberly-Clark closed this motel, that would have ended any tax revenue for the municipality of Terrace Bay. But by bringing this in as an ongoing operation, we are providing a motel which will have at least 100 residents. We are bringing in staff—far more than the hotel ever employed—and so there will be an economic generating factor at work which hopefully will benefit Terrace Bay.

We also are supplying the hospital with services from this home in the form of meals, heat, and laundry service by contract, and we are heating the recreation centre and swimming pool by arrangement. So the community has not lost anything which it might have if we had not taken over. I think that, Mr. Minister, is a very important consideration.

Mr. Stokes: Except that the municipality has lost a direct form of taxation. And as long as you can give me some assurance that this is being negotiated with TEIGA I will be satisfied for the moment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think though, Mr. Chairman, that we certainly have an involvement. But I would think that the municipal council, if it has not already, should make representations to Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. As Mr. Crawford indicated, we really haven't the direct responsibility in municipal taxation.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I have four different problems to bring up with the minister and they are not lengthy at all so I will get moving. About two years ago there used to be a mobile x-ray machine operated

by the Ministry of Health that would go into homes for the aged, senior citizens' homes and so forth and would accommodate senior citizens re x-rays. That has been abandoned for some two years now. As a result, the various homes that are involved in the community must use staff and go to a central location in the community with their patients, taking time out from their normal course of work.

It's an added burden to the operation of the home. It is also a real disadvantage to the patients. May I suggest to the minister that he consult with his colleague, the Minister of Health, and have that facility reactivated so that it could not only be used for senior citizens, but it could be used for any other governmental institutions in the community that come under your ministry. You would actually be saving money in the long run in doing that and you would accommodate the individuals involved.

The next suggestion I would like to make to the minister is this. Just about once a month I have an elderly gentleman by the name of Peter Malyj who visits me all the time because he is lonely. He is probably 78 or 80 years of age and he likes to discuss things or make suggestions that he thinks could have some merit. Two Sundays ago he came down and he made mention that when he leaves his home and goes shopping—and he has to do some of this, otherwise he vegetates in the home; so it is for his own physical well-being that he does this—that possibly your ministry with the municipal authorities could be involved in a programme of setting up benches—they could be concrete benches in the community at stated intervals to accommodate the senior citizens.

They would be able to go out a little more so than they do now. They can't walk any distance whatsoever without resting, and in some portions of the city there just is no place in which they rest. They could probably go into one of the business establishments, but you know how embarrassing it might be for them going in without a penny to spend just to accommodate themselves by taking a chair.

I think that maybe for a summer programme or some type of youth involvement programme or even a provincial municipal winter works programme that you could get involved or at least study the problem of providing seating accommodations in downtown areas or in areas of a municipality, especially closer to senior citizens' accommodations to encourage senior citizens to get out of their apartments and accommodations and

let them keep themselves physically in a little bit better condition.

Mr. Martel: Maybe they could make benches instead of cutting dead elm trees.

Mr. B. Newman: It would be a good idea but I think we have to get rid of the dead elm trees also.

Mr. Martel: We have them just about all cut now, you know.

Mr. Eberlee: No, not yet.

Mr. Martel: There is still a few left then?

Mr. Eberlee: We could make benches out of their wood.

Mr. B. Newman: There are two other questions that I would like to ask. The minister is aware that Riverview Hospital in the city of Windsor is going to be phased out eventually and is going to be transferred to IODE Western Hospital. It is the chronic care hospital in the community. Does your ministry have any long-range plans concerning the use of Riverview Hospital after it is phased out as a hospital?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, wouldn't that be a matter for the Riverview Hospital—

Mr. B. Newman: It is a chronic care hospital now but it is going to be phased out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —board and the Ministry of Health? I'm not sure, Mr. Crawford, whether we have an involvement in the Riverview Hospital.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I know you have no involvement now, but you see you are going to have a facility that is going to be vacant soon. I'm saying I think you should look into it, and see if you can use it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When you say we, you mean the government, not my ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm not saying you use it for senior citizens' accommodations, but homes for the aged or a rest home or something like that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'd be pleased to take a look at it, Mr. Chairman. We certainly could take a look at it to see if it meets some of our needs. With reference to your second suggestion of providing benches for senior citizens, I think it is an excellent suggestion. There are many cities that are doing this now. In Victoria, BC, where there is a very high percentage of elderly persons,

this is very common. Practically every 50 ft or 100 ft on the main streets they have benches and, of course, lovely flowers. The same in St. Petersburg, Florida. It is something maybe that we could—I think it's really a municipal responsibility but we would be pleased to—

Mr. B. Newman: I know, Mr. Minister, it is a municipal responsibility. And I know likewise that municipalities, when they set up malls in a community, go ahead and do this. But I am thinking of possibly a winter works programme or maybe—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a good suggestion.

Mr. B. Newman: —an opportunity for a youth programme or some programme where you could combine with the municipal authorities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about New Horizons? Would this not be—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I don't care under which programme it would go, Mr. Minister. If we could come along and make it a little more convenient for the senior citizens, I think we've got a moral obligation to do so.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe we could combine Mr. Martel's dead elm trees and make benches out of them.

Mr. Martel: Out of dead elm trees, that's right.

Mr. B. Newman: We don't like to associate the word "dead," though.

Mr. Chairman: What about members with bad backs? Ever try to find a bench in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you wish, Mr. Chairman, maybe Mr. Crawford could comment.

Mr. Chairman: There are no benches on your streets at all.

Mrs. Campbell: We have benches on University Ave. for all you guys who want to walk from here to the Royal York.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Reference the x-ray examinations.

Mrs. Campbell: You can sit down almost anywhere, so don't beef about the benches in Toronto.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I have one other item, Mr. Chairman. It concerns the old Prince Edward Hotel that is located down-

town in the city of Windsor, about one block away from the tourist reception centre and also by the city hall. It has been vacant now for quite a number of years. Has your ministry ever looked into the possible uses of the building?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I must say to Mr. Newman I'll have to go to Windsor more often. I am not familiar with the Prince Edward Hotel.

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Oh no, that's too bad.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a hotel that's no longer being used?

Mr. B. Newman: That is right. It has not been used now for 10 or 12 years. And it's just standing as a hulk there. Maybe it's too old, but I think it would be worthwhile looking at it anyway to see if it can be converted into something that could accommodate the elderly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we would be pleased to ask our administrator—

Mr. B. Newman: If it can't, if it's too old, then I think the ministry should maybe inform the city and tell them to forget about it.

Mr. Martel: Is that the hotel you own?

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Martel: Is that the hotel you own?

An hon. member: Gaston Demers owns it.

Mr. Martel: Oh, it's Gaston's, is it? If Gaston owns it, it's old.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'd be pleased, Mr. Chairman, to take a look at it to see if it can meet any of our needs. If you wish, I could ask Mr. Crawford to comment on the recommendations of Mr. Newman for providing x-ray services as they used to be provided to the senior citizens in the home for the aged.

Mr. Crawford: Well, Mr. Chairman, we are looking into this matter. I have had Windsor's specific problem brought to our attention and we are attempting to see if we can find a more helpful solution with respect to x-rays being provided for residents in homes for the aged. And there are a number of possible solutions including several of the homes coming together and forming what—for want of a better term—I'll call a consortium, and buying a portable x-ray unit and staffing it. But we want sound medical advice on the desirability

of this and whether we can use skin tests or other means of detecting incipient tuberculosis.

Mr. B. Newman: The grand jury report presented to council back in early October recommended that the mobile unit be re-activated. I've asked the Minister of Health that question. Now, he is going to study it first, but I think maybe if—

Mrs. Campbell: He's kidding.

Mr. B. Newman: —there was going to be a little push by this ministry, we could get a little action on the reactivating of the mobile x-ray unit.

Mr. Martel: That's if he doesn't change his mind.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, the last question I wanted to bring up: Has your department ever considered looking into a bill of rights for persons in homes for the aged? Something that could spell out things that they are entitled to and that should be considered?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, not to my knowledge, but I think it's a good suggestion. Mr. Crawford, do you wish to speak to this? As you are aware, most homes for the aged have a residents' council. They elect their own executive officers and the council itself looks after not the administration of the home but matters which relate to the residents of the home. They take it up with management, if they feel they need to.

Mr. B. Newman: I know that, Mr. Minister. You have that throughout. I thought of maybe something that would be listed and presented to them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A bill of rights for senior citizens in the homes for the aged?

Mr. B. Newman: That's right, for the occupants or the residents in the homes for the aged.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman; one that we would certainly be pleased to look into.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 4 carry?

Mr. Stokes: I have a—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: One final thing I want to speak on. I've sent a note up to Mr. Crawford advising him that I intended to ask the question concerning senior citizen accommodation on Indian reserves. It's common knowledge that for a good many of our senior citizens, when there's no accommodation for them on the reserve unless somebody in the community sort of adopts them, there is really no facility whereby they would get this kind of assistance.

It's common knowledge—and I'm sure the minister knows—that elderly Indian people are most reluctant to leave the reserve, a friendly environment where they're well known. They absolutely refuse to go to any of these facilities which are available in urban centres, consequently you've got senior citizens of Indian background who just slowly vegetate and, in many cases, are neglected on the reserves.

As a result of this I've had two requests, and I'm sure they've been brought to the attention of the ministry, particularly from Osnaburgh and Macdiarmid, two Indian reserves which have asked for some kind of assistance to provide this kind of accommodation for elderly Indian people. I know it has never got off the ground but I'm wondering if your ministry is prepared to assist Indian bands?

There's no undertaking by the federal government which has the primary responsibility in this field. It just budgets for so many homes and, of course, the large families—the large younger families—tend to get the priority and the senior citizens tend to be hived off in an old shack somewhere. They are left in many cases to their own devices and the band council just doesn't have the resources to provide this kind of facility.

I could have brought it up in vote 2504 but then you might have said to me, "That was carried in 2502."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We wouldn't do that.

Mr. Stokes: I'm bringing it up in both in any event, and if I don't get a satisfactory answer here I'll bring it up again under 2504 under the Indian community branch.

As a result of those representations by Indian bands, have you set the wheels in motion to come up with some kind of policy for assistance to elderly Indian people?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we certainly support providing facilities for elderly Indians. As you know, our regular formula would apply but they would need—I think it would have to be a federal-provin-

cial participation. You're referring to Indian bands, bands which are treaty Indians. I'm not familiar with the two areas to which you are referring. This would have to be a sort of home adapted to their needs because I would think that the native people—

Mr. Stokes: You understand perfectly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: You understand perfectly and I'm sure that you get requests from many of the reserve communities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, very few: maybe they are brought up, too. I visit Moosonee, Moose Factory—

Mr. Martel: That's the showboat.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and the settlements all along the coast and the Indian communities, the Indian families, as you know, are very closely knit. Mr. Crawford, will you speak?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, we are very interested and I know that many at present in the ministry, including yourself, are interested in such a development. One of the problems has been that the Indian bands cannot find their share of the resources and repeated approaches to the—

Mr. Martel: I wonder why that is?

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, we have made repeated approaches with them and alone to federal authorities because this seems to be an area where the federal government could provide some matching support.

We have one instance in the Thunder Bay area of federal grants to provide two cottages, but not enough money for furniture. That is the most current project we are working on to see how we can provide the furniture under some form of our legislation, and we are quite prepared to recommend this. It is not a very large sum of money, but one questions why the cottages were provided for from another level of government without sufficient furniture for the people to use them.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Of course, if you question it long enough, you may never need the cottages.

Mrs. Campbell: Why would you question that when that is exactly your approach to municipalities? It is precisely the same approach. There has to be a logical precedent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As the hon. members know, housing on reserves is provided 100 per cent by the federal government.

Mr. Stokes: Forgive me if I get a little bit uptight about the statements made by both yourself and Mr. Crawford because when we get to vote 2504, one of the chief aims of the Indian community branch of this ministry is to liaise with every agency and department of the federal government to provide for community needs which includes native people. You have got \$2,254,000. This branch of the ministry is the only one that has that kind of capacity to liaise with federal agents. The thing is that if there is any breakdown, as far as the federal authorities are concerned, you people have the perfect vehicle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are willing. Name those two communities again.

Mr. Stokes: I spoke of Osnaburgh, which is about 20 miles south of Pickle Lake.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could the hon. member give me just an estimate of how many persons there are?

Mr. Stokes: There are 700 people in the community. If I can recall, there was a need for accommodation for about 20 senior citizens.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Instead of a home for the aged to which you were referring, would housing accommodation such as a senior citizens' complex do?

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would this meet the need?

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If that is the case, then certainly amongst ourselves, Ontario Housing and the federal government we would be glad to assist.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, that's the approach.

Mr. Martel: Right on.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4 carried?

Item 4 agreed to.

Mr. Martel: It is as good as done, is it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I shall get in touch with both communities.

Mr. Chairman: Item 5.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if this is the proper vote to ask the question of the minister which I left with him Friday. I think he said he would report on it today. The question is, what his policy will be with reference to those children who have been injured, who have funds available in the courts, and whose parents are being asked to use up the funds, other than \$1,000 as maintenance. This will involve legal aid counselling, and I'll get to that next. But I thought it might be the time when you would report back on that question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I said we would. I didn't think that I said we would over the weekend, and I had a busy weekend.

Mrs. Campbell: No, sir, you said you would meet with your staff on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, I don't think I said "Monday." I have Hansard here, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: I think you said "Monday."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think I said "this week, in the near future."

Mr. Martel: "In the fullness of time."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In all fairness, Mr. Chairman, I realize it is an urgent matter, but to meet—I'll get Hansard and I'll quote you Hansard.

Mrs. Campbell: You could do that perhaps over the dinner hour, as I shall. I haven't seen it either.

Mr. Chairman: The purpose of the vote, though, Mrs. Campbell, is to assess the need for financial eligibility.

Mrs. Campbell: I know, but we keep being told we'll get reports, and if we don't raise them, we may not get them.

Mr. Chairman: You've raised them.

Mrs. Campbell: On the question of provision and access to legal services, I wonder if I could get from the minister the processes under which one assesses need, having in mind the fact that up until now a great many of the people in the family court have been there because the minister sent them there. I would like to understand this duplication of costs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Russ Dignam is the director of our legal aid branch, and I would ask Mr. Dignam to

outline to Mrs. Campbell the process of how we determine need.

Mr. R. Dignam (Director, Legal Aid Assessment): First of all, the application is made to the area director, one way or another—it may come through a local lawyer; or the person may—

Mrs. Campbell: I am aware of what the lawyers do.

Mr. Dignam: Okay. If the legal end of it is approved, then it's referred to us; and we interview. Did you want a sort of breakdown on what financial—

Mrs. Campbell: Let me approach this on this basis: First, how do you assess a child's ability to pay for legal services? Is it on the basis of family income? What do you do in the case of a section 8 application, which is largely one where the parent is bringing, as it were, the action against the child? I want to know how you assess the child for legal aid purposes.

Mr. Dignam: Who is being assessed in this particular case will depend primarily on the referral from the legal aid director. In the case of a child who is living at home and being supported by the parents, not only financially but otherwise socially, we do assess the parent, and the parent is usually the applicant. In the case where the parent simply refused—

Mrs. Campbell: Now, stop at that point. A section 8 application, as you know, is an application that may result in a child going to training school without being adjudged a delinquent. It is, in a sense, an action by a parent, a guardian, or someone else against the child. Does the parent get that legal aid or does the child, because it's one of the major problems in the court?

Mr. Dignam: The Act would allow either approach, and the decision there, I think, is the area director's. If he designates the child as the applicant, then the parent would be left out. On the other hand, if he designates the parent as the applicant, then we take the family situation into account.

Mrs. Campbell: Then it goes back to having to go before a judge who demands that the child has counsel.

Mr. Dignam: If that's the criterion the area directors are using—I'm not aware of the situation there.

Mrs. Campbell: You might, I would suggest, look into this with your joint committee with the Attorney General's ministry because, again, it's one that concerns me in the delivery of service to people.

The reason I asked that initial question, Mr. Chairman—and I will now tie it in, if I may—is that I have certainly advised anyone who is caught in this demand from the ministry for the release of trust funds of a child to seek legal aid. Now what happens to that kind of an application?

Since you would know the nature of the case, what happens when they are getting legal aid to fight you in a decision you've made about the use of those funds? They have to make an application in the court—you're forcing that application—and they are in a great bind as a result of being forced to make the application for the release of those funds. I certainly think that at some point they ought to have some legal service that could be very vocal in the courts about this, and the child should have representation. Maybe Mr. Rutherford is more familiar with this aspect?

Mr. D. Rutherford (Ministry Solicitor): I don't know whether I can be of much assistance, Mrs. Campbell. Presumably you are talking about the funds that are in the courts with the official guardian.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, you distress me, after all I did at the municipal level.

Mr. Rutherford: I will do my best when I get some more information on the problem. These are the funds that the official guardian is holding, and I am just not sure how the legal aid or welfare officer takes this into consideration in determining financial eligibility.

Mrs. Campbell: The ministry says—

Mr. Rutherford: Obviously it has to be considered.

Mrs. Campbell: —that if the funds are over \$1,000, then those funds have to be used down to \$1,000, even though the child is, in the cases I had in mind, permanently disabled.

Mr. Rutherford: Now, these are—

Mrs. Campbell: That has to be used by mothers for maintenance if the court will release it, but there has to be an application to the court to release those funds. Most parents don't want to, and if the child had representation in those cases, I don't think they would be released.

Mr. Rutherford: These are cases where eligibility for family benefits are being decided, and of course it's the mother or the parent who is the party and the issue is whether these funds that belong to the child are to be taken into account, not for determining eligibility for legal aid but to determine eligibility for family benefits, which of course gets you back to the board of review—

Mrs. Campbell: But it becomes a legal aid matter if the child is to have representation in that application.

Mr. Rutherford: Yes, in most cases it would seem to me that the child is not a party in the legal sense. This would be really a question of a parent who goes for legal counsel, but in most cases I presume the lawyer for the parent would be looking after the child's interest here, unless there was a conflict between the interest of the parent and the child.

Mr. Martel: Even the mother, in some instances, doesn't get legal aid.

Mrs. Campbell: No, she doesn't and this is the problem I am looking to. I don't know how that's arrived at. Is it because you say that there isn't a proper qualification, or is it from the other aspect that there isn't a proper decision? You know that the AG's department has very definite differences of opinion as to the amount of money that should be left available to the child from your department?

Mr. Eberlee: I suspect we should research the legal aid implications here as well as the other aspects that we undertook—

Mrs. Campbell: This is what I don't know. I am trying to get the answers.

Mr. Rutherford: Perhaps legal aid isn't being made use of as much as it perhaps should be by some of the applicants in this area.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you mean to say that this is a new thing for you?

Mr. Dignam: I am not sure of the extent that legal aid is available in this area. On applications, we are not always certain what the legal action is because we are into it from the financial end only.

Mr. Eberlee: So you don't always know what the case is.

Mr. Dignam: We know it's civil or sometimes it's designated family court. Sometimes it's in detail but not always and we have no

automatic follow-up from our recommendation as to where it goes from there.

Mrs. Campbell: Really, Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ascertain it, because I can't get a breakdown from anyone else so far on these areas. If it's a matter of your forcing the woman into court with sanctions to get her husband before the court, in many cases legal aid is not available to her but it is to her husband, which of course is another sheer matter of illogic—it is nothing else. Do you enter into that or is it simply a legal aid decision?

Mr. Dignam: The decision whether to grant legal aid in family court, apart from the straight financial end of it, is with the area director. However, I know it's their policy—

Mr. Martel: Legal aid or—

Mr. Dignam: Director of legal aid. However, I know that where one side comes in with a lawyer, certainly they will grant it to the other.

Mrs. Campbell: It may happen in some areas, but with the ones I know it doesn't. Mr. Chairman, I'm not going to labour this matter. I would, however, ask the minister through the medium of this joint committee, to hold an open discussion on this and possibly forward recommendations.

I'm deeply concerned with the child's rights in the courts and I'm deeply concerned about the release of his funds for his future. It seems to me that if you are assessing the person for any reason, you are involved in the system directly, or indirectly. I would ask you therefore if you would be kind enough to put this on an agenda for your committee to discuss. I again point out the urgency of a decision in the type of case I have suggested, because already your people have tried to force these people into court to get the release of funds. If you are thinking seriously about increasing the exemption, I would urge you not to continue.

Mr. Rutherford: I thought perhaps I should just mention, Mrs. Campbell, that right now there is a case pending before the Ontario Court of Appeal directly on this question of funds being held by the official guardian and whether the funds should be made available as a condition of eligibility. We are expecting a decision shortly, so the legal aspect is a little bit up in the air until this decision is rendered.

Mrs. Campbell: How long has that been pending?

Mr. Rutherford: It was, I believe, three weeks ago that it was heard in the court. Two or three weeks ago the case was argued.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, then, can I take it for granted that during this hiatus your social workers will be instructed not to pressure these people to get them into the courts? Could I have that degree of commitment, Mr. Chairman, from the minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think I indicated to Mrs. Campbell that we would be meeting this week. I think this is what I said last week.

Mrs. Campbell: I think you said "Monday" because I had it firmly in my mind.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I may have said "Monday." Well, on weekends, you know, it's difficult to get together.

Mrs. Campbell: All right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we will definitely be meeting this week, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: But that is really, with respect, not my question. Could I know whether I could have a commitment that until such time as this phase is concluded in the Court of Appeals you will advise your social workers not to continue the harassment of these people?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How would it be—today is Monday, Wednesday the House does not sit. It is very difficult to meet tomorrow, but on Wednesday we will meet and this will be part of our meeting—this very question you raised.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Item 5 carried? Carried.

Vote 2502 agreed to.

On vote 2503:

Mr. Chairman: Children's services programme, item 1—care, prevention, protection and adoption services.

Mrs. Campbell: What I am eager to ascertain in this vote is the breakdown between care, prevention, protection, and adoption with the emphasis on the funds and proportion of funds available for prevention. It has been my experience, both at the municipal level and elsewhere, that prevention gets short attention in budgeting for these pur-

poses. Most of the budgeting is on the basis of the alarm bell going and everyone gathering their forces together as a result. This is my first question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we have with us at the table here Mr. Gordon McLellan, the executive director of the children's services division and on his left is Miss Betty Graham, director of the child welfare branch. I'd like to ask Mr. McLellan if he would speak to the question that Mrs. Campbell just raised.

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Children's Services Division): I think, Mr. Chairman, its not entirely a clear-cut distinction between prevention and the other activities of the children's aid societies. I think it's true to say that a good deal of what these societies do could be prevention in the sense that it involves children who are still in their own homes, with the objective of keeping the children in their homes and families together.

The children's aid societies in the past year had contact, I believe, with about 75,000 children in Ontario. The majority of that work was with children who are living at home, with the objective, as I say, to keep the families together. So this is a basic level of prevention in our view and does, in many cases, keep the family together.

There are, of course, a certain number of children who come into care through this work and whose families are broken up on a temporary basis or permanently.

Mrs. Campbell: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if the experience in Metropolitan Toronto differs radically from that across the province? It has been a consistent concern of both agencies that they do not have sufficient funding for prevention, and that so much of their funding has to go into provision of that kind of alarm system, emergency care for children. Is their experience different from the rest of the province when you say this?

Mr. McLellan: No, I wouldn't say it is different, Mr. Chairman, if I could comment further on that. I think it depends at what level one defines prevention. I think if we say that it's preventive to keep families together, that, as I say, a good deal of the work is preventive.

It's true, as Mrs. Campbell has said, that a lot of work, too, is emergency work, with families who are in crises and who do have serious problems. But even that kind of work is preventive in the long term if it en-

ables a family to stay together with the kind of support that the societies offer.

Then, societies in many parts of the province are also moving into other levels of preventive work, and this is an area that, over time, we would like to expand. In Metro Toronto, for example, a number of community protection workers are involved in community work about half the time and in case work the other half of the time. Their objective is to assist the communities in which they work to develop services to prevent crisis situations. So that this is something the societies are moving into, but certainly, as I say, not to the extent we would like to see at this point.

Mrs. Campbell: Could we know, for example, how many of these workers are employed by the two agencies in Toronto?

Miss B. Graham (Director, Child Welfare): Mr. Chairman, I don't have the exact figures of the complement of the two children's aids in Toronto, but, roughly speaking, they cover about one-third of the total of children's aid work throughout the province, about one-third of the children in care and about one-third of the protection-prevention work. It varies about 30 or 35 per cent.

Mrs. Campbell: So that, prevention, then, I take it, if I am understanding you, plays a role that is not greater than one-third of the total role?

Miss Graham: No, excuse me, I am sorry. The total volume of services throughout the province, one-third of that total volume is carried out in Toronto.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh; oh, I see!

Miss Graham: A third of the total volume. Could I add—

Mrs. Campbell: Well, of that third, how much is for prevention and how much is for emergency—times and situations where they are called out in the night and that sort of thing?

Miss Graham: Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't think we would have a breakdown, and I doubt if the societies in Toronto would, between the amounts they spend on what you might call normal protection work of counselling families and their emergency work, which I would suggest is a small part of that total. But we could get the breakdown between the dollars spent on children in care as contrasted to the dollars spent on the work of counselling and guidance of the children and

their parents in their own homes. And perhaps as a measure—

Mrs. Campbell: It would be a help if I could get that, Mr. Chairman.

Miss Graham: Perhaps a measure of the success of the preventive work, the guidance and counselling that is carried out throughout the province, in 1972 approximately 78,000 children were given, with their parents, such guidance and counselling in their own homes, and less than 10 per cent of those children, or 7,300, were removed from those homes and admitted to care.

It is difficult to define services of this sort, Mr. Chairman. Sometimes a homemaker service, sometimes a teaching homemaker service, sometimes a supplementary type of play school or small group of parents and their children, sometimes a teenagers' group, sometimes just straight counselling on personal problems, is the best prevention-protection work.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to get those figures to check back. It has not been my experience that there was anything like sufficient funding for prevention in this area.

Miss Graham: May I point out also, Mr. Chairman, that in the preparation of the budgets of the societies, of course, originating through the society, it is the board of this society that prepares and makes its decisions as to its priorities. I would suggest that in the Toronto area there hasn't been any major programme of prevention or protection that has not been agreed to by our ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I am delighted to hear it. Certainly it is a change if that is the case. But I found that Children's Aid over a period of time, following the guidelines for budgeting and so on, found little scope for putting in this sort of budgetary item. If the guidelines have now changed since the first ones came out, I have to plead ignorance in that I am not up now with the latest guidelines.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if I could ask a question following on this? It seems to me that the children's aid societies, because of their natural bent, are pretty high on social work and very light on psychologists. I know the Ottawa Children's Aid has one psychologist and God knows how many social workers. And I have often wondered whether social workers were trained in psychology—I am not suggesting they are not—but they are not registered psychologists. They are not clinical psychologists. They do not provide

psychotherapy. Could not the societies right now take a look at their priorities and provide professional help for this very, very important area of behavioural modification which is not being done by social workers?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, perhaps as a comment to that: For the school-age child, most of the services of that sort are frequently provided through the school.

Mr. Chairman: That's very right, too.

Mr. Martel: Non-existent, you mean.

Miss Graham: In addition, the other services that may be needed for the disturbed child in care are purchased by the society from the available clinics. In many communities it just wouldn't be feasible for the society to employ full-time psychologists. They wouldn't have that need.

Mr. Chairman: They are leaving it, then, to the school boards for school-age children?

Miss Graham: And to the mental health clinics from whom they might purchase services, or to private practitioners in the community.

Mr. Lewis: If kids aren't subjected to behaviour modifications, that might be a contribution to the child. Don't get carried away.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, the other thing in the field of prevention that has disturbed me is the kind of thing you see where you have basically, if you like, the old Canadian so-called middle-class, or middle-income people, working with Indian families. There are some in Toronto, and I feel that they are greatly disadvantaged in having this kind of person as a social worker or consultant. They do not speak the same language and they do have totally different philosophies. The same, of course, is true of many of the new Canadian families in the city, although I think on the whole they are better served in the prevention area—if that is what it is—than the native peoples in our city. I am wondering to what extent you have been concerned about prevention and assistance to families whose philosophies, perhaps, are quite different from what we regard as "acceptable."

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, to relate to a group in a community and to try to meet them on their level and meet their needs is a difficult area. In Toronto, particularly, there

have been some interesting developments in some of the Ontario Housing units where a multiple approach has been tried. Two or three different agencies have got together in the unit, and have used some of the residents in the ethnic community as receptionists or as assistants to the case workers, on a kind of case-aid basis. There have been several examples of that that perhaps Mrs. Campbell is aware of, and I think it is a very encouraging development. In terms of some of the other ethnic groups, the Catholic Children's Aid of Toronto in particular has a number of staff with language skills, and it needs to because the number of its clients whose native tongue is not English is considerable.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, well, I was aware of that with that agency and that is why I said that I felt the native peoples had greater difficulty. However, there are some, of course, who are not covered with the language skills, and it is a great difficulty.

One of the things that has bothered me throughout has been the whole thrust of government insofar as the children's aid societies are concerned, because again it seems to be a factor of trying to fit a vast amount of work—and what should, in my opinion, be the most important work that we do in a community so far as our future is concerned, into the sort of narrow kind of budgeting procedures that have been adopted.

I remember our problem with Metro with this same thing. I don't know Metro's role now in the budgeting system, whether it has continued so that they now are in a position where they virtually just simply have to approve what gets before them, without any input by the local community into the service, or what they do. And since the minister has been stressing throughout the great need for the rest of the local community to have a voice, it strikes me as rather interesting that this seems to be the one area of departure for this ministry and I would like to have some comment on that.

Mr. Chairman: Well, it is now 6 o'clock and perhaps the minister can answer after the recess at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, well, that will give you a chance to look it up.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services**

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, October 22, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1973

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2503:

Mr. Chairman: Well, when the committee recessed at 6, Mrs. Campbell, I believe you were speaking on item 1 in vote 2503.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Yes, I was, and I had asked a question of the minister, through you Mr. Chairman, as to why there was a difference in the approach of government to the community concerns for children, as compared to that in other areas. I had asked, indeed, if the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, for example, was still in the position of rubber-stamping the agencies' budgets without any opportunity for any real input into them. They are treated almost like the county of York roads budgets, where we were just handed a bill and had no input into the road construction. I wonder why the philosophy would be different or whether there has now been a change in the procedures from what there was a few years ago.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Well Mr. Chairman, maybe I am not speaking directly to the point raised by Mrs. Campbell, but the matter that is brought to my attention by Metro Toronto is that they are unhappy with our present formula. Their costs are rising and they have asked us if we would revise our formula. They claim that the formula, which was implemented about five years ago, is now working adversely, especially for certain areas, and certainly for Metro Toronto.

We have looked at this matter very closely—it was also brought to our attention by the municipal liaison committee—but the financial problem they have raised with us is also our financial problem, in the sense that we hope in the future to be able to revise the formula and to provide more assistance in view of the rising costs of the care of children, and especially older children.

The first point you raised, if I understood you correctly Mrs. Campbell, is that Metro is not fully consulted when the societies present their budgets.

Mrs. Campbell: I was asking whether that was continuing, because I have been away from it for a while. But certainly when the changes were made in the procedures, Metro in essence became a rubber-stamp with no real opportunity for input into the children's aid societies' budgets, their provisions for prevention or any of these things. I was really asking if that continued because I haven't been on Metro council since 1969.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am advised there are four Metro representatives out of nine on the executive committee.

Mrs. Campbell: You mean four who will sit on the boards? Is that what you are talking about?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are they sitting on the boards?

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Well I think that creates its own problems, because when I was there, there was very real concern in that particular committee that people sitting on boards in essence had somewhat of a conflict of interest when the matters came before Metro for consideration. It has also been pointed out to me, and I am sure it's true, that their record of attendance is not as good as it ought to be, partly of course because of the times at which the meetings are held. However, it doesn't seem to me that there is sufficient consultation, really, to understand the full workings of the agencies; and in any event the representation would be two and two I suppose.

Miss B. Graham (Director, Child Welfare): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Miss Graham.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could add to that. The Child Welfare Act

requires that there be four municipal representatives on the nine-member executive of each society. In the case of the two Toronto societies it means there are four different people on each of the two boards.

Mrs. Campbell: I had forgotten the composition of it.

Miss Graham: I might add that the executive of the Metro Toronto society has recently been meeting down in the city hall in order to make it more convenient for the municipal representatives to attend. There is a very close working relationship with them.

Mrs. Campbell: I am delighted to hear that. But, in the final analysis, what can they do about the budget?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I think the main issue is that of the funding. They say our share is not large enough. Again it is a question of budget constraints.

Mrs. Campbell: I think I am correct in saying you have said that the municipality should carry a load of the programmes. My experience is that they carried the imaginative load of the programmes—and granted they felt you should do more—but they did it because of a concern for the people in their community. However, the very funding of Children's Aid Societies, unless it has changed, leaves the municipalities in the position of really picking up a tab, the same as they were required to do for the county of York roads, without any input into it. Is that so, or isn't it so? If it is so, why is the philosophy different from all the rest of your budget?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, maybe I could add something here. What the municipality can do, very simply, is not approve the estimates.

Mrs. Campbell: That was tried in my day and we didn't get very far with it. We used every possible weapon we had to point out how disastrous it was.

Miss Graham: Well, as of this date there is still one society whose municipality has not approved its estimate. The procedure to request a review committee has been amended a couple of times in the last two or three years, so that there is now a very clear path that the municipality may take. And they have taken it, Mr. Chairman. In the last three or four years I guess we have had three or four requests and sittings of the review committees.

Mrs. Campbell: But I suppose that is just in order to cut down their share rather than to make an input into the agency programme. There is a difference.

Miss Graham: There is a difference, but if they dispute the amount of the estimate, then they have some concern about the direction the programme is or is not taking, or they wish something added or taken away from it.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would urge the minister to give a good deal of consideration to this aspect of the care of children, particularly in the prevention protection field, because I certainly think that this sort of thing should have some community input if we are going to follow that philosophy for everything else. The children of a community are just as important to the community as any other element in it.

When it comes to the matter of the Child Welfare Act, has there been any input into seeking some more human way of dealing with wardship, and particularly Crown wardship matters? Has there been any thought of amending? I repeat, I was grateful for the amendments which you made, which were largely, as I took it, procedural. There has been a lot of concern about the whole process under the Child Welfare Act, and I wondered if it was actively under review by your ministry in conjunction with the Attorney General?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, of the specific area of the Act that Mrs. Campbell is referring to. We have very good liaison with the Children's Aid Societies. We meet with the directors periodically. I am not sure just which part of the Act you feel should be amended.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I might add that we also meet regularly now with the judges of the provincial court family division. They have had two seminars already this year—

Mrs. Campbell: Great.

Miss Graham: —and there is a third one coming up in a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Campbell: It paid off that I got out of there, didn't it? You're finally moving on these things.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You led the way, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: No doubt you are aware of their concerns over the way in which these

matters are processed. Certainly, as far as the Children's Aid Societies are concerned I don't fault them, although I think that, again, it is possible always for an agency to take a position which is a pretty partisan position. It is a concern and it gives them a thrust which sometimes I have felt didn't take into sufficient consideration either the child or the parents in a given situation. The way in which it functions through the courts is a very traumatic thing.

It seemed to me that if you're consulting with judges you're going to get their great concerns, and I'll look forward to some kind of an announcement. Are you, then, as a result of these deliberations, considering changes or have they asked for substantive changes in the legislation?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, we continuously have the Act under review with respect to procedures and ways of operating from the point of view of the societies, the communities, the municipalities and the courts. At the last seminar there were a few suggestions made, and I expect there will be at the next seminar. We have found it difficult to get a consensus among the judges, which makes our task of review all the more difficult.

Mrs. Campbell: Undoubtedly, they are human beings. They don't all agree but I know there was a consensus of concern; that I was aware of.

When can we expect some reports resulting from these consultations?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I have left the impression that they are consultations. I think they are regular seminars run by the ministry related to the family courts provincial courts, family division. It is a part of the process, if you like, of education or upgrading refreshment on the part of the judges, and we have asked to be a part of it. It's a week-long seminar and we spend most of the day with them.

Mrs. Campbell: I would say in the field of child welfare one would hope there might be ongoing education on the part of the ministry as to the problems which the judges, and all those involved under the child welfare legislation face in the adoptive processes. They are very serious. They are very inhuman as it stands at the moment, so far as I am concerned.

I would think that in this very delicate field, the very fact that a woman is forced into court, again under circumstances which are very trying to her, bothers me. The fact

is that an awful lot of the time of the court is taken up in these matters, I would say unnecessarily if one has some kind of human concerns for the people involved.

I do think, and I repeat, that we have to have some kind of judicial process in order to protect the future rights of the child and the adopting parents, but what it does to human beings is pretty frightful at this point. I hope that the educational process is a two-way street. If it isn't, I would be very disturbed about it. I would like to know whether that is possible.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, indeed it is. There is pretty constant consultation with the chief judge; we are having a meeting next Monday and Tuesday of all our provincial local directors, and the chief judge is going to be a part of the programme at that time.

Mrs. Campbell: Well I think that is all I am going to say on this vote at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Yes, Mr. Chairman; did I understand Mrs. Campbell to say that a third of the child problems in the province are in Toronto? Is that Metro or just the city of Toronto?

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't say that; that was a figure given to me by the ministry. They said that about a third of the case load was carried by Metropolitan Toronto; that was my understanding.

Miss Graham: That's correct, Mr. Chairman, in terms of the total municipality; which is two societies.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Wrong again, John.

Mr. Root: I think that indicates something. A quarter of the population with a third of the problems; and perhaps one of the problems is associated with very large cities. Apparently you have more of this type of problem in the large centres than we have in the rural areas; and I am not saying that we don't have any in the rural areas.

Mrs. Campbell: I wouldn't know, Mr. Chairman, what the per capita is. I suppose it's all related to proportions, a pro rata of proportion of population. I don't know that it's higher. Certainly we have major problems in the field and that's why we want major prevention rather than major care resulting from lack of prevention.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe that information can be obtained from the minister and his officials as to the incidence of problems in the metropolitan areas.

Mr. Root: Really the question that is in my mind—

Mr. Martel: A great debate.

Mr. Root: —is whether you have less problems in the smaller centres, the more rural centres. I am thinking of the Dufferin Children's Aid Society. I've attended its annual meetings for many years and the whole community seems to be involved. It is something like a large family trying to solve problems.

I listened to the former Metro chairman, Mr. Gardiner, when he spoke one night up at Dufferin. I had the feeling that because the operation was so large that it was more like dealing with nuts and bolts and not with people. That seemed to be the approach, and I am wondering whether the figures in your ministry would indicate that situation.

Mrs. Campbell: If there are more, Mr. Chairman, would the figures also indicate how many of those children the Metro area is dealing with were not located originally in the city of Toronto, but who come into this area from other parts of the province? That's the only way you are going to get a true picture.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, that sort of information is not now available, because our old system of residence and charging back to the place from which the family came has not been in effect since 1966. I think it would be very difficult to try to determine that proportion amongst the clientele of the Toronto society.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, I am not trying to pin anybody down, but I have wondered, in our whole programme of planning and development of the province, whether we should put a little more emphasis on decentralization and not on centralization. You don't have to answer that question. These are just thoughts that fly around in my mind, that's all.

Mrs. Campbell: Is it a problem or not?

Mr. Root: Beg your pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, may I have clarification? Are we talking about decentralizing the problem or decentralizing the solution?

Mr. Root: The population.

Mr. Eberlee: Decentralizing the population.

Mr. Martel: Then, for openers, you must tell your government—which has been in power for 30 years—to stop the growth of Metro Toronto.

Mr. Root: Maybe Sudbury, too, with the problems you seem to have up there.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Boy, I want to tell you, that was a significant debate. It added greatly to what was going on.

Mr. Root: Glad to have helped you.

Mr. Martel: Right. It takes a little while. I am a slow learner.

Mr. Chairman, there is something about this part that bothers me. I don't know if it's a gut feeling. I just never hear enough—in fact you hear virtually nothing of what's going on with respect to children. I suppose the ministry will say: "Well that's because they do it so well."

I am more inclined to think that we run around with a Band-Aid, and every time we have a problem we immediately try to put that particular fire out so that the problems don't come to the surface, really. By and large, we deal with these problems in a very superficial manner.

I couldn't help but be impressed by the figures you have in your annual report. This report of course always tickles my fancy, because it tells nothing except a few platitudes, most of which I don't believe. It says there are 77,968 children involved in total, and 50 agencies. How many people in total work for those 50 agencies? I don't mean as secretarial staff, I mean as social workers.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you mean social workers who are administrators rather than social workers who do social work?

Mr. Martel: No, I want the total of social workers who are social workers.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, at the end of 1972, which is the period I think referred to, there was a total staff of 2,577. If we could do a little arithmetic here, the clerical staff amounted to 580. So the rest were social workers, supervisors, administrative, institutional, and so on.

Mr. Martel: If you visited 28,568 homes looking after some 77,968 children, you had

about—I am trying to figure out the case load per worker, roughly, in ball park figures.

Miss Graham: Well Mr. Chairman, that is only one part of the work of the societies. In addition to those families, those married couples with their children living at home, there were in total around 8,470 unmarried parents given service; and there were at the end of the year some 15,110 children in care, of which there were a considerable number in and out.

Mr. Martel: That is precisely what bothers me, because as you add on, you are reinforcing my concern, that with that number of workers the supportive service that you could possibly give to the families, the amount of consultation and assistance you could give to these young people, would be almost minimal. Would you say once a month would be probably what happens per family?

Mr. Eberlee: I doubt that. It is more.

Mr. Martel: Oh, no, your mathematics is slightly out.

Mr. Eberlee: There is one worker for every 10 children. The number of children is correct, 15,000.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but you also have 77,000 children in total. That throws a different light on it.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): That is the kind of mathematics the deputy used to do in the Ministry of Labour, or what passed for mathematics.

Mr. Martel: What Mr. Eberlee has done has just strengthened my concern, that we have a Band-Aid treatment to very serious problems, forced, I would suspect, because of the inadequate amount of funding compared to what is necessary to do the job.

I was surprised this afternoon when I learned that of the 77,000 children who got some type of assistance, 10 per cent were finally admitted to care away from the family unit. I think that would be indicative of exactly what I tried to get at.

I want to pin it down closer than that. How often would you visit a home, the average home, the 28,000 homes you talked about visiting? How frequently would a worker get into a home?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, that is a very difficult question to answer, because as the point of referral may be a period of time in crisis or a period of extreme diffi-

culties, there may be daily, if not all-day contacts with the family at that point. Then as they begin to get on their feet again, why they would diminish and it might be very desirable not to visit more than once a month, or even less than that.

Mr. Martel: But with 2,000 workers, if you had them out—

Mrs. Campbell: They don't have 2,000 counsellors.

Mr. Martel: Well I'm going to accept their figures for the time being.

You could not really do much. If you went in for a short period of time, all day, for a couple of days, and over a period of time you cut it down, you just couldn't do it. I have the suspicion that there is more talk than there is work, and not because of these people—I know many of them are trying to do the job—but simply because you don't have adequate staff to do it.

I would suspect, having talked to some workers in this field, that most of them feel they cannot give enough time to the needs of the families, in a variety of forms; for example to get in to find out what the real problems are.

I would suspect that it works something like this. You get a complaint and you send in a worker who talks to the parents and who might involve himself with the child, talking to him for a very short period of time. You give some very materialistic advice and then you move out and hope that the problems will go away.

I might be oversimplifying it, but I suspect that's what happens. If it doesn't go away then you might send someone in for an afternoon. To go into the home and find out what the routines are in the home and family, whether there is communication among the various people within that home, including the parents and the children, because without communication you are not going to solve any problems, and to really assess where the breakdown might be; I would suspect you don't have nearly enough staff, based on the figures you've given, even to start to do the job. I would suspect that's why 10 per cent were eventually taken out of the home, involving only some 7,000 kiddies or young people being taken out of the home and going for treatment.

I would suspect that the very simple routine that I described is the rule of thumb, not because you want to do it that way but simply because you are forced to do

it that way. Now you tell me how wrong I am. Go ahead, I would appreciate knowing.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, this isn't a simple—

Mr. Martel: I realize that.

Miss Graham: —process to describe in very simple terms. There are many factors that influence this type of work. I think there are some significant trends, though, to the effect that there are indeed fewer families coming for service. They seem either to have more resources in the community or there seems to be more means in other ways for them to help to resolve their own problems.

There is a very marked decrease in the number of children admitted to care, so that for the first time in a number of years our population in care is now less than 15,000. As of the end of July, it was about 14,500.

Another factor is that the age mix of children that are admitted has changed markedly. There are far fewer infants admitted and more older children, and therefore more children presenting problems.

Mr. Martel: With real problems.

Miss Graham: Also they are more expensive to care for once they come in, partly because they are bigger. The bigger child eats more and their clothes cost more than the younger children.

Mrs. Campbell: No, not with their families; that isn't so with their families.

Mr. Martel: But isn't that indicative of what I'm saying? If the cases are more toward adolescents than they are in the adoptive, very early age let's say, then we are missing the boat. One has only to look at your own figures which indicate that it is climbing in that field where the problems are. I don't think we are successfully combatting those problems.

For example, I would ask you what type of support services do you give to the natural parents and how frequently are they given? You might say it depends on the case and so on. That might be right, but it's indicative something is going wrong, when in fact a higher proportion coming to you now are in the over-age group.

Miss Graham: I'm not sure, Mr. Chairman, on what basis that conclusion is reached.

Mr. Martel: Your figures, your figures; the 60 per cent are from 12 to under one year;

40 per cent of the children in your care now are from 13 to 18.

Miss Graham: Therefore it might be said that the services are such that the younger children do not need to come into care.

Mrs. Campbell: Until they get to be older.

Mr. Martel: If you add the five to 12, you are talking about 75 per cent of them, so there is something wrong in that the supportive service in the home, to the natural parents, is not all that strong.

Miss Graham: Another factor, of course, is the actual proportion of children in the total population in those age ranges as well. Demographically there are probably more children of the 12- to 16-year-age range than there are in the younger range.

Mr. Martel: Yes, the pill has done great things. Nonetheless, would you tell me the type of support you give to the natural parents?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, the Act requires the societies to give guidance and counselling. That can cover a great many things. A number of societies provide not individual one-to-one counselling but they often provide group counselling. They work, as I mentioned earlier, in co-operation and close liaison with other agencies in the community.

They do not provide monetary assistance unless it is in a crisis. Some of them provide assistance in the form of helping children to go to camp. A few of the societies in parts of Ontario where camps are not readily available provide their own camps.

There are a variety of services that might be considered support services, all under the general heading of guidance and counselling.

Mr. Martel: All right. How do you meet the father? I understand that most agencies function from Monday to Friday, 5 to 9.

Mr. Lewis: From 9 to 5.

Mr. Martel: Or 9 to 5, pardon me. You might meet some of the fathers if you operated from 5 to 9. I would suspect that, in most of the homes, if there is a serious problem with the child, in fact you should be speaking to both parents.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: My understanding is that most of the hours, in fact, are day hours, Monday to Friday.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, several of the societies are operating on a four-day week and many societies have at least one evening a week during which their offices are open for interviews with their clientele. They always have had evening hours.

Mr. Martel: We are talking about 50 societies though.

Miss Graham: That's right

Mr. Martel: And all of them have staggered hours so that this sort of communication can exist between the entire family?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I didn't indicate that they all had staggered hours but a number of them are now operating on these types of flexible hours. A large number of societies have for many years had one evening a week during which their offices are open for appointments, for interviews.

Mr. Martel: All right, one odd evening a week; 28,000 families received assistance in some shape or form at 50 societies one night a week. If they were all open, that would meet a great many of the fathers, most of whom I suspect work days. In fact, I would suspect that there is very little communication with both parents together in these problems; very little.

In fact I am told the workers are discouraged from either giving their phone numbers to their clients or hearing from them on weekends; that is their own particular field workers. There might be somebody there to put the Band-Aid on if the crisis occurs. I am told there is actual discouragement of field workers giving their phone numbers to their particular clients.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of that practice but I do know that every society, of course, has a provision for emergency assistance on weekends and holidays.

Mr. Martel: What good is it—

Miss Graham: Some of them use an answering service arrangement; some of them have other local arrangements.

Mr. Martel: What good would it be to a client to have a strange field worker one weekend?

The same thing just recently happened to me when, in fact, I had a family come to me. I went to the Children's Aid Society in Sudbury and said: "Okay, this mother tells me that the Children's Aid Society recom-

mended that all six children go to another school."

The school board would not accept the woman's word for it so I made provision, went over to the Children's Aid Society, got the information; and third I went to the board of education, or the separate school board, and told them this. I asked them if they had, in fact, phoned the Children's Aid Society. They said: "No, but we will." They ultimately did and the Children's Aid Society denied that they gave me that type of information—after I had taken the time to go to the Children's Aid Society; phoned them ahead of time to tell them I was coming. The file was drawn and now they deny it. The six children remain in the same school where they were advised not to be placed this year, over busing.

The fact that the Children's Aid Society would lie to the board about what they told me really disturbs me no end. I am just waiting to get confirmation from the board in writing to raise supreme hell with that Children's Aid Society.

If it happens to me, what's happening to other people? What happens to the person who runs into a problem on the weekend, and their particular field worker is unavailable and somebody else picks up the case and tries to give a Band-Aid treatment to it? I am not suggesting people are going to be on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. I would suspect that most clients would use it very rationally; yet I am told it is discouraged.

I am disturbed about that. I am disturbed about the work hours. I am disturbed about the lack of assistance given to natural parents. The simplicity that I expressed on what usually happened is probably correct.

I want to turn then to the other area that seems to me to be pretty weak. How do you choose foster parents?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, foster parents are encouraged to apply, or shall I say citizens are encouraged to apply as foster parents. There are many ways and means by which societies screen and evaluate the applications that come to them.

Increasingly, societies have foster parent associations which themselves assist in interpreting to applicants what is involved, what the problems may be and what the satisfactions may be. There are never enough foster parents to provide the societies with sufficient choice in placement for children. They are always anxious for more and it is not an easy job caring for someone else's child.

How you choose them is a matter of what you have available; what types of children you have available that might be suitable or that might best need the particular type of home that comes to you.

Mr. Martel: What kind of help is given to the foster parents when they first knock on your door to take in children? How do you prepare them for receiving a child; and what is the backup after the child is received?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, again practices may vary from society to society but the general principles would be that you would try to indicate to the foster parent the varieties of problems that a child living apart from his natural family would undergo, and separation for any child is not an easy process.

The backup service, the counselling that is given to the foster parents, is designed to assist them to try to meet the needs of the particular child or children they may have in their homes. There is regular visiting required in the Act. Again, it would depend on the complexities of the case and how well the youngster was adjusting in the foster home and how well the foster parents were getting along with the child.

Mr. Martel: But there is not all that much done, once you have applicants who want to take in children, to prepare them adequately before receiving the children. You indicated you gave information about receiving the children. And you indicated that, in fact, the Act says there are certain regular periods for calling—I believe it is once a month.

Miss Graham: That is a minimum.

Mr. Martel: Right, and—

Miss Graham: In some communities, Mr. Chairman, the local community college has offered courses in child care or in various parental skills, and the society and the foster parents have been making use of these courses. In a few places, the society has even endeavoured to present such a course itself.

Mr. Martel: When you are analysing the problems in the homes, you said you don't provide counselling with respect to monetary issues. I believe you said that earlier.

Miss Graham: No, Mr. Chairman. What I thought I said was that the society does not itself provide the monetary assistance, because other parts of this ministry, in co-operation with the municipalities, provide that monetary assistance under GWA or FBA.

The only financial remuneration the society gives to the family living at home is in an emergency, in a crisis.

Mr. Martel: That's part of it, you know. If we are going to encourage—it has always surprised me how little you can fund under FBA and that if the problems in the home surrounded monetary issues, why in fact some substantial assistance wouldn't be given to the natural parents. I understand that you give—what is it, \$95 for the first child in a foster home?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member is confusing this programme with the FBA programme where, I believe, there is a foster parent allowance. I am not that familiar with that allowance.

Mr. Martel: How much does the Children's Aid Society give a foster parent for one child?

Miss Graham: The rate that a Children's Aid Society gives to a foster parent is a determination by the board of that society, and it would vary from community to community. It might be one thing in the county of Dufferin and it might be another thing in Metropolitan Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What would be the average?

Miss Graham: Well, it would also depend on the age of the child. The infant might be cared for at a lesser rate than an older child. I would hesitate to give an average, because it would vary depending on the community in which the society operates.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): Well can you not give us a figure for a six-year-old child, say, in Toronto and a typical small town Children's Aid district; and for a 12-year-old child?

Miss Graham: I would be glad to get that information and bring it to the committee, but I don't have it—

Mr. Cassidy: Can we not have it now? I think the point the member for Sudbury—

Mr. Chairman: Miss Graham said she would be glad to bring it to the committee and obviously—

Mr. Martel: Well we will be able to come back to this vote then at that time, Mr. Chairman? We will be able to reopen the discussion should the motion on the vote carry?

Mr. Chairman: Carry on with your discussion.

Mr. Martel: Well no, I want to know that. You have made a ruling that we have to wait until Miss Graham brings it in. I just want to make sure that when she presents it, and I want to be fair, that we have time to discuss the point I was trying to make.

Mr. Lewis: May I ask a question? Will we have it by tomorrow, Miss Graham?

Miss Graham: I would be glad to get it.

Mr. Lewis: Then I want to—

Mr. Martel: We will drag it out.

Mr. Lewis: We won't drag it out, but I want to promise you that it won't pass by 10:30 p.m.

Mr. Martel: I have never been able to understand this ministry. It will pay \$95 under foster parents allowance in GWA for the first child; \$50, I believe, for the second; \$45 for the third, or something like that; but I have never been able to understand why you never look at the homes very carefully. Why you never look at the homes with respect to determining if the problem in the natural home is a monetary problem. A problem which, in fact, if you funded a little, you might overcome. You might overcome problems which are arising rather than taking the child out of the natural home and expending considerable amounts of money to support that child with other than his natural parents.

I think I raised the matter last year. There are three levels of funding, I believe, for children under your ministry. None of them is consistent. And it has always amazed me, Mr. Minister.

I think you can see what I am coming to. I want to know—just on the background information I have now received—what type of statistical analysis do you get from each of the foster homes? For example, what analysis on how frequently a first-time foster home fails, or what type of statistical analysis, or any type of data, on what is happening to a child who is relocated five, six, or seven times in the first two or three years—and this does occur. What followup is there on that? I will come back to these one at a time after. What are the effects on the young who move frequently, particularly in their formative years? It must be devastating. And how many children are inappropriately placed the first time, because the home is incapable of

accepting them; or for some other reason that they perhaps are responsible for? I am told that that type of statistical analysis—following the child from the time he first enters these homes until he leaves, and then out into society to see if we can determine where we are failing—is very flimsy.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, our field staff constantly does analyses of the societies' records. We have some of the material that has been asked for in terms of numbers of placements of a child during his time in care, and we could provide to the member the summary of that material. Our experience indicates that if the child stays for six months in the first home in which he is placed, the chances of him staying there for the rest of his time and care are very good. If the foster parents can manage for the first six months, then things are going to work out fairly well.

The numbers of children that are placed and replaced to the extent indicated in the first year have diminished markedly. I think this is due to many things. It is due to the fact that the staffs now know the children better before they come into care, and therefore they are able to make more appropriate placements. I think it is also due to the fact that foster parents are more aware and are being helped in a more concrete way to manage the children they have. And of course with the emphasis, from the beginning of the child's admission, on his return home, there are a considerable number of children who come in for short periods of time and then go back home. And this is the objective of the temporary or society ward programme.

Mr. Martel: What is the principal reason, then, for children being moved at an early age? I have seen them when I was teaching school. I have seen instances where they have been in three, four, and five homes very quickly. And that child comes into the school, and boy if you ever saw a confused young individual, it's the child who has been moved four or five times in four or five years; his or her formative years.

Miss Graham: Yes, this can be a difficult experience for any child. Sometimes the reasons for movement in a foster home are completely beyond the control of the society. The foster parents may get moved out of the community, out to another province, a long way from the child's natural home. And in that case, it wouldn't be in his interest to have him go with them when his natural home, hopefully, will be able to eventually have him back. Sometimes illness in the foster

home, if it is unexpected, creates a problem for the foster children.

I should make it clear that children are not moved at will. They are moved only when it is just not possible to keep them there. And even with every support that the society's counselling can provide, sometimes foster parents undertake to foster children, and after they have them in the home they find that it is not their cup of tea as it were.

Mr. Martel: You have the statistics, though, on the moves of all the children in the province? You have them at your beck and call, so to speak?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, we have them on a sampling basis; it would be an enormous task to do it for all the children that, in the course of a year, come out of society care. In 1972, 11,000 children came in and 12,000 and more went out; so that we do a sampling of the records on all parts of society services. And I would be glad to discuss the child care analysis with the hon. member.

Mr. Martel: Then in fact, if you only got it on a sampling basis, you really don't have any real data on what is happening to children as they progress, except on a sampling basis. In other words, you could not look back over 10 years and see what is happening to a majority of the children?

Miss Graham: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest—

Mr. Martel: I mean the total effect of foster homes and how they are coming out at the end of this experience through a series of—or even one foster home; to put it all together. In other words to try and strengthen what we are doing.

Miss Graham: There are research projects underway in many areas of foster care. We have a major one underway at the moment that we anticipate will show us a picture over a considerable period of years. Some of the societies do their own types of projects in their own area. Every society has, of course, its own record of the progress of the children in its care; but I would certainly suggest that children do not come into their care and stay for 16 or 18 years the way they used to. They come in for a very much shorter time, and the turnover of children is very markedly increased over what it used to be.

Mr. Martel: But many are being adopted, for example. Again, it is a case of trying to determine the effects of those adoptions on

young people. It's a case of trying to ascertain what happens to children who do visit four or five different foster homes. I would suspect, as I started out by saying, that you really don't have much data on that.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I don't know what the answer would be to such a question. There is a considerable body of data that is increasing each year. There are research projects, not only in foster care as I indicated, but also in the field of adoption. We have a major study underway at the moment.

Mr. Martel: A major study then. That's what bothers me, you see. I just don't think you have much yet. In my discussions with various social workers, they tell me that the data in different agencies varies tremendously, some of it is so sketchy as to be almost useless. I am only going by the word of social workers; I am not in the field. These are people who are still in the field; they say the reports are on scraps of paper, no real, concrete detail. Now some might be better. Metro Toronto, with more expertise and larger staffs, might have a better system. I am talking about the province as a whole. I am told it is very sketchy.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, in reference to recording, we are just about to send to the printers a manual of recording outlines. There may be some occasions now when records are not what they should be, but there is a manual almost completed. We hope it will be out before the end of the year. There will then, we expect, be a consistency of recording procedure and outlines and forms and so on, which we have already tested over the last 1½ years in several societies; and it appears to be very acceptable and workable.

Mr. Martel: Then I am right, though, in saying that to date we don't have that much?

Miss Graham: I am sorry; that much what?

Mr. Martel: Data across the province.

Mr. Eberlee: It depends on who "we" are. Perhaps we don't hear, but certainly the societies have files on that.

Mr. Martel: Well I am told that the societies don't. I am told there are large blanks. And you are now suggesting that new types of forms are going out to get the type of data; which means that you must've been dissatisfied as well.

Mr. Eberlee: We are establishing certain standards for data.

Mr. Martel: Right. That's precisely the point that I am driving home; that it isn't there yet. You could not take the material that's on file today to make relevant decisions as to, let's say, where we are going wrong, or how we could reinforce what we've been doing wrong—or how we could assist foster parents, how we could assist natural parents in a more positive way to get rid of that 7,000 who must move out of the home; or to find out what is happening to children who remain wards of the—

Mrs. Campbell: The Crown.

Mr. Martel: —Crown, over a number of years. We simply don't know what is happening to these people, I would suggest to you. I don't care if there are only 10—I would suspect it is a lot higher—but I am saying we just don't know. And I suspect that's why, when you look into teenagers for example—again I am told by people out in the field—Children's Aid Societies are very reluctant to accept young people at 13, 14, 15 years of age, because they have reached the point where they are pretty tough cases. The chance of adoption is very remote. The cost to assist those young people is very high and children's aid societies, wherever possible, will back off and many of these young people will end up in some type of correctional institution.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, if the member has a particular case in mind I'd be glad to look into it.

Mr. Martel: No, I refuse to deal with particular cases in this set of estimates, because that just adds to the Band-Aid treatment. I got sucked into that one a couple of years ago and I don't want to be put in that position any more. I want to deal in generalities, because that way we won't put a Band-Aid on this case and a Band-Aid on that case. I am more interested in ensuring that we don't put the Band-Aid on but actually look at the cause of the problem. If all of us put Band-Aids on then we'd have the old tube just being piled up with Band-Aids. And that's what I suspect is happening, and I am told by people who are out in the field that Children's Aid Societies do not want 13 or 14-year-olds; they're tough and you shy away from them, and many of them end up in correctional institutions.

Now, I don't know how wrong I am—

Mr. Eberlee: I am a layman here, and I have been told the opposite. I have asked that same question, and I have been told precisely the opposite.

Mr. Martel: Well I am told that; I am told that the societies are shying away from young people because the costs are higher and the problems are much more difficult to cope with at that age; by the time a child is 12, 13 or 14, to try to help him is very costly.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, most judges in the family courts are reluctant to an extreme degree to send a child to training school; and the major complaint the societies have is that they send them all to the societies. I think that's what Mr. Eberlee was referring to.

Mr. Martel: And the societies don't have the wherewithal to cope with them. Am I right?

Miss Graham: I couldn't—

Mr. Martel: I know!

Mrs. Campbell: No they don't.

Mr. Martel: I don't want to embarrass Miss Graham, but I would suspect that I am dead on; that you don't have it. I'm getting this from a number of court judges, including my friend across the way. But a number of other judges tell me the most frustrating experience they have in this type of court hearing is that they have no place really—nor does the province, have the facilities—to assist young people.

Mrs. Campbell: Particularly young girls.

Mr. Martel: Particularly. Well, boys are easier to incarcerate. They put them into a boys' home or some place like that.

So I just suspect I am right on on that point, Mr. Chairman. Through you to the minister and the deputy minister, the ministry had better attempt to find some way of coping with the needs of these young people, particularly above the age of 12. Even the court judges are now talking to the members of the opposition out of their frustration, as are the field workers.

Mrs. Campbell: Some of them are in the opposition.

Mr. Martel: It wasn't too many years ago that trying to get information out of the people from the Children's Aid Society was almost impossible; but it is starting to break

out now, because of the frustrations. I've had a number of them in my office within the last couple of weeks who are just absolutely frustrated with their inability to cope; with inadequate funding, and particularly, as I say, involving the kids from 12 to 15, 16.

Just before I finish, I would like to ask Miss Graham to give me any information they have on their research projects and what is happening, in particular to young people who are moved from home to home.

The only study I've been able to get was one done about six years ago which indicated where the problems lay, just in one particular Children's Aid Society. It was a well-prepared document, showing precisely where the breakdowns are; how many of them were first-time foster parents; the various age groups affected. It raised such interesting questions as to why girls at a certain level were moved more frequently than boys and vice versa. That's why I'm saying the ministry should have this type of documentation, so that in fact we could try to overcome those types of problems with which we seem not to be able to cope at the present time.

I'll pass, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I have one suggestion I would like to make. I was going to put it in the form of question, but is it possible for this ministry to have some liaison with the school producing our social workers? Apart from the fact that I'm convinced there is no preventive care given, in the sense of moving in before a crisis—I think there is some work done with families after a crisis but not before—apart from that I would like to see if there isn't some way of ensuring that they speak to people in the English language and not in a kind of a social work idiom.

I think one of the things that shocked me most in the court was when a social worker sat in the court. She was giving evidence and should have been there to be of help, to get through to the parents what she was saying and, hopefully, the children. She was speaking of an Indian family and her evidence was that these people didn't verbalize. Now that didn't help that family one iota to understand what she was talking about. I suspect, having been the worker with this family, they weren't even on the same level of conversation if the Indian people wished to communicate, which obviously they didn't wish to do in these circumstances.

Is there any kind of situation in which you could talk to these people and try to ensure that if they are counselling they should counsel in a way that people understand?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree with you, Mrs. Campbell, that in communicating they use language that is understood by the client. As far as the schools are concerned, you were directing your remarks to the type of social workers and their courses and preventive services. I don't know whether Mr. McLellan or Miss Graham wish to speak to this.

Miss Graham: In terms of the courses, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Miss Graham: Well, the societies, like any social agency, are dependent on the several schools of social work there are now in Ontario, plus the community college courses. I can appreciate the comments Mrs. Campbell has made, but this is hardly anything within the jurisdiction of this branch. It is a problem that periodically comes up.

Mrs. Campbell: I think it is very much a part of it. You are talking about the counselling service. You are talking about the numbers of people served and I question that from my area very seriously—the average may come up somewhere else but I question it in Toronto.

I certainly feel that if you are concerned about counselling service it should be very much a part of the ministry's function to ensure not only that counsellors have adequate social work backgrounds but that they have a background in communication with people because one is no good without the other.

If you are going to give some further information I'd like to know—I asked it in my opening remarks to this ministry and I haven't had the answer yet—how many social workers in this ministry are actually counselling and how many are not doing the work they were trained to do? How many are in the children's aid societies in the same business?

I've had more than one say that he wanted to get out of the field because he found he was getting to be a pusher of paper and not able to get out into the counselling as he ought to do. I'd like to get these because I think we can have a lot of false statistics about people being engaged as social workers who are not engaged in counselling in any way, shape or form.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, there are many specialties in the school of social work quite apart from counselling.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Miss Graham: There is a specialty, for example, in administration; a graduate of a school may appear to be a counsellor but really has more expertise or more courses in the administrative side.

I wouldn't be in a position to say how many employees in the ministry are doing counselling. In my own staff, our role is one of a consultant rather than counselling in the sense of assisting directly to the client. Of our professional staff our role is to advise and supervise the societies both from the board and the senior staff points of view, and to work with the municipalities. That, in a sense, could be considered counselling but I don't think it is in the sense that the questioner intended.

Mr. Chairman: On the question of training, do you conduct or sponsor on-the-job training or professional development after they come out of the schools, which is obviously the responsibility of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities?

Mr. Martel: He doesn't even use it.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any post-graduate type of training sponsored by your ministry or by the society?

Miss Graham: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The branch, in co-operation with the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, for a number of years has sponsored courses for the worker in the society who has a BA but hasn't any professional training in social work, so-called basic—

Mr. Chairman: What about those who do?

Miss Graham: Pardon?

Mr. Chairman: It is a question of communication. I don't think this ministry can answer, for example, for a lack of training in communications techniques; that's the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. If you find that there is a deficiency in that ministry, do you conduct any courses at all?

Mr. Cassidy: Just cut it up into pieces and always look at them separately.

Mr. Chairman: Pardon?

Mr. Cassidy: Just cut it up into pieces and always look at them separately.

Mr. Lewis: They learn social work in this ministry; they learn how to talk in the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Chairman: I don't know whether they do or not.

Mr. Lewis: They learn how to think in another ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: Which one? Can you guarantee there is one where they do?

Mr. Chairman: Order please. I wonder if I can get an answer? Do you, in fact, conduct this type of training?

Miss Graham: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Through our staff training and development branch I think the titles are basic courses and advanced courses for the young people who come into the societies, with a BA now the minimum because of the availability of people with that background.

Mr. Lewis: Idiotic condition.

Miss Graham: One of the basic courses they are given is communicating with people, how to help people in their personal and interpersonal relationships.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, this is the time: I was going to try to find the place to fit in the question of the whole ambit of social work.

Would this ministry now, in the light of its experience, change its position as to a proposed college of social workers, with degree certification in various parts of the discipline of social work, so that when people engage a social worker they are aware of the sort of experience the worker has had, and to give this kind of work some sort of criterion against which one can adjudicate in the field of social work as one does in other disciplines?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, is Mrs. Campbell asking that social workers be certified?

Mrs. Campbell: Don't put it in just that way. I didn't mean it the way it sounded. No, what I feel is that there is a wide-ranging area of social work which seems to me ought to be defined in some way so that people are aware, when they engage a social worker for a specific job, of the kind of training they have and can ensure that they are getting the kind of person who meets their particular requirements—other than, of course, experience, which would show on anything they submit.

I think it should work eventually towards certification, but at the moment at least give consideration to this quality of training, particularly when you use some people in the social welfare field who have no real training in social work at all. As has been said, some have a BA degree and others have MSW, for example. I think it is important that at some time we come to grips with this; because if it is a matter of money, you very often tend to employ people who are less than qualified in that field in order to cover off, in the budgets, with some of the other expenses that you have when you have to engage a certain number of MSWs; I am talking about budgets. I am wondering if consideration could be given to this so that we would all be more aware of the quality to be expected in engaging social workers?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a very good question, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: What's the answer? It's the answer I hope is good—I don't know about the question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: From my own experience I find, just referring to my own area, those social workers with a lot of common sense, they are the best ones.

Mrs. Campbell: I agree.

Mr. Martel: Throw the book away once in a while.

Mr. Mr. Brunelle: And if they can have a degree, so much the better; but common sense and human approach are the best. Maybe the deputy or Mr. McLellan could deal directly, better than I, with reference to trying to obtain social workers.

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Children's Services): Mr. Chairman, the Professional Social Workers Association is working on this question at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: I am aware of it.

Mr. McLellan: They have discussed it with us and we are encouraging them to proceed with this and members of our staff expect to participate in various ways. They plan a series of conferences with various agencies, with social service workers across the spectrum of the social service field to discuss alternative approaches to this question; so I expect that to be proceeding.

Mrs. Campbell: So at least then the ministry is somewhat sympathetic to the approach of trying to ascertain the quality.

Mr. McLellan: Yes, I can say that certainly when the minister wrote to the professional social workers about the proposed registration bill, this point was made in the letter to further encourage this kind of work.

Mrs. Campbell: And as I understand it, it takes into account the very type of person the minister has spoken about; who has had a great deal of interest in the field and experience, but hasn't actually qualified with any degree.

Mr. McLellan: That is correct. This was one of our concerns previously.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, there was a question earlier relating to foster home rates; and an amount was quoted as being the approximate figure paid, I understood, under the FBA provisions. But I am informed that the FBA foster home rates for the first child are \$52.50 per month and for two children \$99.75.

Now, I would suggest the comparable rates for a child in a foster home—the child without any apparent problems, as it were; a normal child of younger age—would begin at about \$60 a month. Most societies have two or three categories, sometimes from birth up to about age six, then from six to 12, and then over age 12. They would start at approximately \$60 for the younger age and about \$75 a month for the older children.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, before you begin your questioning on this point, I wonder if I could ask Mr. Beckett if he is prepared to let Mr. Martel finish his line of questioning on this point; otherwise we are going to have to wait until tomorrow.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Yes.

Mr. Martel: I will put it very briefly. I am just trying to establish that there are different rates in FBA. Under this particular vote you might consider using the same amount of funding to a family where financial problems are causing the hardship in the home. You might give the same type of financial assistance in the natural home rather than taking the child out of the home and giving an additional amount when they are away from their natural parents. It just seems to me that if you are really concerned about keeping the children in natural homes, you would help the families overcome the financial crisis by giving them additional funds to prevent the breakdown. It just seems natural, but that is not always the case with this department.

Mrs. Campbell: Too simple.

Mr. Martel: Anything that seems natural has to be emasculated and you just don't move in that sort of direction. You would sooner see the child leave the home and then pay it out of foster parents.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would say the member makes a good point. This is something that we are certainly prepared to take a look at. The whole area is a very complex one and a very difficult one. The way our society is moving these days, there will probably be more and more of these older children involved.

Mr. Martel: We should fund the natural parents, if need be, Mr. Minister.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that very few children come into care solely for financial reasons. They come into care by reason of family problems or lack of parents able to care for them. Many of the families with which the society deals are single-parent families. I don't mean by that that their parents are single people, but they are a sole parent trying to manage the family with the other spouse not in the picture. Money in itself is not necessarily the answer to such problems.

Mr. Chairman: I think what Mr. Martel is saying is that where they do come from an FBA situation into a foster home situation, additional financial assistance might help.

Mr. Martel: Certainly some of the problems are related to money. The lack of money means you can't provide the children with the necessities when they are in high school and so on; they need to be on a par with their peers. The lack of money creates some of those problems for the child. The root problem might be the inability of the mother-led family, for example, to supply a pair of skates and a hockey jacket for the son; and nylons and so on for the daughter. They start to rebel and miss school and opt out. It could be part of the root problem. If you overcome that, you are able to keep the children in the natural home. It should be the aim.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Beckett.

Mr. Beckett: Under item 1 there is an amount of \$88,000, under services; could we have a breakdown on that please?

Mr. Eberlee: The definition of services as contained in—

Mr. Beckett: I am familiar with that.

Mr. Eberlee: —the back of the book, I think a large part of that is the "Today's Child" series.

Mr. Beckett: That's all right. How much on that? How much is "Today's Child"?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: An increase of \$12,200 was due to the increase in costs of "Today's Child"; that's distribution increases. Apparently it is running about \$3,000 per month.

Mr. Eberlee: That would be about \$48,000 for "Today's Child," altogether.

Mr. Beckett: Forty-eight thousand?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes.

Mr. Beckett: Could we have a brief capsule comment on the success of that programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that programme is very successful, along with the TV programmes. For instance, there were 259 children placed as a result of their appearance in "Today's Child." On the television programme "Family Finder," 74 were placed as a result of their appearances. Through the bulletin that the Children's Aid Societies put out, 146 children were placed, making a total of 479 children for the past year, 1972.

Mr. Beckett: That number would be how many of the potential?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Of the potential? How many have we—let's get them all together, the children available for adoption.

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, perhaps another way to express it is that those were the children—as you said, they totalled 479—who were placed as a result of the adoption resource exchange programme. Out of the 3,254 placed by the societies, those were the ones for whom some special programme was needed to assist in their placement.

Mr. Beckett: Do I understand you correctly? The 479 is included in the 3,254?

Miss Graham: That is right.

Mr. Beckett: The 3,254 would represent what percentage of the potential?

Miss Graham: There were, at the end of the year, 9,000 Crown wards, in round figures. Some of those are in Ontario Hospitals some of them are in group homes under treatment; some of them for whom adoption would not be indicated. It is difficult to say what the total potential is when there are so many variables among those who are legally free for adoption.

Mr. Beckett: Would you think that the programme has provided adoption for a third or a half?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I have given the committee the figures for the Crown wards. There are also children who are placed on adoption who are non-wards. It is such a fluid, movable number of children that it is very difficult to relate it directly to a potential possible number for placement.

Mr. Beckett: Do you consider the "Today's Child" programme as being successful?

Miss Graham: Yes, Mr. Chairman, we consider it most successful. Upward of 85 per cent of the children shown on that programme do find adoption as a result of it. In addition, it generates interest that stimulates people to come and inquire about adoption of other children.

Mr. Beckett: My second question, Mr. Chairman, is there have been a great many remarks made with reference to the activities of the various Children's Aid Societies. I am wondering just exactly how much supervision the ministry actually does, or is capable of doing, on Children's Aid Societies in their operations themselves. I don't mean financially, because I am familiar with that. Are there inspections made, for example? Do you have any input into the hiring of senior staff or is that strictly local?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, the staff of the child welfare branch, both the social work staff and the financial representatives, provide a considerable degree of supervision and direction to the societies at the senior staff and at the board level.

In relation to the appointment of senior employees, the Act provides for standards for the local director's appointment. If a person doesn't measure up to the required standards, it is at the discretion of the minister to approve the appointment of such a person.

Perhaps I could also add, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the "Today's Child" programme, that in 1972, 328 children were featured on that programme and 259 of them were placed.

Mr. Beckett: To go back to my question, I am not so concerned about the director's appointment itself, because I think I understand that part; but for the senior staff of the director, beneath the director in a local Children's Aid Society, do you have any input on that?

Miss Graham: That is a matter for the discretion of the local board of directors to whom that person is responsible. We have on occasion provided some guidelines in terms of what type of person to look for for a particular key job. We have given guidance to selection committees as to how to go about finding particularly specialized people. We try to assist the selection boards, the personnel committees of boards, in that way.

Mr. Beckett: The next question is: In the event that in your opinion a local agency is not hiring enough qualified staff for the potential case load that is there, do you have any direction to them on that?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, we would point out, in a report to that society, where it stood in relation to other neighbouring societies or other societies of a similar size and community. We haven't found that to be a problem, Mr. Chairman. The availability of people with education and experience is far greater than it used to be and the societies in general have had no problems in selecting people, having a fair choice of selection of people for particular positions.

Mr. Martel: They just don't have enough money.

Mr. Beckett: In the event that this did happen, what would your action be with them?

Miss Graham: Our role is one of advice and supervision, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Beckett: Yes, I have the same trouble as Mr. Martel indicated; I don't want to get into specific things. But in the event that an association, or a society at least, did not bring its staff up, what could the ministry do to that society? Withhold approval of the budget?

Miss Graham: Mr. Chairman, I think, as the member suggested, the eventual result might be some effect on the budget. We would do everything we could to point out the effect on service and encourage it, if it was deliberately downgrading service as it were, to improve the situation.

Mr. Beckett: In other words, the local society is very close to being autonomous, with the exception of the money?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes; and they must, of course, conform to the regulations under the Child Welfare Act.

Mr. Martel: Yes, even if they don't take in children of 12 and over.

Mr. Beckett: What about facilities? Do you have a standard as far as the facilities are concerned, such as the boarding homes?—group homes, that's right.

Miss Graham: With reference to group homes, I am not sure whether the question relates to building standards and ways and means in which they might apply for a grant for the construction of group homes; or does it relate to the programme in the home?

Mr. Beckett: Both.

Miss Graham: In relation to the building of the structure, yes, we have a guideline that we have developed. We ask them to outline what the programme is they plan to put in that building; what is the objective of the building; what are they trying to achieve for the children they proposed to accommodate there? We ask them to make a case for the volume and the type of children they feel would benefit from such a programme, and from that beginning they develop a proposal.

In terms of the programme itself, they are dependent on what type of children they admit; what their objectives are; and what resources are available, either in the community or through their own purchase of those services to assist the particular type of child they might put in the group home.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of preliminary thoughts, and then I want to raise something fairly major. I have a couple of comments on what has gone before this evening.

I always thought that one of the few sane, logical, well-conceived positions which this ministry ever took was in relation to the efforts of the social workers to win for themselves a certification of a very specific kind. I will concede immediately that times have changed profoundly but there was a very strong movement, over a number of years, for MSWs to carve out for themselves an elitist discipline and in the process of carving it out for themselves to exclude quite calculatedly all kinds of other social service workers skilled in the field.

As a matter of fact the original proposal put forward by the social work profession quite specifically excluded the graduates of community colleges. It quite specifically excluded those who would have had social

work degrees, BAs, if there was a three-year or four-year undergraduate course proposed, as there was at one point. And it alienated the rest of the profession in a pretty serious way. The department's refusal to accept that, given the fragmentation of the discipline, seemed to me always to have a lot of sense in it.

The social work profession has now gone back, I gather, is consulting widely, I gather, and is looking carefully at the various community colleges and at the various undergraduate courses, and even at those who come through some agencies like treatment centres without formal training. And it is attempting to draft some kind of certification procedure which will give a vague sense of the various qualifications.

That may have some point to it and is worth looking at. But I beg you not to be seduced by a first draft that, given the fragmentation of the health disciplines and related fields—one of the reasons we are going to have a Health Disciplines Act this fall or next spring is because of the extraordinary fragmentation of these professional groups, all of whom have managed to carve out for themselves self-perpetuating empires which are causing us enormous difficulty now. And the point made by the minister from Cochrane North, in his own unerring good sense, was that you don't need a bloody degree to be a sensitive human being who communicates and relates. I urge very strongly that you watch carefully what comes in, although for the first time it may have real authenticity.

I was interested in my colleague from Sudbury East's remarks about the whole protection-prevention programme and capacities of the CASs to deal with children who are referred and so on. My colleague from Sudbury East has brought a remarkable authority and knowledge to these estimates. I have really been impressed with him. I mean I am watching for cabinet material, Mr. Chairman, and I have to judge these things carefully. I will say no more, because I want cabinet material without egocentricity.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Lewis: I must say it is a pleasure, nonetheless, when such careful work is done. And of course the point that was made remains true today as it was a number of years ago.

I listened to the member for Sudbury East with a kind of squalid nostalgia for events

that went before. And I know as I sit here in 1973 that not all that much progress has been made in the situation; that the family court judges, while they would still prefer not to send kids to training school, are frequently trapped into that in the absence of any other recourse. And section 8 or section 9 of the Training Schools Act, I forget which one it is, which says that you have to look at alternatives before you chuck a kid off to a training school—

Mrs. Campbell: Section 8.

Mr. Lewis: —section 8 of the Act. I presume the judge, as she was called in the Toronto Sun, knows. Then section 8 of the Training Schools Act becomes inoperative, in a sense, because it is rendered irrelevant by reality.

The reality is that since we did something intelligent by allowing the children's mental health division, or the Ministry of Health to pick up the costs of direct referral to institutional placements for treatment purposes, the Children's Aid Societies have lost a lot of those placements which they otherwise might have. The pressures on the societies, therefore, ironically are becoming greater right at the point at which we made an enlightened change in social policy.

The problem is that it wasn't enlightened enough, it doesn't see that the same pressures are now enormous. In fact they are even worse for some societies. And the place where it is most strongly reflected, of course, is in the age group of the adolescent, and particularly the acting-out adolescent.

There are just stupendous problems emerging in Ontario around what the devil do you do with kids between the ages of 13 and 18 who have serious treatment needs. I suspect we will move into another crisis stage in the treatment of the disturbed child in Ontario within the next year or two, as the various psychiatric wards and extensions of present Ontario Hospitals can't cope. They simply can't cope. There aren't any facilities.

I've never been able to figure out how strongly this ministry feels about that. Whether that has been surrendered to the Ministry of Health or not, I don't know. I do know, and haven't yet been able to understand—and it will be a matter of some interest in Dr. Potter's estimates—that Dr. Naomi Ray-Grant and her magnificent Children's Services Division has just gone down the drain.

Now why that happened, and what in God's name is going on in the Ministry of

Health is something that is beyond me. But there is a real crisis emerging in the treatment of the adolescent in Ontario. And it is felt as strongly by the Children's Aid Societies as it ever was. And somewhere, because your ministry looks after the Children's Aid Societies, you are going to have to intervene.

Let me say a word about Children's Aid Societies. When I entered the Legislature back in 1963, wearing my socialist preconceptions on my sleeve, I felt then as Jimmy Band felt later, for different reasons, that maybe Children's Aid Societies weren't necessary, and maybe they should be taken over by the state. I haven't held that view for some considerable time. And although I have really strong differences of opinion with a number of societies, a few of which will emerge in a matter of minutes, I must say that within the extraordinary limits imposed on them by government they do a quite remarkable job in certain areas.

Their inability to do serious preventive work in this province, although they are now required to by law under the Child Welfare Act, is a reflection of budget; is a simple, direct reflection of budget. And the degree of family breakdown, and the degree of institutionalized children, and the degree of inability to have follow-up at all, or to have any studies assessing follow-up, all of that is a direct consequence of budget.

And it is true that the Ministry of Social and Community Services is the ministry that is starved in this government; always has been. It has always been at the bottom of the ladder, because this ministry is expendable, because there are very few votes in this ministry. There are a hell of a lot more votes under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for an air cushion ride at the exhibition. And so that is where the social values are expressed.

But again, in terms of the Children's Aid Societies and their limitations, they are frantic for funds. If they had the funds they would do, I think, quite remarkable preventative work.

Unlike some of the people here I am going to deal in specifics. Because on this one issue that I want to raise I don't know how else to deal; I just don't know how else to deal. I have often dealt in specifics before and then abandoned them as Elie Martel said because they are self-defeating. But on this I have to deal in some specifics.

It is a field that I have never touched in the Legislature, because I have never had much knowledge of it. And it is the field of

adoption. And I want to talk to you, Mr. Minister, I want to talk to you and I guess to the deputy. My colleague from Ottawa Centre would say: "What an extraordinary tea party these estimates in this room are. What a nice sort of clubby atmosphere there is."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not always, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: Not always, but nobody leaps across the table to grab you by the collar and express to you vividly what they feel. And the mere proximity—I mean I'm only 10 feet from you—it is hard to yell. Not that I'm incapable. But it is difficult. I'm inhibited.

But I want to talk to you now as a colleague and a minister, and I want to talk to the deputy in much the same way, about matters relating to international adoption. And I want to express some feelings and try to give a little bit of documentation to it, and you can take it for what it is worth. I feel strongly about it.

Over the last year or two there have been a number of efforts made to adopt children from Vietnam, Bangladesh and some other jurisdictions. And as a matter of fact, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. F. Nixon) raised in the Legislature the now infamous Ferrie case in an effort to break through what clearly seemed to be a bureaucratic strait-jacket in order to get a couple of Vietnamese children finally approved by child welfare in Ontario, and therefore available for adoption in this province. And it took questions in the Legislature, news stories, and real defiance in order to have that achieved. It would never have happened if the Ferris hadn't written to everyone in sight, and if members of the Legislature hadn't pressed the case.

There aren't many people in this province who want international adoption. There aren't many people in this province who want to take kids from Bangladesh or from Vietnam, because you have got to be a special kind of person to want to bring children from war-torn areas into the province. Maybe the special kind of people who want to do that aren't always viewed with favour or loved by the ministry or the child welfare branch of the ministry. I've never understood the attitude.

The minister said in the House two weeks ago that he had sent—forgive me if I forget names—but it must have been Helen Allen and Mrs. Leach to Vietnam, in an effort to respond to the public pressure which

was growing about the indifference of the child welfare branch. You did so, and they returned, and there was a euphoric little pronouncement that in the future things would go better because you were dealing with ISS and another agency. Very few people know the limitations of ISS. That's something you only find out when you begin examining it.

I want to leave the recent pronouncement, which I think is an absolute smoke-screen to cover the internal ministerial attitude. The events leading up to the visit to Vietnam are among the most sordid in Ontario's adoption experience. I don't know whether the minister is aware of it or not, but from early 1972 through to the seventh or eighth month of 1973, as I read it and as I understand it, the ministry's response to a great many people, intensely earnest and sincere about bringing some kids over for adoption, was one of insensitivity, thoughtlessness, an effort to deter; bureaucratic rigidity, general indifference and more obstacles thrown in the way than I would have thought it possible for man to devise.

It varied strikingly from the attitudes expressed by the government of the Province of Quebec and others who quickly and willingly opened their doors to those kids for those families who wanted them. Rather than redefining the regulations in a way that stressed rigidity, they redefined the regulations in a way which expressed flexibility. It was a characteristic of the federal department and it was a characteristic of the Province of Quebec, and I think certain other provinces. It was clearly not a characteristic of the Province of Ontario.

The Province of Ontario from day one viewed with suspicion the motives, the intent, the interest of these people in bringing kids back from Vietnam or Bangladesh.

Let me tell you about some of it. I am going to give you a number of examples. I am going to quote to you almost exclusively from letters, many of which came from your own ministry, some of which came over your hand, some of which came from your colleagues, to give you a flavour of what half a dozen families in Ontario experienced, and what they felt, and what was said to them, and then you can make your own judgement.

I guess there are only three of us in this room—well maybe there are a lot more—who have had real experience in this kind of situation. I speak to it with some feeling because I was twice in Biafra during the

civil war and know something of what is involved in orphanages and with children under such circumstances. And I suspect now that Helen Allen and Mrs. Leach may have that flavour. But during the entire period when families were putting real pressure on government it was impossible to elicit a human response. It was only possible to elicit a bureaucratic response.

Let me just talk to you about some of the cases and some of the people. There was a Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolsey who live in a little community of Komoka, Ont. I know Komoka, because our provincial NDP candidate in Middlesex North, Pat Chefurka, lives in Komoka. I have visited it and know something of it.

Like a great many other people who are interested in adoption, the Wolseys first got their interest at the end of 1971 or early 1972, and then into 1972 when the Bangladesh episode erupted. The first letter I have that I just want to briefly quote from is from a minister of the Unitarian church, a man named Fred Cappucino, who is known to the minister. He wrote the London Children's Aid Society, which has to do the home adoption study if these people want to have a child:

We don't have any confidential information about the family, but we will need a letter from your agency that a home study was done regarding the Wolseys and that they are approved for adopting a Bangladesh child. [This is on May 25, 1972.] We will also need a letter from the provincial director of child welfare that the family is approved for adopting a Bangladesh child. This letter is for purposes of Canadian immigration.

On June 12, 1972, Miss Betty Graham, director of child welfare, wrote to the Wolseys as follows:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 1 in reference to your interest in adopting a child from Bangladesh. At the same time I have also received a copy of a letter from the London CAS indicating that they have completed their home study and have asked you to consider the placement of young mixed racial children from London. We have been inquiring through the federal government as to whether the Bangladesh authorities will permit the adoption of Bangladesh children by foreign nationals.

To the present, we have had no assurance from our federal government that this will be possible, and until we receive further clarification from Ottawa we are not

in a position to respond to your request. There seems to be considerable misunderstanding about the authorities granted or not granted by various immigration offices for the admission of foreign-born children.

We are, of course, concerned primarily with the many mixed racial children in Ontario who have need of homes such as your own, and until we have had further clarification from the federal government we cannot proceed to provide anyone with a statement of any sort that would encourage the removal from Bangladesh of the citizens.

I want to remind you that these citizens we are talking about had two choices: Either they would be adopted or they would be dead, and I just say that at the outset because that's the context in which much of this has to be viewed.

On July 12, 1972, a month later, Betty Graham wrote another letter to the Department of Manpower and Immigration. She indicated that she was referring to the wish of the Wolseys to adopt a child and said that the home had been investigated and approved by the Children's Aid Society:

In accordance with the requirements of the regulations to the Immigration Act, satisfactory arrangements have been made to supervise the adoption of the child and ensure that the child would be cared for if it is not adopted.

It should be noted that applications for adoption through courts in Ontario normally require proof of identity and consents by the parent or legally appointed guardian before an order may be granted.

Then on Sept. 11, 1972, which is some two months later, the Wolseys wrote to Betty Graham and they said:

Dear Miss Graham:

We have enclosed copies of Amina's birth certificate, the certificate of orphanage and the government release form. We have been informed that the registration of placement that is required under the Child Welfare Act has been sent to your office. If it is not in your possession at the time of this letter, please let us know. On several occasions we have asked if there are any forms that we needed to fill out, or if Amina had to be registered, and we were informed that there was nothing to be done until the end of the six-month probation period. I am not sure what forms you are referring to in your letters, but I have asked our local agency here to advise us.

You mentioned that the papers brought back from Bangladesh by Dr. and Mrs. Ferrie [who went to Bangladesh around this time to bring children back] do not constitute legal documents for processing the adoption application through a court in Ontario. We have spoken to Judge Coulter, our county court judge, and he told us our paper would be acceptable, and that under the circumstances he was not interested in technicalities and would bend over backwards to aid us. He did ask us to get a little more detail about the circumstances of birth so that he could dispense with the parental consent normally required. We are doing this and we are having the birth certificate authenticated, although this was not required by Judge Coulter.

The Wolseys, however, couldn't get the required approval from the various levels of government, particularly the required approval from child welfare. On Oct. 15, 1972, Miss Betty Graham wrote to the Wolseys again and said:

We have been informed by your local Children's Aid Society of your interest in adopting a second child from Bangladesh. [I guess Amina had come back with the Ferries—I am going to come back to this child—on July 19.]

In the light of the presence in your home of Amina, born April, 1972, we concur in the recommendation of your application for another adoption only if the second child is born in 1973, or prior to July 3, 1971.

Now, I don't know how all that works. I want to ask you later about how you judge whether or not adoptions can be made when a woman is pregnant, which is one of the things clearly everybody has a hangup about. If a woman is pregnant and tries for an adoption, she is subject to various delays.

I wondered about that and discussed it with my wife over the supper hour. Now I'm a little clearer in my own mind about how absurd it is to make that a criterion. I note that in this case it had nothing to do with pregnancy. It had to do with the stipulation of ages set down arbitrarily by the director of child welfare without, what I can see, as reference to the Child Welfare Act.

For the next several months the Wolseys pressed you and they phoned you and they called you and they begged you to let them bring in an additional child. They simply

couldn't get any reasonable reply from the ministry. They got a continuing runaround. On May 2, you wrote a letter to the Wolseys—actually you wrote a letter to a person who had intervened on their behalf. The man who had intervened on their behalf was the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. Stewart). He had got in touch with you—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He was their local member.

Mr. Lewis: He was their local member and he got in touch with you to find out what were all these delays. A lot of people got in touch with local members. I have a case where the people got in touch with the member for Brantford, again to intervene to find out what the devil were all the delays in the contacts. You wrote a letter back to the Minister of Agriculture and Food, saying in the midst of it:

The Saigon government does insist on certain legal proceedings being completed through their courts. But the child is permitted to reside in the home of the adopting parents on a probationary period under Vietnamese laws concurrent with the probationary period under our Child Welfare Act, so that proxy adoption in Saigon is completed at approximately the same time as the final adoption in Ontario.

That was in your memo. Well, that is nonsensical gobbledegook. There are very clear and explicit regulations under section 31 of the Immigration Act, indicating that it is possible to bring an orphan from another land to Canada as long as you have a home study completed by the local Children's Aid Society. Indeed, in some instances you don't even need a home study completed. There is a section 85 of the Child Welfare Act in Ontario which says that an adoption which takes place in any other country under the normal, legal procedures of that country is recognized as an adoption in Ontario, as though it had occurred in Ontario.

It is an absolutely clear clause, a clause which was not recognized by your ministry throughout. The Minister of Agriculture and Food then wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Wolsey, because he'd been trying for a long time to intervene on their behalf. He said to them:

Following your telephone call to my home requesting a report or letter indicating that yours was an approved home for the adoption of a child from overseas, I asked the Minister of Community and Social Services for such a letter. However, all I have been able to obtain is a

memo, as per the attached copy. The last paragraph does indicate that the home study done on your home was favourable from the point of view of the ministry. Why they cannot send you such a letter or report I am not sure.

I wondered if you had the possibilities of obtaining such a letter or report from the London office of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, who I understand did the study and submitted the report subsequently to the ministry's office here in Toronto.

If I can be of further assistance I hope you will feel free to get in touch with me. But I must confess that I found it a rather frustrating experience to obtain what seemed to me to be a quite reasonable request.

Yours very truly,
William Stewart.

If it is a frustrating experience for a cabinet minister to obtain from a colleague what seemed to him to be a reasonable request, you can imagine the frustration that was felt by the parents who were trying to find out why the child welfare branch would not facilitate a home study, or once one had been completed would not send reports of that home study to the parents involved or to the jurisdiction from which the child was being adopted.

That wasn't all the Minister of Agriculture and Food said. On May 29 after the Wolseys had written him again, and this now extends for seven months, in pursuit of a second child, he says:

Dear Mrs. Wolsey:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 21. Again may I say how much I regret the difficult time you have had in trying to make arrangements to bring in children from distressed areas of the world. I find it difficult to understand the attitude of some of the officials of the child welfare branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. [That's not me with all my prejudices; that's your colleague, a cabinet minister.]

However, it seems as though things are getting straightened out to some degree, at least for you, and I hope you will enjoy the children that will be coming to your home in the fullness of time.

If I can be of any further service please feel free to get in touch with me.

That is May 29. Nothing happens. On June 30, 1973—and the second child was decreed

by Betty Graham in her letter of October 13, 1972—that is now eight months later if I am calculating properly—the Wolseys write a *cri de coeur* to the Minister of Agriculture and Food. It is a quite moving letter. I'm not going to put it all on the record because it would take me too long. They chronicle the intense frustration and delay every time they got to their own society, every time they got back to the child welfare branch and every time they tried to elicit some information.

They say, very simply, that these are kids who have only the two choices and "would you kindly allow us to adopt the child and get us the clearance?" They say that all other provinces in Canada are co-operative and work with a given agency, so why isn't Ontario? There seems to be no answer to that.

They point out that the Immigration Act would allow them to bring the child in, so why can't they get approval? There is no answer to that. They point out that they are a pretty stable family who have already been approved for adoption on one occasion. They can't get an answer to that and their home study drags on and the approval drags on.

Finally on July 11, 1973, they write a letter to Father Williams of St. Peter's Basilica in London in an effort, as all these families did, to get to every single agency in the community. That is illustrative enough, symbolic enough, that every family that had contact with the ministry and with the branch around Bangladesh children or Vietnamese children felt it necessary to go to the press, to go to the members, to go to the church and to go to agencies to get references to come down and sit on the doorstep of the director of child welfare, to send telegrams, to send letters to her when she was off in conferences in Newfoundland, to write you, and to write Mr. McLellan. I have never seen such a round to which people were forced in order to get simple and feeling human answers to extremely elemental requests.

So they write to Father Williams and they say to him:

Last year Families for Children, a group in Quebec interested in finding homes for hard-to-place children, successfully brought our daughter Amina Lynn from Bangladesh to Canada. [It had to come through Quebec]. This group could also have gotten us a child from Vietnam within six months, but for the last year has been

stalled because child welfare refuses to give them a letter stating we've had a home study done and are an approved home.

Child welfare says we must have the child's name and birth certificate first. Saigon says they will not release the name until they know it is going to an approved home.

Have you ever tried to get a birth certificate for an orphaned child in the Vietnamese war? Do you know what kind of untold bureaucratic rot it is to ask for birth certificates and all the normal authentication of documents for kids who have been orphaned in the Vietnamese war? I mean, really there is some point at which human considerations intervene to make matters a little more flexible.

The letter goes on:

After a year of trying to get such a letter and having our home study updated once again, child welfare now informs us that they do not recognize Families for Children as a group and can only work with International Social Services, as this is a government-recognized group and they find them to be more expedient in the best interests of both the child and parents.

However, as it happened, International Services had not been bringing children from Vietnam to Ontario. You can show me how many they brought to Ontario in the period under question. Therefore, it is worth pointing out that it was yet another obstacle in the efforts of this particular family to bring over their second child from Vietnam on this occasion.

She says:

All the provinces in Canada except Ontario work co-operatively with Families for Children. Child welfare here in Ontario say they are investigating Families for Children.

This is fine, but is this not a federal government responsibility and concern? If the federal government and all the other provinces are satisfied, what is Ontario's concern? And then they describe their own wish. They say:

Child welfare says they are doing everything in their power to help and to expedite these adoptions. We have been trying to adopt a child from Vietnam for four years now. For three years we have been told that it cannot be done, federally impossible. Last year we found out this was not correct, and through the help and guidance of Families for Children, success-

fully adopted from Bangladesh, and would have successfully adopted from Vietnam by now had we received the co-operation from child welfare that we needed, that is, a letter stating we are an approved home.

But they hadn't got that letter over that entire period of time. Well, then, the pressure mounted on the minister. I mean, there's only so much public abuse you can take and when it broke in the Legislature you made your statement of July 19 indicating that you would attempt to open the dam, but there was one last letter from the Minister of Agriculture and Food which came to the Wolseys on Aug. 8, 1973, and it said:

I have your letter of June 30 and I have read it and re-read it.

I have a new view of that minister in these letters. He doesn't write letters to people as though they were turned out by some executive assistant, or a computer, or give you the impression you're reading a legislative Act and simply putting it on paper. He writes letters to people which are real. That's quite amazing, from a member of the cabinet. He says:

I share with you the concern and frustration that seems so evident, and regret exceedingly that such has been your unfortunate experience.

And he points out that, thank God, the Minister of Community and Social Services has made his proposal of intervention. He offers them any further help he can give, but he says, because he's a very keen politician:

However, I believe at the moment that the prudent thing for me to do would be not to raise any further disturbance as far as Mr. McLellan and the Minister of Community and Social Services are concerned, at least until you have had some further word as a result of the minister's letter to you on July 19.

Because the Minister of Agriculture and Food knew that when you drive the branch right to the wall you may close off every avenue completely. And so he laid off.

And ultimately, although I can't immediately recall, because I've had so many of these cases, I think—I don't know—I think that the Wolseys got their child, but I want to point out to you the frustration which they experienced in the process, and how even one of your colleagues couldn't get over how difficult it was for him to find out adequate information.

I can't express that to you strongly enough, Mr. Minister, but I want to put something in

summary for you. The immigration law is absolutely clear. It's not difficult at all to follow. It's very easy to effect an international adoption. It's really quite easy, and for that the federal department deserves enormous commendation and section 85 of the Child Welfare Act is absolutely explicit, too. All this claptrap about proxy adoptions and the difficulties involved makes no sense at all. If you haven't remembered section 85 of the Child Welfare Act, let me read it to you:

An adoption, in effect, according to the law of any other province, or territory of Canada, or of any other country or part thereof, before or after the commencement of this section, has the same effect in Ontario as an adoption under this Act.

Judge Campbell is learned in the law. That seems to me to be a pretty straightforward statement. It's not terribly complicated, but if you never mention it when you're dealing with people, and if you use it as a smoke-screen, then you can turn the efforts of people who want to adopt children into a nightmare.

And what happened with Vietnam and Bangladesh was obvious as one goes through all these cases, and I've gone through about a dozen. What happened was that word went out to the children's aid societies that it wasn't desirable for Ontario to have Vietnamese kids and Bangladesh kids; at least, not in any numbers.

Maybe two, maybe three, maybe five, maybe six, but not 50 or 60 or 100, and word goes out in the way word always goes out—by the attitude and the position of the child welfare branch. And the Children's Aid Society directors who contact the branch get the message clearly.

I have been through that experience myself in a way that I would have liked to have had a select committee inquire into it at the time, although I didn't have any authority or power or influence to recommend it.

I recall, by way of a minor diversion, the Warendale-Brown Camps period, back in 1965, 1966 and 1967, when the government moved in and closed Warendale down. I spent the next six months moving from Children's Aid Society to Children's Aid Society through southern Ontario, begging the people who did the admissions, begging the people in charge of institutional placement, and begging the directors of the societies to continue to support this treatment centre, even though it was under government flak, because it was the best treatment milieu for the kids involved.

If I could ever have a royal commission inquiry so that those directors and institutional placement people could testify, it would make one's hair stand on end. Because it was absolutely clear—and they told me in their offices in no uncertain terms—that the single greatest resistance they were receiving was from the child welfare branch in Ontario. They were getting enormous flak from the branch; they were being told to cave in; it was absolutely clear from the branch that they shouldn't succumb to continue to support their kids in that treatment atmosphere.

I couldn't believe it at the time. It was to me almost a conspiracy at the time. We won anyway, because they had some courage, particularly the big metropolitan societies; in the year 1973 it's now all *passé* and the Ministry of Health pays for that same treatment centre which was an object of such assault just six or seven years ago.

It's an ironic coming of circle, isn't it? Now the state pays everything in the treatment centre that it tried to destroy—and it's the biggest treatment centre in the province, with the most difficult kids placed there. But I have never forgotten to this day the messages that came out from the child welfare branch in that episode to obstruct and ultimately to be destructive of the children involved, so I know what it is when parents and others tell me that the messages they were getting from the child welfare branch were of that kind.

Then there is the case of the Creelmans, who were dealing with the Kawartha Children's Aid Society in Haliburton. The Creelmans also wanted to adopt a Vietnamese child, and on Feb. 9, 1972, a social worker of the Kawartha Children's Aid Society wrote to the Creelmans, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Creelman in Haliburton, who needed to have a home study done.

The social worker, an M. Heatley, said to them, and I quote:

Further to our telephone conversation on Monday, Feb. 7, 1972, I have been speaking with the child welfare branch. They assured me that permission was granted. Your home study and approval from our agency has been sent on through the proper channels. The worker from the Toronto branch stated that they had been talking to Mr. Creelman yesterday and gave him this information also. I know it is an anxious time for you but procedures of this kind do take a great deal of time. Please let me know if we can be of any further service to you.

That was on Feb. 9, 1972.

On Feb. 10, 1972, a letter went from Miss Betty Graham to the Creelmans. There are a couple of *voltes-faces* in these files—reverse decisions—that are hard to believe, but I will come to them in a moment. Betty Graham says:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Creelman:

Mrs. Pell has brought me your letter which reached us last week. Since you first expressed interest in securing children from Vietnam for adoption, we have been able to obtain more information about the whole subject. We understand that the Vietnamese regulations include requirements of age and length of marriage, which you fulfil, but they also require that couples adopting children from Vietnam must be childless.

Well, anyone who had taken any interest in Vietnamese adoptions would have known that that was normally and regularly waived in the interest of the child. In fact that was a pattern that had been well established—and one can well document it in Vietnamese adoptions around the world.

Then, Betty Graham goes on to write:

We are also concerned about the security of the adoption order that may be obtained in Vietnam, as we have not yet been able to clarify whether all parental rights to these children are relinquished prior to the adoption order.

Well, I suppose if the father and mother are dead, one could say that parental rights have been relinquished. I don't know how technical one becomes.

In Ontario we do not recognize adoption orders by proxy, and to our knowledge there is only one other country in the world where proxy adoptions are practised, and in that country they are strictly limited to related children, or those previously known to the applicants.

We regret that your interest in this type of adoption placement has not been able to be fulfilled—

That's on Feb. 10. I want to remind you of the letter to the Creelmans on Feb. 9. They assured me that permission was granted. I had been speaking with the child welfare branch. They assured me that permission was granted. Feb. 10—

We regret that your interest in this type of adoption placement has not been able to be fulfilled, but we are extremely doubtful whether it would be possible for an

Ontario resident to secure a valid adoption of any Vietnamese child unless the child is related or the applicant is prepared to go to Vietnam.

Oh, ho. And then the next sentence:

The children in the orphanages in Vietnam are not orphans in the usual sense, but have parents or other relatives who have a deep interest in them. The extended family system is still strongly in evidence in spite of recent events in that country.

Well, can you believe it? I mean can you believe it? February, 1972: the children in the orphanages in Vietnam are not orphans in the usual sense but have parents or other relatives who have a deep interest in them? The extended family system is still strongly in evidence in spite of recent events in that country?

The extended family system was tactically destroyed in Dien Bien Phu, let alone what happened during the 1960s. And the children in the orphanages in Vietnam—to quote from an article at approximately the same time, from Gardner Munroe of the United States Agency for International Development:

Orphanages are death traps for these infants. They're in pretty bad shape when they reach the orphanage; then overcrowding, spreading infections, undernourishment and inadequate care take their toll. The death rate is said to run as high as 90 per cent at these institutions.

Extended family system, parents, etc.—I mean, maybe one could believe it, maybe that's what the branch or the ministry decided—that that would be the tactic with these people. But you're dealing with civilized, sophisticated people, whose passion in life, at this point in time, is to rescue a kid from the ashes. Forgive my putting it that way.

And it is not a feeling which a great many people in Ontario have. So, if they want to do it—and there are 30 or 40 parents, families, who want to do it—you move heaven and earth to make it possible. You don't write letters about proxy adoptions when you have section 85 in front of you. You don't write letters about birth certificates when you're dealing with children whose parents are dead, or children from families where the father is an American GI, which was the case in a large number of instances. You don't write letters over the minister's signature about probationary periods, and adoptions being finalized here when they're finalized in Vietnam. Because that's a lot of nonsense. And there

are international lawyers to say that it's nonsense.

You write letters and you say, "Good Lord, you people really want to have kids from Bangladesh and Vietnam? Sure we'd like it if you could take kids from Ontario that are hard to place; we haven't got all the homes for hard-to-place kids we want. But you really want to have a kid from Vietnam or Bangladesh? Well, then, we're clearing the decks. We're clearing the decks. We're going to find the agency. We're going to promote the adoption. We're going to settle it for you. And we're not going to put any obstacles in your way." Because, in human terms, it's such an amazingly modest thing.

But instead, the whole case history, every case history I've been able to read, is one of the most extraordinary insolence and insensitivity that I've seen in a very long time.

Having received all this on March 11, 1972, the Creelmans wrote to Betty Graham and said:

After discussions with the lawyer specializing in adoptions, we feel we must continue in our efforts to adopt Melissa and Matthew; these are the names of our children who are waiting in Saigon for us.

You state in your letter the children in the orphanages in Vietnam are not orphans in the usual sense, but have parents or other relatives who have deep interest in them. I do not know where you obtained this information, but it is contrary to any we have received from those people who have talked, to those who have been there and seen the misery, and from newspaper reports.

There may, indeed, be some orphans there whose parents or other relatives have a deep interest in them. But we are concerned, specifically, with two mixed-race orphans who have no known relatives and are, indeed, outcasts in their own country.

The only people who have any concern for them whatsoever are a dedicated, overworked woman in Saigon who does her best to keep them, and many others like them, from starving to death; a group of concerned parents in Quebec and another in Ontario who are attempting to locate parents for those like them; and my wife and I want to share what we have with these two. We have had photographs of them for the past few months, and have come to love them and want to get them out of their present circumstances and into our home as quickly as possible.

We had considered adopting mixed-race children from our own province, as you suggest, but felt that they were being looked after adequately by our government and many institutions. And no matter how deprived they may be here, they live in the lap of luxury compared to the mixed-race Vietnamese children.

And then they, too, like many others, ask for the relatively simple matter of the letter of approval. And they say: "If you are not willing to send this simple statement, we would appreciate knowing the reasons why." That's on March 15. And then on April 27—how long is that?—five to six weeks later, comes this letter:

I'm sorry to have been so long in answering your letter dated March 11, which reached my office on March 15.

The matter of the adoption of Vietnamese children has been under considerable discussion for some time. I cannot however, as you request, provide any kind of statement to the organization to which you refer in Quebec. To our knowledge, this organization is not recognized by the Vietnamese government and we are not able to provide them with any material of a confidential nature.

We are, however, prepared to provide you with a statement concerning your acceptability to the local society for adoption, and accordingly I enclose a statement that may be of assistance to you in your dealings with individuals in Vietnam.

You recognize, I am sure, that there are many further requirements to be met before it would be possible for a child to be admitted to Canada from Vietnam. With the present state of affairs in Vietnam it is more difficult than ever to predict if and when such children may be permitted to leave their country.

Well, you know, Vietnamese children were leaving their country regularly for adoption around the world, and a great many of them had already been adopted in Canada. And it is just a question of social attitude. If one wants to intimidate the prospective parents, if one wants to frighten them off, if one wants to make life difficult, there is always this prolongation of several months before there is ever a decision; and then a kind of deterrent principle at work which makes the parents, or the prospective parents become combative, vulnerable, angry and begin to turn to everyone in sight yet again, which is precisely what the Creelmans did.

I will leave the Creelmans for a moment, and turn to the Jamiesons, of R.R. 1, Preston, Cambridge, Ontario. The Jamiesons are an interesting case. Mrs. Jamieson went to her local Children's Aid Society. I always get a little self-conscious when I am taking time. May I be allowed to go on for a little while?

Mr. Martel: Go ahead. We've got lots of time.

Mr. Lewis: My colleague from Sudbury East, having been promised a cabinet post, is now very friendly to his leader—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He's also on the Management Board now.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I was voted to Management Board, too, by the minister.

Mr. Lewis: —so he is permitting me—

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Might as well go all the way.

Mr. Martel: Well, no use going half-way.

Mr. Lewis: —permitting me to continue.

The Jamiesons are a very interesting case. Mrs. Jamieson, along with others, applied at the same period of time to the Waterloo County Children's Aid Society in the spring of 1972 for the adoption of a Bangladesh child. The Children's Aid Society in Waterloo first said that it was all right for them to proceed with the home study, which is preliminary to the adoption being completed.

But then Mrs. Jamieson appeared on the doorstep of one of the officials of the society—the supervisor of the adoption department—and with that unerring sense that this man had, he observed that she was several months pregnant. That was the first he had known of it, even though there had been a number of contacts. And he indicated to her that the home study would not be done because of the pregnancy. Mrs. Jamieson says:

When I asked him if there was a rule stating that a pregnant woman could not adopt, he said, "No," that this was his opinion, considering all the facts.

I should like to point out that this opinion was given without his ever having interviewed either my husband or myself. Later I received a copy of the child welfare branch's concurrence with Mr. Stovey's decision, and I have the letter from Betty Graham, dated Oct. 6, 1972:

This will acknowledge your letter of Oct. 3 re the above-named couple. We concur in your decision in reference to the application.

Now, this was a problem for Dr. and Mrs. Helke Ferrie, which is the one case I want to deal with tomorrow, where some of the incidents are beyond belief.

I want to ask a little bit about this business of being pregnant and applying for a home study with the intent of adopting a child. When I first read about it I told myself, well, maybe that makes some sense. Maybe if a woman is pregnant with a child, her first child, seven months pregnant or so, and the Children's Aid Society, in conjunction with the child welfare branch, says, "No, we won't do a home study under the circumstances because we want to see how you relate to your child afterwards. We want to take into account potential new ingredients"—I thought to myself maybe that makes some sense.

I wasn't sure and I wasn't sure whether this case should be introduced, and I called my wife over the dinner hour to talk to her about it, because her intuitions and feelings on this are a hell of a lot better than mine.

Mr. Martel: You've never been pregnant.

Mr. Lewis: She made, I thought, the rather compelling point, "What does that say?" You know, it says that if a family is worthy of the right to adopt at all, say a childless couple, that when you're pregnant it means that the child welfare branch takes upon itself the assumption that you also have to have good mothering before you have the right to adopt.

And I'm not sure and she wasn't sure that that criterion made any sense whatsoever. Obviously, you have to judge the adoptability, the capacity of the parents to adopt on what you learn from them, on what you see about the relationships, on what you know by way of references, on what you understand as you view the home and on what you learn as you check the community. To use the pregnancy as a device, which is what it has been used as by both the branch and certain societies to obstruct the right of a family to adopt a child from Bangladesh or Vietnam, seems to me as I reflect on it to be without foundation.

It may express certain prejudices in certain of the areas, but it doesn't really meet with common sense, because all of the assumptions and needs can be satisfied without intruding, except that if the period of the pregnancy

carries over the period when you were trying to effect the adoption, when people were going to Bangladesh to bring back the children, when you have to have certain papers, then it can cause enormous frustration. It can delay it. It can end the possibility of having the child.

It was used very effectively that way on more than one occasion, both by the branch and by the societies. The references were always so arbitrary. Many of the directors of children aid societies who were involved never really felt the need to explain anything to people. Many of them felt they could be absolutely arbitrary about their edicts. Letters were received by parents who wished to adopt which were almost monosyllabic in their content. They revealed nothing and said nothing. It was as though some crime was being committed.

I can't read it all into the record, because I can't take three days of this committee. There are too many estimates to come before it. But I have quotations directly from the families involved, all of whose names I will supply to the minister—each and every one of them—of conversations with child welfare officials in which they were positively deterred from trying to adopt such children; in which they were told that foreign adoptions weren't possible in Ontario; in which they were told that proxy adoptions weren't legal in Ontario; in which they were told that there were laws in Vietnam and Bangladesh which would make it impossible to effect the adoption in Ontario; in which they were told that the kids were disease-ridden; in which they were told that they couldn't make the adaptation in cultural terms; in which they were told that they should turn their attention to other kids.

Now again, I don't know what kind of a couple it is that applies for kids from a war-torn country. I don't know because it's a special kind of inclination. I'm not saying it's necessarily more virtuous than other inclinations, I'm just saying that it is a distinct kind of inclination and it deserves enormous supportive response from the child welfare branch. It deserves an embrace. It doesn't deserve rejection but rejection is what every parent felt.

If I were talking about one case then you could say to me, "Stephen, forget it. It was a personality conflict." But I'm talking about

12 to 15 cases with which I'm familiar and in which all of the adopting parents were obviously sensitive, feeling people who wanted to adopt these kids for the best motives in the world, and who had a home study ultimately done after enormous pressure by the local Children's Aid Society. In 99 per cent of the cases they were approved and then they had to start fighting with the child welfare branch to get that approval authenticated; to get that approval given to the federal Department of Immigration or the government in southeast Asia.

That I will demonstrate by chapter and verse in one or two of the cases that are about to come. It is just before 10:30 and maybe, Mr. Chairman, since I want to go on with something else, I should stop it there.

I have only another three cases that I want to deal with because the documentation is more vivid than any I've yet introduced and I want to raise them. I will try to eclipse it. I will find some time between now and 3 o'clock tomorrow to eclipse it so I don't spend more than another half an hour or so of the committee's time.

I'm putting it all to the minister—I'll come to a conclusion—in the hope that there is some recognition on the part of the ministry—without the minister fully knowing it because he's not the kind of man who would make those uncharitable assumptions about people—there were ministerial officials at a high level, in conjunction with some people in the children's aid societies, who moved heaven and earth to obstruct some very good human efforts at bringing kids from those areas to Ontario.

That doesn't depreciate the "Today's Child" column and it doesn't depreciate the work of Helen Allen, which is damned near heroic at this point, and it doesn't depreciate the worth of the adoption services. It says something about the capacity or incapacity of a key branch of the ministry to extend itself to people whose motivations are first-rate and to children whose needs are desperate

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis, your sense of timing is exemplary.

Mr. Lewis: That's why I am in politics.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 23, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1973

The committee met at 3:15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2503:

Mr. Chairman: The meeting will come to order. We are on vote 2503, item 1. Mr. Lewis has the floor.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Do we have a quorum? We'll never get started around here. The Tories don't want to come in.

Mr. Chairman: I think we are doing very well today, Mr. Martel, we have quality if not quantity here today.

Mr. Martel: I'll bow to that.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): I'm not going to open my mouth.

Mr. Chairman: There may be others who are not as fittingly represented as we are.

Mr. Martel: We like the tonnage over there. We figure you're at a disadvantage.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): You are a big bully.

Mr. Martel: When there are only four Tories; you're at a tremendous disadvantage you are aware?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Will you stop heckling?

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): It's not our time you are cutting into.

Mr. Lewis: I want to continue with the theme I was exploring last night, Mr. Minister, and I'm going to—I always feel self conscious, Mr. Chairman, about the time factor, when I know the days involved in this committee, but I guess maybe this ministry can probably end today in its estimate debate anyway, but I'm going to finish this because I feel strongly about it and I want to put it on the record. I haven't participated

very much in these estimates prior to this point.

When I left off yesterday I was dealing with the Jamiesons in Kitchener-Waterloo—actually they live in Preston—and had pointed out that they had been refused a home study on the most extraordinary grounds of Mrs. Jamieson's pregnancy. I'd be very interested to know a little bit about that; because boy, that implies prejudices of mind about adoption which quite concern me, although I'm never sure when this is policy and when it merely reflects a sort of peculiar attitude on the part of a given society or on the part of a branch.

But having been turned down on October 7, Mrs. Jamieson wrote a letter to Rene Brunelle. I want to read it, because I want you to hear the continuing tone of some of the people who were involved in this effort to adopt Bangladesh and Vietnamese orphans.

Dear Mr. Brunelle:

My husband Allin and I have been turned down by the Children's Aid Society and the department of child welfare as prospective parents for a Bangladesh orphan. I am sure that as a result of the newspaper and television coverage our case has received, you are aware that the reason behind the decision is my current pregnancy.

Yesterday, in a telephone call to me, Mr. Gordon McLellan confirmed the position of our local Waterloo County Children's Aid Society, that without the benefit of a home study ever having been done on us we are denied the right to adopt a Bangladesh child.

The Children's Aid Society presents two basic arguments: One, that two infants at the same time would mean a great deal of work. We are well aware of this and are equally well prepared to put forth the extra effort required to care for two babies.

We are unusually fortunate in that Allin, a golf professional, will be finished for the season by the end of this month so that the babies would have the full-time attention of both parents. Many mothers cope with twins or with a baby and a young child

without the benefit of the father being always at home. The Children's Aid Society has presented me with no reason why Allin and I together would be unable to accomplish the same thing.

Two, that we are making an emotional decision—that remark coming from Bernard Stobbe, the adoption supervisor for the Waterloo County Children's Aid Society. If by this Mr. Stobbe means an overly hasty decision, he has neglected the fact that my husband and I have planned to adopt children, after the first, since before our marriage in May, 1971. Our decision, then, has been made over a period of more than two years and could scarcely be described as hasty. If Mr. Stobbe means that the basis for our decision is emotion rather than reason, I should hope he would realize that surely the one necessary factor for any adoption to be successful is the all-important emotion, love—both love between the parents and a great deal of love available to give the child. In this case our decision is an emotional one.

Before applying to adopt a child, Allin and I put a great deal of thought into determining if we deemed ourselves both prepared and capable for the responsibilities entailed. We arrived at several facts, which we feel partially constitute the technical requirements for parenthood.

Financial—my husband's income this year from his eight-month season was approximately \$14,000. While not a fortune, but as we have no debts, we feel this is more than an adequate amount with which to provide support for two children.

Educational—both Allin and I are graduates of the University of Western Ontario and will provide our children with a good formal education.

Accommodation—we rent a six-bedroom farm house three miles from Kitchener, which we feel will be an excellent place for children to grow up.

Background—neither of us has any criminal record, nor has ever been in any legal trouble.

Physical—Allin is 30 and I am 23 years old. Our physician has examined us and found us both to be in good health and suitable to look after a child.

Support—we have a number of friends and relatives whose support we can count on in this matter, six of whom attested to this by their letters of reference to the Children's Aid Society.

Perhaps the most important factor is that we know ourselves, both what we are capable of doing and what we want to do. Specifically, we know that we can and want to provide an excellent home for a Bangladesh child. In refusing us the right to a home study, the Children's Aid Society is assuming that without so much as the benefit of one interview they are more qualified to judge us than we are to judge ourselves.

But in the final analysis, which is one step further than either the Children's Aid Society or the Department of Child Welfare are willing to go, it is not really Allin and I who matter here. The Children's Aid Society suggests that we wait until spring, and if we are forced into doing so we will, and we will survive. The important factor here is the one individual who won't survive, the child now abandoned in an orphanage in Bangladesh.

You know, it's a relentlessly intelligent letter, it really is. It's a thoughtful, intelligent letter.

On the last trip to Bangladesh, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ferrie of Burlington adopted two infants, who in Dr. Ferrie's opinion would be dead by now if they had been left there.

An opinion which is legitimate, because in fact, as you know, sadly enough, while Dr. Ferrie was waiting to adopt one of the children through the months of red tape, the child did die in southeast Asia, so it is not a simple throw-away line. It has some very strong element of truth to it.

Mr. McLellan tells me I have no proof that the specific child I would adopt would die without my help. No, Mr. Brunelle, I do not have this proof. But when the national statistics for Bangladesh give any child born there only a 50 per cent chance of surviving to maturity, then basic humanity demands we try to find the solution without waiting for time to validate the gruesome statistics.

On this, a Thanksgiving weekend, we in Canada have a great deal to be thankful for, and one of the best ways to express our gratitude is to offer to share our wealth with those who have less.

All that Allin and I ask is the opportunity to have the right to share.

And then she expresses to you that you are her last hope, and the last hope for the child.

That was on Oct. 7. On Oct. 11 the minister had not yet replied. Oh, you may have replied, certainly; that's fair enough; it's only

three or four days later. There was a time bind, because the Ferries were going off to Bangladesh in mid-October, I think Oct. 17 or 18; and Mrs. Jamieson very reluctantly resorted to what almost everybody else who has dealt with the ministry on this question resorted to. She resorted to publicity and a threat. She said that if she didn't get a reply by Oct. 17 then she would arrive at your office and begin a public protest.

You immediately replied and indicated to her, I gather, from the contents of her letter to you, that you had to uphold the Children's Aid Society and the child welfare branch, which is fair enough. She continued to appeal that something be done and that she'd like to hear confirmation from either you or the Children's Aid Society. She said that unfortunately she would have to continue with her protest, if she couldn't get some confirmation by Oct. 17.

Lo and behold—on Oct. 17 itself—there arrived a letter from the Children's Aid Society, from Mr. Stobbe, which said:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson:

This will confirm a verbal understanding that resulted from Mrs. Jamieson's telephone call earlier this morning. We are prepared to do your adoption home study for the adoption of a child from Bangladesh, following the birth of your child whom we understand you expect sometime in mid-November.

We would, of course, recommend that you delay such proceedings until at least after the New Year for reasons we have discussed with you on previous occasions, but agree to do your home study early in December, following your satisfactory initial adjustments that one normally can expect with the birth and arrival of the first child, and provided that you wish to proceed with this matter at that time or any time thereafter.

Listen to this last paragraph:

We cannot foresee what our final recommendation may be, but we will advise you of it, be it positive or negative—

I don't know whether you are getting the message, but I am getting the message:

—before we send our information to the child welfare branch for its consideration and its decision.

It's interesting that it takes that kind of appeal, that kind of pressure, that number of months; and then finally one gets a reply. Now, the reply didn't meet the request. The

reply said they would not do it until afterwards.

The Jamiesons were in a difficult position. They didn't know quite what to do. They wanted to help a child and, you know, a quite remarkable thing happened.

The Children's Aid Society for the county of Waterloo approached the Jamiesons about paying the costs to import a child from Bangladesh for another unnamed family.

It was a most extraordinary move. As a matter of fact, the Children's Aid Society for the county of Waterloo set out an agreement in writing about paying the costs of a Bangladesh import for another unnamed family. And it set out the costs of legal fees and incidental costs and costs of export of a child from Bangladesh. The peculiar and perverse reasoning being, that if the Jamiesons couldn't be satisfied immediately, something would be done by way of salving their souls, and those of the ministry, by offering an alternative. Vicariously, the Jamiesons would sense the adoption by paying the costs of another child, whom I believe would never have arrived. They became frightened by the legalisms of the agreement, and by what they heard through the grapevine, and shied away.

That leads me to the fourth case, the case of Mr. and Mrs. D. Marshall, 14 Regis Place, London. Now, I am going to read to you from a letter written by them:

In October, 1971, we applied to the Middlesex County Family and Children's Services for the adoption of the baby. Mrs. Susan Flanagan was the social worker assigned to us for the adoption home study. At no time did she attempt to discourage us in our efforts. When we later applied for a child from Bangladesh, she willingly forwarded our home study to Toronto. Her investigation of us was thorough and we were informed in March, 1972—

March, 1972!

—that we were considered suitable as an adoptive couple.

Now for the next several months the suitability of adoption, although approved by the Children's Aid Society, and forwarded on to the ministry, was never received by the Marshalls.

As a matter of fact, I'll tell you when it was received, and I will come to that letter. It was received on Oct. 11, 1972, although the study had been carried out by the society in March.

They, too, were in touch with Dr. and Mrs. Ferrie, and they too were in contact with

the federal Department of Immigration, and they say, or Mrs. Marshall says:

It is my personal opinion that Miss Betty Graham wishes we would stop disturbing her peace.

I don't know whether that is so or not.

In her conversations with me she maintained that the first seven children to arrive from Bangladesh came to Ontario illegally, and were released in Bangladesh by someone who was not authorized to do so.

She also maintained that the papers accompanying the seven babies were inadequate.

Miss Graham further told me that Family and Children's Services cannot process these adoptions, because they have been arranged privately, and she has told me a number of times that people wishing to adopt children from Bangladesh are in an unfortunate position.

Mrs. Wolsey, whom I mentioned last evening, took the papers on her Bangladesh child to Judge Coulter and saw him in chambers. After examining them he felt they were quite satisfactory for the purpose of granting an adoption order under the Ontario Child Welfare Act.

I want to tell you that the judges in the courts before whom these papers have been brought have willingly and instantaneously waived the requirements, as they are allowed to do. They have accepted affidavits of individual lawyers and have asked: "What kind of nonsense is this?"

If we are going to regularize the adoptions of southeast Asian children who are war orphans, then we don't throw obstacles in their way. Just this morning I spoke to one of the lawyers who has acted for people—I'll give you chapter and verse if necessary—caught in this bind, who said he goes before the judge and says: "I will swear an affidavit." And the judge says: "Fine, that's what we will accept."

To continue:

On Aug. 25, 1972, our home adoption study was sent to Miss Betty Graham with an accompanying letter from Mrs. Flanagan.

This letter was noncommittal and did not state that we were acceptable parents, as we had already been told in March. After a week of harassing our social worker by telephone and finally driving down to her office, she at last agreed to give us a copy of this noncommittal letter.

I later learned that we needed a statement saying that we were acceptable in

order to apply for a Bangladesh child. Such a written statement should have been sent to us in March when our home adoption study had been completed, but it had never been sent. When we insisted on being told in writing that we had been found acceptable we were finally given such a statement, although it required tremendous pressure on our part to obtain it.

Our local Children's Aid Society was most unwilling to give us anything in writing ever since they knew that we were willing to adopt a child from Bangladesh.

Then the Marshalls set out the kinds of difficulties they had in getting responses, either from child welfare or from the local Children's Aid Society. I won't detail it all—if we were earlier in the estimates I would detail it all—but I remind you that the home adoption study was done in March, that there were many calls and letters in April, May, June, July, August and September.

On Aug. 29, a letter was sent to Miss Betty Graham by the Marshalls, by registered mail, and it reads as follows:

Dear Miss Graham: My husband Bill and I applied a year ago to adopt a child through the Middlesex county family and children's service organization.

We have stated that we will accept a child of any race or background under the age of six. We have been told repeatedly by our social worker that we are an acceptable family, that you would like to put a child into our home, but that unfortunately there is a great shortage of children in the age range we prefer.

We are a young couple with one two-year-old child. We do not feel competent to say that we would like to adopt a child who is of school age. In response to our inquiries about the possible adoption of children from Asia, we were told that although this might be possible, the procedures were very long and involved.

Since the arrival of the babies from Bangladesh in July, we have been in contact with Mrs. Helke Ferrie, in Burlington. She has told us that Mr. Cardwell from the immigration department has worked out the details to enable her to bring a large number of babies from Bangladesh to adoptive homes in Canada in October. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare, has offered a special plane in order to provide transportation for these babies. We are interested in applying to adopt one of these children. We sincerely

feel that since there does not seem to be a child in Canada for us we should be permitted to investigate the adoption of an orphan from Asia, who might not otherwise have the chance to be adopted into a family.

We have gathered together the necessary documents which Mrs. Ferrie requires, including a statement granting her power of attorney to select and accompany a child for us. Our social worker is prepared to send our home study to your office. We are advised by Mrs. Ferrie that, according to the Immigration Act of Canada and the Child Welfare Act in Ontario, the name, identity and background of a child are unnecessary in order for you to approve us as adoptive parents and to send us the approval documents which we require before the Bangladesh government will permit us to have a child.

It is our impression that there is a rather senseless circle set up here. Bangladesh will not let us have a child until they have a letter from you stating that we are acceptable parents, which seems a reasonable position; and you seem to be maintaining that you cannot endorse the local agency's approval of us as parents, which does not seem a reasonable position. I believe that couples such as ourselves, who wish to adopt a child from a country which has a surplus of orphans, should be given some encouragement rather than an endless runaround.

I hope that you will be able to forward to us the required document of approval immediately. Thank you.

Mrs. Kenna Marshall.

There was no answer to that letter, not within the first couple of weeks. Again, I just don't understand it. I share the frustrations of the Hon. William Stewart. I don't understand what it is. Your ministry was in direct negotiation at that time about whether or not kids could come in. Eight Bangladesh children had entered Ontario by way of Families for Children in Quebec on July 19. It isn't as if the ministry wasn't aware of what was happening in other jurisdictions.

Well, nothing happened on Aug. 29, so Mrs. Marshall—is that the person I am now dealing with? There are so many of them I can't keep track of them all—tried to get in touch with Betty Graham by phone.

As my registered letter dated Aug. 31, 1972, to Miss Betty Graham had not been answered and I had not received news from her office or our local agency that

she had received our home adoption study, I decided to phone her.

Not unreasonable. I mean, you are talking about the adoption of a child and the frustrations that are attendant on it and a time limit which everybody knew. And a letter is written on Aug. 29, registered mail, and there is not even an acknowledgment.

Really, you know, really Rene Brunelle, there comes some point at which one should draw the line!

On Sept. 14 I placed a person-to-person call. I was told that Betty Graham was out and would be in at 8:45 the following morning.

I placed a person-to-person call on Sept. 15 at 8:50. I was told that she was just leaving for a meeting. Her secretary took my request to ask Miss Graham to return my call at 1 p.m.

I placed a person-to-person call at 1:45 p.m. I was told that she was on the other line, and could she return my call in a few minutes? I placed a direct call at 2:30 p.m. Again I was told that she was on the other line. I told her secretary that I had been leaving my name and phone number since 8:50 that morning and would like to hear from Miss Graham.

At 3 p.m. Miss Graham returned my call. She courteously informed me [and I may say that the dealings were unfailingly courteous throughout the piece] she courteously informed me that a certain Mr. Uzzeman was in charge of adoptions in Bangladesh and that I would have to direct my application to him. She also informed me that a new adoption law had just been passed in Bangladesh.

I won't go into that; that is too complicated to enter into, although I'll be glad to if we want to get into it subsequently.

What is of course odd and difficult, and no fault of the child welfare branch, is that of course there is no Mr. Uzzeman in Bangladesh.

That was yet another one of those extraordinary mistakes which are made, a combination of errors between the Ministry of External Affairs and the child welfare branch; all the bureaucrats, in some ways, refusing to deal with the people who actually were dealing with the children. All you had to do was pick up the phone and phone the people dealing with families for children in Quebec and one could have learned instantly what the situation was.

Or if there hadn't been so much hostility, one could pick up the phone and phone Helke Ferrie or Dr. Ferrie and say: "You brought eight kids in from Bangladesh; who are you dealing with?" Or because you knew that there was somebody called Rosemary Taylor moving from Bangladesh to Vietnam, in contact with both countries, you could've solved it that way, either by Telex or by letter.

But there were never any of these efforts made. There were only responses and obstructions.

During my telephone conversation on this same day, Miss Graham was unable to tell me whether she had received my registered letter and the home study from the local agency. She said that such information would be filed in the vault [that expression is so quaint, I presume it to be valid,] and it would be much too expensive a phone call if she were to check it immediately.

She did promise to write me a letter before Sept. 22, and was careful to explain that her office had been having some mysterious problems with the postal system and that it sometimes took letters three weeks to reach her. We had been told of this excuse already by those Bangladesh parents who had adopted that summer and encountered the same problems we have encountered.

On Sept. 18 Betty Graham replied, after those phone calls, to Mrs. Kenna Marshall, and she said:

Dear Mrs. Marshall:

First may I apologize for our delay in responding to your letter received on Sept. 1.

Since you wrote to us we have been informed that the government of Bangladesh now has an adoption law, and an adoption centre is being established through which a limited number of infants may be processed for overseas placement. The law provides for the necessary legal documents which will help to assure the adoption of the seven infants brought to Ontario by Dr. Ferrie.

Our advice to you is to write to Mr. Hassan Uzzeman, secretary to the Minister of Social Welfare in Dacca. His department is currently preparing guidelines as to the types of families that will be acceptable for the placement of their children.

I am most concerned at your statement that "since there does not seem to be a child in Ontario for us" you are interested

in adoption of a child from abroad. I would suggest that you discuss your interest in adoption of a Canadian child with your local society again, as there are undoubtedly children of mixed racial background somewhere in this province who would benefit by placement in your home. I have asked the adoption co-ordinator to discuss this matter with your society's adoption staff to see what can be worked out for you.

Well, it must have seemed a little gratuitous to the Marshalls at that point, since they obviously had such an emotional investment in the child they wanted to adopt.

But I want to point something out to you, Mr. Minister, and I think it is germane, sir: The telephone calls and the letters and the requests throughout this period of time, were for a copy of approval of the home adoption study. And you will notice that the one thing that is not dealt with in the reply is the one question which was asked by the parent. Now it must be immeasurably frustrating to forever ask questions, hoping for a reply, and never receive the reply to those questions.

So, on Sept. 20, the Marshalls, in another very feeling letter, write to Miss Graham and say:

If possible, I would like an immediate reply to this letter. I would appreciate receiving the following: (1) An acknowledgement of the fact that you have received our home study from the Middlesex County Family and Children's Services for the purpose of a Bangladesh adoption. (2) A document of approval stating that we have been judged acceptable parents, or an explanation as to why you are not sending it.

How many times is it necessary for parents or intended parents to appeal to government for something as simple as that? I mean, it boggles the mind. On Sept. 26, 1972 another letter comes back from Betty Graham:

Dear Mrs. Marshall:

This will acknowledge your letter of Sept. 20 in reference to the adoption of a Bangladesh child. I was interested to learn from your letter that Mrs. Ferrie has been personally in touch with Mr. Uzzeman, the secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare in Dacca.

We are still awaiting further information as to the requirements of the Bangladesh government and the guidelines they are drawing up respecting the couples to which they will release their children.

We have received, as you are aware, a copy of the home study completed by the London Children's Aid Society.

International Social Service [how they suddenly entered the picture is a bit beyond me] have asked us not to forward any home studies to Bangladesh, so that we are currently holding yours and several others on file.

Well, nobody asked to send the home study to Bangladesh. And you will notice how neatly that line is conveyed. It is a neutral line. It doesn't say "We have approved your study as was requested." It doesn't say "We disapprove the home study." It doesn't say you are either acceptable adopting parents or you are not acceptable adopting parents. It says: "we are currently holding yours and several others on file."

Well, that is pretty anxious for people at the other end, you know. I mean, these are people who had the home study done in March of 1972 who were told by the social worker that there was an approval. It is six months later and they are still being played games with. It doesn't end there. The letter goes on to say:

At the same time the Canadian Immigration Department have asked us not to send general statements of approval of a to-whom-it-may-concern nature. They have requested—[Now just listen to this]—that we respond to their normal requests for reports on the request of a sponsor for the adoption of a foreign-born child. In the light of their request and the absence of any further information from the federal government, I cannot provide the written statement which you request.

I trust that this matter may be clarified in the near future and that the Bangladesh government and the federal authorities clarify their respective requirements.

Well it is good enough for "Spring Thaw." But it is not good enough in a situation as sensitive and delicate as this one.

Well then the Marshalls, not knowing what the hell they had to do to get a reply about something so simple and compelling, write to Mr. McLellan on Oct. 5, 1972. No answer to the letter to Mr. McLellan. Then they write to Betty Graham again on Oct. 5, 1972, setting out again what they would like. They say:

I would like to receive a further statement from you, and as I indicated in my letter of Sept. 20, I would like this statement read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Wil-

liam Marshall of 14 Regis Place, London 61, Ontario, have been examined by the Middlesex Family and Children's Services, have been approved as suitable parents to adopt a child, and therefore may be considered suitable to adopt a Bangladesh child."

Then the pressure started in. The pressure started in from Helke Ferrie because they were going off on Oct. 17 or 18 to Bangladesh. Pressures started in from fellow cabinet ministers, especially from a chap called John White. You may have heard of the Hon. John White who began to write letters to the ministry saying "What is going on? Why can't people get answers?" And suddenly, there arrives at the Marshalls' on Oct. 11 the following letter from Betty Graham:

Thank you for your letter of October 5.

We have reviewed your home study which we have been holding on file in reference to your interest in the adoption of a child from Bangladesh. We concur with the recommendation of the society that your home be approved for the adoption of an infant from Bangladesh.

No explanation. I'm sure the Marshalls were intensively gratified at this extraordinary *volte-face*. That's really quite remarkable considering what had been written just two weeks before.

There wasn't even any explanation attached to it about why it was now possible to provide the material when it was impossible to provide it before. Not even the courtesy of that kind of explanation.

I don't cavil with finally getting the letter. What I cavil with is how long it took to get what was the right of the people who were requesting it and how they had to have their emotional spirits torn, and how they had to demean themselves to seek aid from everybody from John White, to the public press, to the Ferries who had already intimidated your ministry once by a hunger strike before they could finally get the document they were entitled to. That's no way of treating people; that's no way of treating people! That's an extremely shabby way of approaching them.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): You wonder why we call you perverse, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Lewis: Now we come to John and Dorothy Morris, 3 Acorn Lane, Brantford, Ont.

The chairman was involved in this one. He's mentioned in a laudatory way. You see

how many MPPs were involved in all of this? And do you realize the lengths to which people in the province were forced to go because they could get no replies from your ministry? I'm just going to read it.

To Whom It May Concern:

Our names are John and Dorothy Morris and we live at 3 Acorn Lane, Brantford, Ont. The idea for an adoption is not something new to us. We discussed this and agreed on it prior to our marriage in 1968, and individually it had been a concern to us for some years prior to this.

I'm 42 years old and my wife is 36. We are not starry-eyed youngsters pursuing an idea. We sincerely believe inter-racial, international adoption can work.

Our first attempt at adoption was to make inquiries about a Japanese-Ukrainian child who appeared in the column "Today's Child". We contacted our local Children's Aid Society, particularly a Mrs. Croft. She immediately contacted Miss Helen Allen. Unfortunately, the child was Roman Catholic and would be placed in a home of that religion. We understand that at that time over 30 inquiries were received. This took place in the latter part of 1968.

In the Nov. 20, 1971, issue of Weekend Magazine, a splendid article appeared regarding the adoption of Vietnamese children in the Montreal area and the super-human efforts of Miss Rosemary Taylor in taking care of children in Saigon and arranging their immigration to Canada where they were truly wanted.

We contacted our local Children's Aid on November 22, 1971, and were referred to a Miss Ruth Erhart. She did not know what the procedure was and would speak to her supervisor who would probably contact Toronto. Her attitude was not enthusiastic at all, mentioning that there were hard-to-place children in Ontario, but conceded that she admired anyone willing to help these children. She said she would call us in a day or two.

Miss Erhart called us back on Dec. 2 and really had little to offer us in the way of information. Apparently someone from child welfare was going to fly to Montreal to check on procedures. They were also going to check with federal immigration. We began to get the feeling of a run-around.

We did not hear anything further from the local Children's Aid Society and phoned them around mid-March to see if they had found out anything. At first

Miss Erhart did not know by this time whom we were. Finally, remembering previous conversations, she had little relevant information, except that it would cost us \$1,000 up front at the time of application.

She did not know where application should be made. Once again she tried to dissuade us, stating that the children were sick, dirty, etc. We were well aware of the sickness. She also said that very often writers over-played the facts and make an emotional issue out of something that just sells newspapers.

In disgust, we wrote to Miss Loli Galt, who wrote the article in Weekend Magazine and explained that we had been in touch with the local Children's Aid and could find out nothing and asked if things had been exaggerated in the article.

Two days later, as a result of our letter, we received a call from Mrs. Bonnie Capucino of Families for Children in Montreal explaining that on that Saturday night there was a meeting of like-minded people in Oakville and did we want to attend.

We made application for a home study through our local Children's Aid Society. We were told that they did not have to do one for foreign adoption. We explained that, if we found a child, federal immigration would ask for clearance through the province and eventually they would have to do it anyway. The reasoning was sound and they proceeded with a home study.

We had three interviews, a medical examination and a home visit. This was accomplished in a month. After completion of the home study, it was held for approximately one month. At our request, the home study was forwarded to the director of child welfare, Miss Betty C. Graham, in order that we could get the letter of approval for the Vietnamese government.

After several discussions with Miss Graham on the phone, a letter of approval was forwarded to us on June 8, 1972. During my telephone discussions with Miss Graham, she very positively tried to persuade us not to try for an adoption. There were many, many children available for adoption in Ontario; and overseas children, particularly from Asia, were diseased, suffering from malnutrition, etc.

We explained that we were well aware of this. We explained some of our reasons for wanting to try to help some of these children if we could. Most children in Ontario are housed, clothed, educated, fed and medically treated, and what they did

lack was the love and security of a home. The little ones overseas in most cases did not even have the chance to live, let alone a chance to get any of the advantages that Ontario children have. We felt we had to go where the need was greatest. The argument was quality of life versus the chance for life, and we are afraid our point of view has never been understood.

In any case, after some argument we got our letter and proceeded to gather up all the necessary papers for the Vietnamese government, have them translated into French and notarized. Around the end of June, we heard from Mrs. Helke Ferrie that the Rev. and Mrs. Fred Cappucino were going to Dacca, Bangladesh, to try to get orphans out of the country and bring them to Canada for adoption.

Knowing what the situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh was immediately after their war of independence, we asked if we too could get a child. We asked for a girl up to age three years or so. As we had already obtained most of our papers for Vietnam, we pirated these, photographically reproduced them, and sent them to Families for Children in Montreal.

The group left for Bangladesh and for about 10 days we felt quite secure that if children were available we would get one. Arrangements had been made for all immigration procedures to be done for us en masse in Toronto. We did not know until Sunday, July 9, that we had to do this ourselves. On that same Sunday, through the co-operation of the local RCMP, we were put in touch with a Mr. Williams of federal immigration, who arranged an appointment for us at 8 a.m. the following morning, Monday, July 10.

We had been given the name, age and address of our daughter in Dacca on Sunday, July 9, and were told to push the panic button with federal immigration as time was wasting. The procedure developed with federal immigration was not to go through normal time-consuming channels, but to make application at the local office—in our case, Hamilton, Ont., and the information would immediately be Telexed to the Canadian High Commissioner in New Delhi. This, of course, was to be with the approval of the provincial child welfare people.

We had the letter of June 8, and again we felt secure that nothing would go wrong—the federal immigration procedure was

apparently being carried out under regulations developed for emergency war refugees—with a letter of approval of the adoption on June 8.

In any case, we were present at the federal immigration office in Hamilton at 8 a.m., on July 10, and after discussing our problem with Mr. Amery, the admitting supervisor, we filled out a form for a sponsored landed immigrant, and Mr. Amery contacted the child welfare department for approval, which he felt would be forthcoming immediately in view of the letter of June 8 and the circumstances.

You can well believe his and our dismay when he was informed that approval had to come through regular channels and no exceptions would be made. Normal channels would include a home study, but as we had just been through one in the past few months, we did not feel this was necessary [A not illogical conclusion].

Mr. Amery spent the whole morning, until 12 o'clock, talking to child welfare and his region office in Toronto for clarification and instructions. We went to Brantford and in the afternoon we called Miss Graham. There then followed four days of telephone calls to Miss Graham, with her making requests for the child's surname, her birth certificate and an official release from the Bangladesh government.

The request for the child's surname was accompanied by the remark: "Every child in Ontario has a surname"; and discussed. I countered that she could use my surname, thereby claiming the child for my own. The insistence that she see the birth certificate and the official release was countered by an explanation that this was a war-torn country, just recently having achieved peace and independence, and we would have these papers when the child arrived. We were again involved in the argument of quality of life versus the opportunity to life itself. Again and again, we explained the urgency of the whole matter, but could not get to first base. We could not get past officialdom and its nice, neat 8½-by-11 printed forms, duly notarized. Miss Graham had a book full of regulations and apparently was going to attempt to apply every last one of them, and stop us by delaying tactics. She knew full well if the information did not get Telexed to New Delhi, India, by Friday, our Jarina would not come. We explained again and again that it was imperative—

I am not going to use the words used here, because they are too explosive.

We contacted our local MPP, Mr. R. B. Beckett, and after explaining the situation to him, he went specially to see Miss Graham. He reported back that all was sweetness and light and he saw no problem existing. In spite of this, there was no change in attitude. Through all our dealings we did not get one hint of approval or understanding or willing co-operation.

That doesn't mean dealings with the MPP; clearly the dealings with the MPP were accepted gratefully.

During this time of debating with Toronto on the rights and wrongs of what we were attempting to do—

This is just—I couldn't believe this but I am reading it!

—we had a visit from Miss Erhart one noonhour offering us an 18-month-old-multi-racial Canadian child in place of Jarina. This would apparently save us much trouble. We respectfully declined on the grounds that we still felt we had to go where the need was greatest and made up our minds that we would fight to the bitter end.

Now you know, there is something profoundly perverse in the midst of all of this. With an approved study for home adoption sitting in their hands since June 8, with the Ferries over in Bangladesh, with Telexes going back and forth, with the total emotional investment and commitment of the parents to the adoption of the Bangladesh child, known by everybody involved, that plunk at noon an alternative adoption is offered. There is really something perverse about that.

There is something peculiar about the messages conveyed between the Children's Aid Society and the child welfare branch about these people who want to have international adoptions. You don't do that kind of thing. I don't know anything about adoption, but my common sense tells me that when you are waiting hour by hour for the daughter to whom you have claim, and for whom you have papers, and with whom you have content in Bangladesh, it just defies imagination that somebody arrives on your doorstep and says: "Chuck it all and take an 18-month-old!"

It is our opinion that it was not until Thursday, [which I gather was a couple of days later,] under the threat of combined bad press from all the couples, did Miss Graham capitulate. Her letter of approval, dated July 12, seven days before

they arrived, was qualified, apparently, in respect of the difficulty we would experience in adopting our child in Ontario after her arrival, and apparently put some doubt in Canadian immigration's mind to the point that at first they were unwilling to Telex immigration approval to New Delhi, India. They knew Miss Graham was acting reluctantly and under pressure and felt she had gotten off the hook with the warning and had passed the buck to them. Not wanting to be stuck with the adverse publicity we were quite prepared to raise if immigration approval was not obtained, deciding adoption or lack of adoption was purely a provincial, domestic matter, federal immigration permission was Telexed to New Delhi.

The local Children's Aid Society was co-operative; the federal immigration, after they determined what we were after, co-operated absolutely with us. The child welfare department of the Province of Ontario did only co-operate reluctantly with us, and then only under great pressure and the threat of adverse publicity. It is our opinion that they are completely lacking in compassion and understanding and are incapable of meeting emergency situations with emergency solutions. They are not flexible.

From the Province of Ontario we feel we have met overt obstructionism: Firstly in the delaying tactics; secondly in the qualifying paragraph in the director's letter to the federal immigration; and lastly in a personal letter to Judge Fanjoy in Brantford, and which accompanied the director's approval for adoption.

In spite of all the difficulties with the Province of Ontario, our daughter Lara Jarina, arrived in Canada on July 20, 1972, and was granted sponsored landed immigrant status. She was legally adopted on April 16, 1973. Citizenship was granted to her on Aug. 13, 1973.

She is a beautiful, extremely intelligent little girl and is now nearly two years old. When she arrived on July 20, 1972, she was nine months old and weighed only 11 lbs. She had boils as a result of a staph infection, an eye infection, an ear infection and salmonella. In a very few months, through all our love and all that Canada has to offer, she was fine. We have a volume of correspondence to and from the department of child welfare, which we would be pleased to open for inspection at any time.

Signed, John and Dorothy Morris, 3 Acorn Lane, Brantford, Ontario.

Now, I'm sorry. If everyone wants to breathe a sigh of relief, I'm reaching the end. I want to deal finally, Mr. Chairman, with the last case of all, and that is of Dr. Bob and Mrs. Helke Ferrie.

I want to say something about these people before I begin. I've met and chatted with the Ferries at considerable length since their case was raised in the Legislature by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. F. Nixon), myself and other members in the House. I was much intrigued by the press which emerged when they wrote their letter to everyone in sight, and much intrigued by the story they had to tell.

I've had enough to do with children myself, in agencies and outside my own family, to view with considerable scepticism some of the things that are said. I'm not inclined to pursue a case like this unless I can really smell legitimacy. Otherwise it's too fraught with peril.

Mrs. Ferrie is an extremely bright, absolutely single-minded woman—competent, knowledgeable, fearless.

If it weren't for Helke Ferrie there would probably not be a single war orphan in this province. I've never seen anyone take on a minister the way Helke Ferrie did, and I must say that's as impressive a display of direct action as I've ever witnessed.

Her husband is a magnificent Burlington surgeon, a man extremely knowledgeable in medicine and in problems of the third world. Mrs. Ferrie herself lived and worked in India for 10 years, so that her knowledge of difficulties in southeast Asia wasn't superficial.

They, like many other people, read about the problems in Vietnam and the war orphan situation in that Weekend Magazine article back in December, 1971, which described Rosemary Taylor's activities on behalf of Families for Children and other agencies in Saigon. They were stimulated to take an interest and proceed themselves.

They already had two children. Mrs. Ferrie I believe, gave birth to a third child in the process of much of this negotiation, and so that there isn't confusion while I spell some of this out, they ultimately wanted as part of their family another two children from Vietnam and two from Bangladesh.

They achieved their aim, but in the process they were subjected to the most extraordinary manipulation, misrepresentation and obsti-

nacy on the part of officialdom that is unimaginable.

Let me take this story back to April 23, 1972. When the Ferries wrote you a letter, Mr. Minister, indicating that they wanted to adopt children from Vietnam, not only for themselves but for others, and that Helke Ferrie was setting up a kind of adjunct to the agency in Quebec for that purpose. She says:

We have been repeatedly asked why we want to adopt these children. The answer is because these children need parents. Most of the people in our group already have children of their own, as well as Canadian interracial children that they have adopted. It is not our need we are concerned with, but the need of those children.

I myself have been told by your predecessor and his aide, Mr. Norquay, that such adoptions are not quite legal, that I should forget my idea and that I should try for a child from Ontario.

I want to open my home to children that are in need of parents and the worst need at the moment is in Vietnam. Neither I nor my husband, nor any of the other families waiting for their children from Vietnam are willing to give up the idea.

We have informed ourselves very carefully on the laws concerning such adoptions and know for a fact they are legal.

In Quebec, the first children came two years ago with the support of the federal immigration authority.

Now, this leads to a sensitive area.

This is the fault of the federal immigration authority. The fact is that children from Vietnam had already been admitted by the Province of Quebec and there was no excuse under the sun why Ontario should have provided such a runaround.

Helke Ferrie goes on:

I myself have spent 12 years in India (until 1970), and I know what happens to illegitimate and interracial children. It is simply wishful thinking what we have been told by both the Ontario government and International Social Service, namely that these children are taken care of well and that they have surviving family members who take an extended interest in them. We have eye-witnesses both in Ontario and Quebec who know the truth as well as I do—

There are several problems we have encountered besides the supposed legal prob-

lem. First, we don't have the intention "to save the world" or "solve the problems of Vietnam." There are 200,000 orphans according to official count in Vietnam, dying at the rate of 70 per cent. We would choke in our anger and frustration at that much suffering if we didn't go out and do something, no matter how infinitesimal the help extended to a few children might be—

Forgive me the urgent and demanding tone of my letter. I am a mother of two small children and I beg you to help me to get my children from Vietnam and to help the others in our group. We beg you to help us as citizens of Ontario and Canada to have the existing laws of adoption from abroad exercised without any further delay to the relief of the suffering children waiting for our homes.

Well, that letter is typical of the kind of informed and eloquent feeling which the Ferries brought to their case. Throughout the tortured saga of attempting to adopt children from Bangladesh and Vietnam, the Ferries received assistance from the federal Department of Immigration, quickly and thoughtfully executed, but the obstacle course from the province was ever present.

Interestingly enough on May 2, 1972, Mr. Brunelle replied. The minister replies rather more quickly to letters than do his officials in the ministry, but then he is not as busy a man as they are. What's more, his letters are tactful and personal rather than the distant bureaucratic stereotype stuff sent out by certain of the civil servants:

Now just listen to what Mr. Brunelle has to say:

I am aware that one of the major difficulties facing families wishing to adopt Vietnamese children has been the provision of a statement by a child welfare authority indicating that a home study has been completed and that the home is suitable for adoption. I am pleased to advise you that I have recently asked the director of child welfare to issue to prospective parents who have been approved by their local Children's Aid Society a simple letter indicating that their home is suitable for the placement of Vietnamese children for adoption.

Those were the directives set out by the minister. They were clear and explicit. At no time were they ever varied, and I remind you that all of this took place on May 2, well in advance of the months of harassment of parents which were to follow. Let me repeat it. He says:

I am pleased to advise you that I have recently asked the director of child welfare to issue to prospective parents who have been approved by their local Children's Aid Society a simple letter indicating that their home is suitable for the placement of Vietnamese children for adoption.

You said that on May 2, 1972. It really is extraordinary how difficult it was, isn't it, even to get the letter which you replied to the Ferries sent to you, and you're absolutely right. All logic and common sense should be afforded to the parents involved. You went on to say:

I believe that the provision of this statement following on the completion of a favourable home study by the local society will enable interested families to pursue these adoptions with the private agencies operating in Vietnam and with the Canadian immigration authorities.

In fact, you were right. You were absolutely right. The problem was, some how the message didn't get through.

Mr. Martel: Imagine if he didn't say it.

Mr. Lewis: What intuitively you knew—in fact, didn't have to know it intuitively; you could know it by experience, by the empirical evidence of other jurisdictions—on May 2, 1972, couldn't be achieved in your ministry without hunger strikes, without other cabinet ministers intervening, without private members intervening, without phone calls, without camping on the door of the branch, without going to the press, without subjecting every one in sight to intolerable strain while parents fought for the elemental paper which you indicated on May 2 you had directed be given to them. Nowhere, in all that I have read, have I seen you withdraw that instruction.

On June 8, 1972, writing to the Ferries, who had asked for an early home study, the Children's Aid Society of the county of Halton said:

We'd be ready to proceed with a home study, but unfortunately we are not able to do it by this date [the date in June.] We well realize how this will upset your plans.

And so forth. The president of Families for Children on June 9, sort of representing the Ferries, got concerned about what was going on; why suddenly home study problems again? He wrote to you, Mr. Minister, and said:

Miss Graham has probably made you aware of the recent information sent to all

provincial directors of child welfare from International Social Service and/or the Canadian Welfare Council. These materials indicate that Bangladesh has agreed to intercountry adoption. Also that the guide lines used by Bangladesh for these adoptions are in accord with the adoption standards of the Child Welfare League of America.

In fact, Bangladesh had agreed to intercountry adoptions.

The final adoption order, of which doubtless much will be made—and I'm waiting for that with bated breath and I have a copy of the final adoption order with me from Bangladesh—came through in the fall of 1972, but children had been allowed out as early as July 19. After all, 15 of them were allowed out on July 19 from that country, so everybody understood that Bangladesh was engaged in the adoptions. The children were permitted entry without any difficulty by the federal government. As a matter of fact, perhaps I should say that the behaviour of the federal government and the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration through the piece was exemplary. The behaviour of John Munro and everybody else was absolutely exemplary. You need only ask, and they moved—and they moved within 24 hours.

Well, on June 12, 1972, Dr. Robert K. Ferrie, who wanted to get a home study done because he was frantic and he wanted to take it to Bangladesh in July to adopt several children, wrote to Betty Graham. The letter is as follows:

Dear Miss Graham:

My wife and I made a decision in October of 1971 to adopt two orphans from Vietnam, and as time passed it became clear that also Bangladesh would release some children for adoption. For that reason we decided to also adopt two further children from Bangladesh, making a total of four adopted children. We have two children already—one my son John, a five-year-old boy from my first marriage for whom full custody was granted to me by the Supreme Court of Ontario; and an eight-month-old girl from my second marriage.

My wife Helke and I have spent a great deal of time in India. My wife lived in India for 12 years and left there in 1970. I was a visiting professor of surgery at Benares Hindu University in 1969 and 1970. We have never had the need to use western news media as a source of information on the suffering of children in

Asia, and particularly the Indian subcontinent. We can, however, say with conviction, based on personal experience, that whatever we have read on this subject in the western press is grossly understated, obviously for political reasons.

My wife and I have tried since January of 1971 [this was written on June 12, 1972] to obtain an appointment for a home study from our local Children's Aid Society of Halton County. We have been repeatedly told by three social workers, as well as Dr. Asquith, that their hands were tied until they received information from the department for permission to do such a home study for the purpose of the adoption of children from a foreign country. They repeatedly stated that their responsibility was limited to the care of Ontario children only.

We subsequently contacted you a few days before the reshuffling of the Ontario cabinet this year, and we were told to contact the minister on the question of foreign adoption.

During this period we sought a home study from a professional social worker, Mrs. Christine Johnston, MA, diploma in Education, MSW, and a member of the Canadian-Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers. We received this document and have forwarded it to the authorities in Saigon. A copy of this report and Mrs. Johnston's opinion with regard to our home, together with three letters of reference, a financial statement and certificates of health were submitted to your office on June 5, 1972.

We have also persisted in our efforts to obtain an appointment with our local Children's Aid. We impressed upon them the urgency of this matter, particularly in the case of Bangladesh, as we do not wish the children that we will sponsor to be exposed to the monsoons and the increased incidence of cholera at that time. The monsoons usually begin in east India towards the beginning or middle of July.

We were most pleased to receive a reply from Mrs. Mander, adoption supervisor of the Halton County Children's Aid, dated June 8, 1972. In that letter she stated, "We would be quite ready to proceed with such a home study, but unfortunately we would not be able to do so by that day"—June 17, the date on which my wife and I are departing for India.

Under these circumstances, we must ask you as residents of Ontario to act on the

home study and information submitted to you by Mrs. Johnston on June 5. Furthermore, we know that your department is in possession of the following documentation necessary for you to act according to the Immigration Act of Canada, section 31:

1. The communication of May 25, 1972, from Mr. G. M. Mitchell, assistant director of operations, foreign service, of the Immigration Department, stating that the federal government agrees to the introduction of Bangladesh orphans who have been released by their government for purposes of adoption in Canada;

2. The communiqué from the Canadian Council on Social Development of May 25, 1972, which, among other things, states that inter-country adoptions from Bangladesh are being processed;

3. The memo of World Vision, dated April 11, 1972, which states that Bangladesh is willing to receive any help for their problems, including the offer of inter-country adoptions;

4. The International Social Service memorandum forwarded by Wells C. Klein, general director of ISS, to Mr. A. R. Shoudouri, co-ordinator, external assistance for relief and rehabilitation, government of Bangladesh, in which the policy of Bangladesh on international adoptions is clearly reiterated;

5. The very recent communiqué by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur, issued to the High Commissioner of Bangladesh in Ottawa last week, that related to adoptions.

This evidence should be enough to satisfy you that some children will be released for adoption by Bangladesh.

With regard to Vietnam, we received a very kind letter from Mr. Brunelle on May 2, stating that he had recently asked you to issue a simple letter to approved parents indicating that their home was suitable for the placement of a Vietnamese child for adoption, and therefore they ask for the appropriate documentation. He says, on behalf of these children, please understand the urgency of these matters. We therefore look forward to receiving these two documents by the end of this week.

Yours truly,
Dr. Robert K. Ferrie.

Nothing was happening, so Mrs. Ferrie threatened to go on a hunger strike. Mrs. Ferrie, I suppose reflecting a background of 10 years in India—that's a fair extension of Indian

culture—said that she would go on a hunger strike. I can well believe that Mrs. Ferrie would go on a hunger strike. And wanting to make sure that the director of child welfare knew of her intentions, they even phoned Miss Betty Graham in Newfoundland where she was attending a conference and told her, I guess it was on June 17 or 18, that they were intending to go on a hunger strike.

On June 21, a letter came from Miss Betty Graham saying:

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Ferrie:

I regret that I was absent from my office on June 14 when Mrs. Ferrie came to deliver your letter to me. This will acknowledge receipt of that letter which, since it was marked "personal and confidential," was not opened until June 19.

The implication is that Miss Graham didn't know of its contents until June 19. Of course, the contents had been discussed with her by phone on June 15 when the call was made to Newfoundland, but that is irrelevant. It goes on:

Similarly, I acknowledge receipt of a copy of the same letter sent registered mail to St. John's, Nfld. In addition, I have also two affidavits, one by Dr. Ferrie and the other signed by three people, in regard to sponsorship of children from Bangladesh for adoption by a group of nine couples.

From your local Children's Aid Society I understand that they are prepared to undertake a home study with a view to adoption, as they would be prepared to do for any citizen in their county who has a legitimate interest in providing a home for children in need.

I cannot accept the information sent by Mrs. Johnston, but must rely upon the home study and recommendations of the Children's Aid Society. When this is received we will provide you with a general statement indicating the approval or otherwise of your application for adoption. The other couples to whom Mrs. Ferrie refers in her letter of June 14 have each been in touch with me and will receive, or have already received, replies to their inquiries. I can appreciate your very real concern for the plight of the children in Bangladesh, and can assure you of our interest in assisting you when the federal authorities have clarified for us the avenues that are open for the admission of foreign-born children into Canada.

Then comes the copy of the statement from Rene Brunelle, because on June 19 Rene Bru-

nelle, knowing of the hunger strike—or maybe he didn't know of the hunger strike—but clearly knowing that the pressure was on from all over the province, issued a statement saying that he was now ready to proceed with international adoptions of this kind, and in a sense you clarified the undertaking that you had made on May 2.

On June 26, 1972, Betty Graham wrote the Ferries again, telling them about Hassan Uzzeman, the secretary to the Minister of Social Welfare in Dacca, and saying that the government of Bangladesh," having just agreed in principle to the adoption by foreign nationals of certain Bangladesh children"—it is fascinating how an agreement which had been reached some time earlier and had been known of and circulated some time earlier, emerged publicly only after enormous pressure was applied—and the implication is that guidelines are being prepared. It says:

In your letter to Mr. Uzzeman, the purpose of your inquiry should be stated and a request made for information about the guidelines currently being prepared and the next step to be taken. When the ministry in Dacca responds and outlines the conditions and guidelines, both the Canadian immigration authorities and ourselves will carry out our respective responsibilities.

Then suddenly, on June 26, 1972, there comes another "To whom it may concern" letter, saying:

Dr. and Mrs. Robert K. Ferrie, 3139 Princess Blvd., Burlington, Ont., have in their care a son of Dr. Ferrie's former marriage, born in March, 1967, and their daughter, born in September, 1971. In the opinion of their local Children's Aid Society they are a family acceptable for the adoption of one or two infants under the age of one year from Bangladesh.

I don't know how what happened. I am not quite sure what went on. It was absolutely unacceptable a week before, and then enormous pressure is applied and then, suddenly again, there comes a letter giving the adoption approval.

Presumably, the home study that couldn't be done was done in the interim, although I presume that on June 17, the Ferries did leave for Bangladesh and this letter, therefore, arrived after they had left.

Mr. Chairman, can I tell you of a mystery which to this day is not solved? I gather that just as the Ferries were leaving, Mrs. Mander —I see this in front of me now and I am sorry that I have neglected it—Mrs. Mander

of the Children's Aid Society informed the Ferries of approval on June 22, so I guess that's the day they left or very nearly the day that they left—although I point out to you that it damn near took a hunger strike and a lot of publicity before the approval could be given.

And then a strange sequence of events occurred. The Ferries were off in Bangladesh, bringing kids back to Quebec and Ontario. The Bangladesh authorities said they could take 15 children. All of them were medically approved by Dr. Ferrie, and all of them were released.

The Canadian High Commission in New Delhi Telexed to Ottawa, requesting permission to issue entry visas into Canada. A Telex was sent from Ottawa by Mr. Grimars, who was the immigration official in charge of the Bangladesh project. In this Telex, it was stated that all families had received permission from their respective directors of child welfare for the entry of their children into Canada except the Ferries. The Telex clearly stated—"Ferries' approval cancelled." And on June 26 there had been a letter from Betty Graham saying that the family was acceptable for adoption. A Telex went to Bangladesh saying—"Ferries' approval cancelled."

Now the Ferries believe—who knows, you know; I gather that they feel they can bring people from the federal department who will attest to it—that the fact of approval having been mailed to them was never conveyed appropriately and that the federal department was somehow working under the misapprehension that the Ferries were not to be approved.

They requested special dispensation from the federal Minister of Immigration, Hon. Bryce Mackasey, and again to his credit he granted it immediately and the Ferries' two children and the other children came to Canada. They arrived in July.

The Ferries were still trying to adopt children from Vietnam. They continued to get mail from Miss Betty Graham about the difficulties in getting adoption home studies in. She points out—and she's right as you can appreciate—a considerable responsibility is involved in such home studies, adoption studies, and it is the children who will be most adversely affected if the proposed adoption placements break down.

I don't know whether any of the adoption placements have broken down. My impression is that none of them save and those adverse effects are difficult to judge. The child's life was saved. If the adoption place-

ment breaks down, it seems somewhat a lesser adverse effect. Hopefully, an alternative placement can be made, but the difficulty in receiving approval for the home adoption study for Vietnam persisted.

Robert Ferrie wrote a lengthy letter then—I am not going to read it all—to Mr. McClellan of the Children's Services Division in January of 1973 saying, in part:

Dear Mr. McClellan:

In early December of 1972 when we still had not yet received the written approval on our home adoption study regarding our two Vietnamese children, we approached Miss Graham's office to inquire about the delay. We were told that Miss Graham had written to the Halton County Children's Aid Society in November of 1972 about this home study, which was requested as early as October, 1971, and had been completed as early as September, 1972. Miss Graham pointed out that my wife was apparently pregnant and that the Children's Aid Society might perhaps want to reassess our family. With regard to the problems that have thus been created for the completion of our adoption of these two Vietnamese children, I am writing to you today so that you will already know the basic details involved before we meet on Thursday, Jan. 11.

I gather a meeting must have taken place and the details were set out. Dr. Ferrie says in the course of his letter:

Both children are legally already ours as they are adopted by proxy according to Vietnamese law. On the basis of this legally completed procedure, the agent through whom we are working received the birth certificate and orphanages' releases as early as the beginning of August, 1972, with the request that the provincial child welfare department should kindly furnish the statement approving the family so that the Vietnamese government can issue the passport and the exit visa.

We have not only purchased our farm because of the large family we are hoping to raise, but we have actually decorated and furnished two rooms for our two children from Vietnam.

Meanwhile Tien and Chien are in an orphanage of which we know a great deal. It subsists on a bare minimum, and we have been collecting money for it on several occasions. Both children are missing school, and Tien is missing out on the absolutely essential orthopaedic treatment for his leg.

The most important fact, of course, is that they are actually legally Tien and Chien Ferrie, because the adoptions have in fact been completed according to Vietnamese law. My wife's pregnancy is, as one expects from responsible adults, planned and welcome. It is our wish to have a family and we are building up in this way and at such timed intervals as the children happen to appear. As we are both psychologically well equipped to look after Asian children, having a background of a great deal of experience with India, and as we are financially and physically in a position to look after a large family, it can hardly be possible to raise questions regarding our adoption of Tien and Chien. As we have, furthermore, been twice approved by the Ontario child welfare department it should be abundantly clear that any further delay merely means unnecessary suffering for two children in whose best interests it obviously is to join our family immediately.

On Jan. 17, 1973, Betty Graham issued a statement saying that her branch had no objection to the presence of the Bangladesh children in the Ferrie's home, which was a very fortunate thing indeed since they had been in the home since July 19. She said:

We have today informed the immigration division in Hamilton that we have no objection to the transfer of the named children from Bangladesh into your home in Ontario.

That was on Jan. 17. On Jan. 26, 1973, Betty Graham wrote to the Department of Manpower and Immigration as follows:

Re Chien, no surname, born Dec. 28, 1965, Saigon, Vietnam; and Tien, no surname, born August 1, 1967, Saigon, Vietnam: Further to our letter of Oct. 18, 1972, we would inform you that we are not in a position to approve of the above children being admitted to the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. Ferrie because of the lack of a favourable report from the Children's Aid Society. The couple's solicitor, Mr. Irving Copeland has indicated to us that he understands the children have been adopted by the Ferries according to the laws of Vietnam, but he has been unable to provide any confirmation.

Well, that is quite unbelievable. On Jan. 16 you approve of the adoption of two Bangladesh children; and on Jan. 27 you disapprove of the adoption of two Vietnamese children.

I am going to stop the Ferries' case at this point. They got their two Vietnamese chil-

dren, Mr. Chairman. They got their two Vietnamese children because they went to bat publicly for their civil rights in Ontario.

They were subjected to the most incredible harassment. Legal documents were required of them which the government of Vietnam, other provincial jurisdictions, and the judges in Ontario's courts normally waive under a situation of this kind of duress.

Let me point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that section 85 of the Child Welfare Act would perfectly allow those Vietnamese children to come to Ontario and to be accepted in Ontario. I spoke to their lawyer this morning. To this day they are still trying to get authenticated legal documentation to satisfy the authorities, even though the lawyer travelled to Washington to see the first consul of the Vietnamese embassy and to ask him whether the photostated documents from Vietnam were valid. He said they certainly were valid, and now the Ferries are searching for the originals somewhere in Vietnam to satisfy bureaucracy everywhere.

I don't know how long it went on. I guess, Mr. Minister, it was Apr. 5 when the letter was written and it was sent to you, to Bob Nixon and myself. It was raised in the Legislature—The press climbed aboard it—and Lo and behold, within a matter of a couple of weeks, the children were freed to come to Ontario.

It just can't work that way. You can't work international adoptions on the basis of pressure. You can't suddenly send Helen Allen and Mrs. Leach off to Vietnam on the basis of pressure.

There is a funny little finale to all of this. Rene Brunelle sent a letter to Mrs. Helke Ferrie, after this extraordinary correspondence with the branch, the minister and all of his aides, dated May 14, 1973. I'm sure Mr. Minister, you didn't know you were signing it. In fact, it is clearly a stamped signature, but it's Rene Brunelle. You said:

Dear Mrs. Ferrie:

Let me take this opportunity to extend my personal congratulations and best wishes to you on acquiring your Canadian citizenship. I am particularly pleased that you have made a special effort to meet the formal requirements of citizenship in our country and have gained in a very personal and meaningful way the unique understanding of what it means to be a Canadian.

I presume that is one letter you would wish to have added a postscript to, had the total irony been known to you in advance.

Now, I'm going to make some concluding remarks, and then if we want to do battle on this, I'm more than happy, because I've left out much more than I've said.

I believe these people, Mr. Chairman—and the minister, and the deputy and anybody else who cares to know—I believe these people. I think I told you last night that if it happened in one case, in the Ferries' case alone, I would've thought; well, you have a relentlessly driving emotional force. Maybe there are some acerbic moments, maybe there are personality confrontations, and maybe it breaks down.

But I don't get that sense at all. When I read these letters from the Wolseys, the Creelmans, the Morris', the Marshalls and from the Jamiesons; and from half a dozen other files I have in my office—but which I'm afraid to use for fear of being pilloried by the committee—when I read the letters, they are from intensely intelligent and sensitive people who can't all be wrong. They can't all be wrong.

And what is the story that each and everyone of them conveys?

Number one, they convey a story of misrepresentation whenever they made calls, either to children's aid societies, or especially to the child welfare branch.

Number two, they convey a story of efforts made to deter them from what they felt to be a legitimate and human response to the situation.

Number three, they received mis-statements of fact, like the mis-statements of fact about the orphanages in Vietnam, which were then followed by: "We very much regret that your concern for children cannot be satisfied through such a foreign adoption."

Well it could be satisfied through such a foreign adoption! And you don't make that kind of categorical statement to people in the process of seeking assistance from government.

All of them were forced to deal with an administration which was unresponsive, from whom they could not get letters replied to in time, from whom they could not get telephone calls answered in time, from whom they could not get correct and adequate information. All were forced to move for recourse outside their own grouping. Many were forced to go to cabinet ministers or other members; many were forced to go to the press; many were forced to resort to extremes of behaviour in order to get their wish.

I point out to you further, Mr. Chairman, that all were subjected to an insufferable

bureaucratic merry-go-round—insufferable, intolerable.

The attitude that should have been conveyed to those people from day one was: "It's going to be tough because these things aren't easy. These are war-torn countries. But look, your motives are good. It is a hell of a decent, human inclination you have. We want to give you every possible encouragement, so we're clearing the decks for action and we will clear out the debris and we will make it possible for those children to come here if that is humanly possible."

But that wasn't the response at all. The response was a most extraordinary legalese and all the refinements of jargon which run counter to every human sensibility. And that's not fair. It's just not fair. That's not the way you deal with these people with that kind of vested emotional interest in what they're trying to effect.

I want to point out to the minister that his directives, whether wittingly or unwittingly, were not adhered to. And I want to point out to him that the only concessions that were made were made by force, were made by pressure. And I want to point out to him that on one day a response would be of one kind, and on another day a response would be of another kind; and that there was never adequate explanation for the change of mind. And I want to point out to him that people were shuttled from one level of institution and agency, to another level of institution and agency in a frantic, desperate effort to seek results—results which forever eluded them until they were forced to extremes.

It is a shabby episode in the history of the Ministry of Community and Social Services in this province. And even if these letters don't speak eloquently for themselves—they are sufficient. Even if one can cavil about section 31 of the Immigration Act; or section 85 of the Child Welfare Act; or just when and on what date an international authority passed an adoption law; or whether International Social Services is better than Families for Children; or which government was prepared to deal with which agency—all the cavilling in the world, all of the gratuitous self-defences and self-justification in the world doesn't compensate for the way the parents involved were dealt with. It doesn't compensate for the way they experienced the conduct of this ministry. It doesn't compensate for the apparent discrepancy between child welfare and indifference to children.

I have no reason to believe that this is true in the case of adoptions generally. I

have reason to believe otherwise. I've reason to believe that Ontario's adoption record, in terms of Ontario children, is first rate. But I know that it is true in the case of these international adoptions. And when people are feeling so vulnerable, and so anxious and yet so single-minded; to be treated with such a wall of bureaucratic indifference and obstructionism seems to me to—well, I don't want to bring myself to convey it as strongly as I feel; I think you're getting it from me anyway—seems to me to amount to a default so great that the minister should be looking at things very, very carefully within the operations of his ministry. He should make sure that what he, as a minister, feels, everybody else understands; and that somewhere the messages, the policy and the directives don't get undermined as they do down the line.

That's all I wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, and relatively speaking, I have confined myself to brevity.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, first I wish to commend the leader of the NDP for his very comprehensive research in this very important subject matter. I can well understand and share his concern for international adoptions. As the hon. member has said, he has visited many of these countries himself and he is probably more familiar than any of us, or most of us, in this matter.

I would like to say to him that he has underlined and referred to specific cases. I wish to say to him, through you, Mr. Chairman, that he mentioned just in closing, I think, that he would be prepared to do battle on any of these cases. I concede, Mr. Chairman, his debating skill and also how articulate he is and I have no intention of debating these matters with him. I would say that every case he brought forward has been resolved; except maybe the Marshall case, Mr. Chairman. I am not familiar with the Marshall case. Today was the first time I had heard of it. But every case that he brought forward today has been resolved. True, after quite some length of time, but they have been resolved.

Mr. Lewis: I think the Marshall case may have been resolved, too. I don't know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would also like to say that a new policy directive has been implemented. The events in the cases that he has outlined so well are regrettable. But as I have said, the families involved now have their children and I am sure that the mem-

ber will see in this fact some evidence of a change in policy. This change, taken together with some other initiatives, demonstrates our determination to use all of our resources to help those people who chose to share their homes and family life.

This change in policy direction will be continuing, and it is characteristic of the policy review which will be more and more evident as the reorganization of the ministry proceeds. It was mentioned during the debate on our task force recommendations—the reorganization will be implemented. There will be decentralization and the regions themselves will have more authority in local decisions.

I can see little use in examining each case in detail, as they have been resolved. I think it would be just adding to the suffering of these families if we were to deal case by case. Instead, I wish to reassure the members here that we have taken the necessary steps to facilitate future international adoptions of this nature and to prevent the type of cases that were so well documented by Mr. Lewis.

And flowing out of our new policy was the initiative this summer to establish a linkage in South Vietnam and to ease the communication problems—and there are some, Mr. Chairman—for families which wish to bring children from that war-torn country. I would like sometime to send to Mr. Lewis a report that was prepared by Mrs. Leach, who is here today—she is the co-ordinator of our adoptions—and Miss Helen Allen, who is well known as the author of "Today's Child." This is a very good report and it outlines some of the problems encountered in that country.

We also made public this information as a result of the visit to South Vietnam. We sent it to all the Children's Aid Societies throughout Ontario. I would also like to mention, Mr. Chairman, that there are some complex legal problems, and I won't attempt to deal with them. However, if it is the wish of the committee, Mr. Douglas Rutherford, our legal solicitor, is here and he could describe the really complicated legal problems that we encountered. There were some delays that were beyond our scope.

At the same time, we strongly and publicly urge that the provinces and the federal government work out new policies which hopefully can become standard across the country and which will serve as a basis for international adoption procedures and laws. I don't need to mention that there is a lot of interest today in Ontario and in other provinces about international adoptions.

I mentioned this in Quebec City this year—I think it was on Sept. 10 and 11—where there was a provincial conference of all welfare ministers. And I submitted a paper and last week—or not last week but a few weeks ago in Ottawa; this was the federal-provincial conference with the same welfare ministers in conjunction with the federal minister and his officials—this position paper was accepted, and as a result a special study group was established in order to have standard procedures for international adoptions.

Mr. Chairman, those are my remarks; and as I said I think that it would not serve too many purposes to deal specifically with each case. If it is the wish of the committee, we are prepared to do so. We have each case documented, but I would hope that we wouldn't spend all our time in things that are *passé* and we should look to the future.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I am not easily bought off. On the other hand, I do not wish to prolong if I catch the spirit of what the minister is saying, and I think I understand what he is saying. I raise all this with a certain, in a sense a certain reluctance. It takes me back many years to raise individual cases, and obviously I would not have done so if the material had not been gathered with the approval of the families involved.

I know the legal complexities, both because I have read the material and because I know of Mr. Rutherford's endless conversations with Mr. Irving Copeland, who has acted as the international lawyer for many of the families involved, and I understand some of the difficulties.

I never thought them to be insurmountable and I appreciate Mrs. Leach's trip and I appreciate Helen Allen's trip, and if it signifies a change in direction, then I welcome it, because in total we are not talking about many children. We will never be talking about many from such countries or such situations, let's face it.

I don't know whether International Social Services is the agency which should be chosen. I have my doubts. It is an absolutely quintessential establishment agency, typical of those that might be chosen. But if it is the feeling that that's what it should be, then I accept that as well by people who are knowledgeable in the field. And if the minister meant what he said about a Canadian-wide policy, Mr. Brunelle, then I accept that in good faith as well.

Can I make one parting point, and then you can go on and complete your estimates after this very wearying time, just on this

subject? All the protocols in the world, all the regulations in the world, all the affirming of procedures in the world, will not alter some of the underlying attitudes which serve to distort those protocols, regulations and procedures, if they are permitted by the ministry. And that's what's at stake, and that's why I raise the issue.

I raise the issue not to demonstrate its complexity and not because the families involved have a lust for beatification in Hansard, but because it is important for the minister to recognize that we are dealing here not just with the difficulties of laws but with the difficulties of those who administer the laws.

And would that your words apply to the human intervention as much as they do to the statutory intervention. I just urge you not to lose sight of that in your dealing with Children's Aid Societies around the province and in your dealings within the ministry; that the attitudinal thing is what is at the heart of it and that these have been resolved only with immense anguish on the part of the families involved; and no family should ever again, in the Province of Ontario, be subjected to that kind of prolonged anguish for no legitimate reason whatsoever.

If that happens, if you can avoid that, then we need debate this subject no further and I will then abide by whatever laws you are able to construct and whatever your adoption service is able to effect. I have talked to you today and last night about attitudes rather more than I have about statutes.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, please.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I have nothing further on this particular item. I might point out to the minister that as a result of this information and the information he has had before, perhaps he ought to exercise a great deal more care about any letters produced either for his signature or going out under a stamped signature—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I have no stamped signature.

Mrs. Campbell: Then I have to say he should exercise great care about the letters which he signs, notwithstanding the fact that undoubtedly his correspondence is very heavy.

Mr. Lewis: No stamped signatures?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I do not have a stamped signature.

Mr. Lewis: Is this real? Is it yours? I will show it to you. I don't really care, but—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Unless someone has made a stamp, but to my knowledge I have no—

Mr. Lewis: Someone has made a stamp without you knowing it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is possible.

Mr. Lewis: Have you looked at your cheques? That, sir, is a stamp—or a pen that leaks.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I believe that's my signature. I have no rubber stamps, Mr. Chairman. I have all my staff here—

Mr. Lewis: I'll accept that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and I say sincerely that I do not have a rubber stamp.

Mr. Laughren: We know you don't.

Mr. Lewis: No, no. You are a rubber stamp; not that you have a rubber stamp.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, please.

Mrs. Campbell: Are there no further speakers on this item; because I am not prepared to speak again now. I commend the leader of the New Democratic Party for the way in which he has produced the documentation, and I am sure I share with him in my concern for the testimony, if you like, which he has given here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: I have no further comments except to add that in listening to what the leader of the NDP said and in listening to the letters, there seemed to be absolutely nothing humane about them. They were cold, lacking in expression, and—I will just leave it at that because I don't want to get carried away on what I would like to say; but it has left me cold that when dealing with human beings we could reach that level.

Mrs. Campbell: One gets the same letters, whether it is an international adoption or a Canadian adoption.

Mr. Chairman: We will now proceed with item 2, children and youth institutions.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, again I will follow my procedure and point out that the branch's objective and purpose is to achieve a satisfactory level of personal and social functioning for those children and

youths who cannot live at home, by helping voluntary groups develop and maintain residential and related facilities.

The specific objective of this activity is to provide residences for troubled and retarded children and youths. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that this is one area which probably causes more heartache, particularly through the courts, than any other single item, because there are not sufficient homes for children. In particular, you must be aware that in the Metropolitan Toronto area at least one badly needed home for girls has closed, and that the Rev. Mr. King, who started homes for girls as a result of a good deal of expressed concern on behalf of the courts and because of his experience in homes for boys, was having great difficulty in keeping one small home going.

The attitude in this ministry, it seems to me, is very like that in the Correctional Services group homes. You analyse the number of boys going through a court or requiring assistance. You analyse the number of girls that are required and you come up with a mathematical answer, without taking into consideration what has been proved by agencies and all sorts of disciplines—that it is more difficult to operate homes for girls than for boys.

They are more expensive by reason of the more intensive care required. I am sure there isn't a judge who wouldn't say that girls who go before the courts, for example, are infinitely more damaged than boys by the very nature of the cases that come before the courts. Consequently they need a far more intensive approach than do boys. I am not suggesting in this that one should not be concerned about the boys, but I am suggesting that you cannot, again, apply mathematics to the provision of care for girls.

I have, in approaching this particular vote, been rather torn, because I feel I have to give you one or two examples. Yet they are examples of cases which were before the courts and in doing so I have to be most cautious that I do not say anything which could identify a child publicly.

There is one case that stands out in my mind of a child of 14 who had been prostituting in this city; who had been trained in the skills by a common-law father; who was retarded; and who had physical disabilities. The struggle to find accommodation for that child short of a training school was one of the greatest anguish that one could possibly conceive.

It was obvious that the child could not return to the home environment; at least it

seemed so. There was no home that could take this child. I telephoned to Dr. Naomi Rae Grant and asked what she was prepared to do with her facilities for this child, and I was asked the question: "You say this child is retarded; could you tell me, Judge Campbell, is she mentally retarded? Is she emotionally retarded? Or is she environmentally retarded?"

I replied: "You have to be kidding."

As a result of this situation, and with the concern and co-operation of our clinic at 311 Jarvis St., this child was kept in a detention home until we could painstakingly find some place for her. In the final analysis, what had to happen—at least it was the only thing we could find to do—was the child went to Galt for three days with the specific understanding that she would go from thence to a mental hospital which had youth facilities as part of its function.

I say that this may be an extreme case, but it is happening all too often in this metropolitan area. I again cannot speak with authority for what is happening anywhere else. These young people, in my view, in many cases shouldn't find their way into training schools, but there simply aren't adequate facilities for them in any other area. These girls are very disturbed in many cases. The Children's Aid Societies, whether it is because of lack of proper financing or not, cannot find homes for many of these young people.

I don't know what your solutions are, but again it appeals me to set out these broad objectives in the fashion in which they are set out, as though one were saying that this is what is being done, rather than that, please God, sometime soon it will happen.

One new home did open, and I haven't had yet the result of that experience. Perhaps it may seem a funny statement to many hearing it, but in one case the Children's Aid Society managed to get someone who professed to be dedicated to the care of children. She was a trained social worker. She went to one of their homes, saw the children, called a taxi cab and hasn't been seen since.

I don't think you have any right at all to have this kind of a function without expressing a much deeper concern, financially and otherwise, to fulfil the objectives and purposes that you outline here.

I recognize the fact that it is not often that your ministry meets with those dealing with children who are in need of protection, rather than being juvenile delinquents. Perhaps you could sit down and discuss the problem with

judges. I was offended by the statement that there were these seminars in which one hoped to educate judges. I will tell you now that they can educate your ministry in a very real, practical and case-work sense.

I don't know what further I can say. I have been rather amazed in the other vote that one seemed to be talking about older children. Our experience, when I was last in the court, was that our concerns really were around the nine to approximately 14-year-old child.

This older age group is new to me and I would like to have some further information about this age grouping. I would like to understand if I have been mistaken about the matter of group homes under Correctional Services. Do I understand correctly from this that you do have some function in this area, that you refer to it as assisting troubled children, and I would like to know what your function is with the group-home programme?

I am aware of the fact that their group homes started under the aegis, as it were, of the mental health group. I had thought that they funded it

I would like to hear from you on that particular situation. I say to you that the effect of this devastating lack of facilities is something that you will live to rue, and so will we all; not only in the loss of services of people who might help, but in the loss of the very children your ministry purports to serve.

I think, Mr. Minister, I have said about all that I can say. I find it difficult, when one deals with church groups or with any other group, to understand why they are so anxious to provide this facility for boys and not for girls. I think it again goes back to your funding policy, because they simply can't live within the limitations, or so they advise me, in providing for girls.

It is rather interesting that in these new projects we have maternity homes for teen-aged girls. It seems to me that perhaps it wouldn't be such a bad thing to have some homes before they get to be in need of these particular facilities. Again, it goes to the whole question of the lack of concern for prevention of problems in these children. I would like some comments on this.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I will just say a few words briefly, and then ask Mr. Eberlee to answer. I appreciate what the hon. member has said, especially from her knowledge on the bench. I would like to mention that I have had the opportunity of visiting several homes; for instance the

House of Concord, north of the city of Toronto. At that time, several judges were on the board of directors and they are doing tremendous work in the rehabilitation of our youth.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right; that's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Many of you are familiar with the boys' home in Sudbury. Rev. Brian McKee said the need is great, and it seems that it is increasing considerably for more homes of this type. As you know, we do fund them, as far as capital is concerned, under the Charitable Institutions Act, but our grants are limited. The Ministry of Health is also responsible for children with behavioural problems. Maybe Mr. Eberlee—

Mrs. Campbell: I don't find them taking that responsibility either, Mr. Minister. I think the response, to my desperate concern, indicates the degree of responsibility I think they are showing for retarded children, and that is also your responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely the retarded, but for those with behavioural problems, I believe that the Ministry of Health has—I don't know whether it's the main responsibility, we have responsibility also; there is shared responsibility.

Mrs. Campbell: But do you break down retardation into sections according to whether they are mentally retarded or—what were the others?—emotionally retarded or environmentally retarded? Do you carve these children up between ministries on that basis? Or do you just accept a psychiatrist's statement that a child is retarded?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well Mrs. Campbell, we do look after those who are in need. But the funding? My understanding is that the Ministry of Health funds, for instance Warrendale, which is mainly for young people—

Mrs. Campbell: Not Warrendale.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Brown's Camps, Browndale; for those who have behavioural problems.

Mr. Martel: Why is there a limit on the number of young people who will be sent to Brown's Camps?

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): That would be a question for the Minister of Health (Mr. Potter).

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Mr. Eberlee or Mr. McLellan, would either of you enlarge and expand on this?

Mr. Eberlee: As the minister has indicated, we share, in a sense, a broader programme with Health and with Correctional Services. Our own programme this year is rising, in monetary terms by roughly 45 per cent—from an expenditure of \$5.4 million in 1972-1973 to \$7.6 million this year. There has been a fairly rapid expansion in facilities that we are supporting. In 1972 there were 128 homes of various kinds; this year—

Mrs. Campbell: Would you, in answering, break it down between male and female.

Mr. Eberlee: I will have to ask Mr. Magder to do that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Magder is the director of our children's institutions branch.

Mr. Eberlee: This year there are 175 that we are supporting. There is no question that this programme is going to be growing quite rapidly. There is also in prospect a closer tying together of our parts of the programme, Health's part of the programme and Correctional Services' part of the programme. And of course you are familiar with the proposed transfer of responsibility for the retarded from Health to this ministry. Perhaps Mr. Magder could provide some breakdown in the male-female ratio and on the ages of the young people.

Mr. E. Magder (Director, Children's Institutions): Mr. Chairman, probably the greatest demand for beds is in the older teenage area. We obviously have not provided enough capacity for that demand, but we did provide 127 beds during this period for teenagers.

Mrs. Campbell: What period?

Mr. Magder: The year 1972-1973. I am afraid I can't tell you how many of those beds were for girls, but one of the problems we have there is that the sponsoring corporations which operate these homes are not generally happy about giving service to girls. That is a problem.

Mrs. Campbell: Then I am confirmed in what I am saying.

Mr. Magder: Yes, that is an area we will have to attempt to influence.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, but what is the division doing about it?

Mr. Magder: Well, we are giving priority to that area wherever we can. For example, Big Sisters have started a new programme for disturbed girls and we have given priority to that.

Mr. Martel: How much does the ministry fund the Big Brothers? I understand it doesn't fund them one iota.

Mrs. Campbell: Big Brothers doesn't have a residential programme, to my knowledge.

Mr. Martel: No, but it's just that in the preventive aspects that Big Brothers are involved in, people from the ministry are in fact involved with them. But when it comes to providing any of the wherewithall with which to assist, I understand that Big Brothers do not get one cent of assistance. Not a cent. And that's a preventive service that would not be costly.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, can we hold this down? Unless Mrs. Campbell is prepared to yield the floor, you'd better save that for your—

Mr. Martel: It was just that one point.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that is correct. Big Brothers does get, I think, something on a fee-for-service basis from Metro; but apart from that—

Mr. Martel: Nothing from the ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: Could we hear, perhaps, how many homes for girls have disappeared in this period of time.

Mr. Magder: None have disappeared, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: That is not, with respect, true. One that I'm aware of closed last year in Metropolitan Toronto. It created tremendous problems for the Metro Children's Aid, because they suddenly had to take these girls out and try to fit them in somewhere else. If you're not aware of it, I'd really like to know why.

I don't like labouring this boy/girl thing, but their need is greatest.

Mr. Eberlee: There is a fourth partner here as well, and that is the Children's Aid Societies which have been running some of them. Could you give us the name of that organization?

Mrs. Campbell: I could check on it. Yes, I have it in my files.

Mr. Eberlee: It just may not be one that is under our part of the programme.

Mrs. Campbell: That, of course, could be, because they have been forced to do a good deal on their own with meagre funds. I'm

glad that you recognize the fact, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Eberlee: Well one can't sit in the ministry without always wishing there were more funds, but I think that's true of every ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: But in the cases where a child is troubled, a child is having problems, you very often get to a section 8 application, by reason of the very definition of it, by a Children's Aid Society, that there is no other facility in the community that can take this child. When judges try to break that down and try to refer to various homes, the answers come back that they are not available. They can't overcrowd them or they are going to lose a group of girls as a result of trying to place one.

Now what is the policy of this ministry in a thrust to overcome this particular problem?

Mr. Eberlee: I suppose in a very general way the policy is to continue developing this programme as rapidly as the funds provided to us will permit.

Mrs. Campbell: You mean as rapidly as someone comes forward with an idea for opening one?

Mr. Eberlee: To promote the establishment and to foster an interest in the establishment across the province of facilities; to tie our programme and the other allied programmes in the other ministries together as much as possible.

Mrs. Campbell: Now, for instance when I was in the courts there was a man who was opening a place up in the north. It looked to me to be a very beautiful place and he came down to talk to us about this placement; and it was a case that the Children's Aid Society could not approve it until there had been some experience of it. I'm wondering what you do about seeking out these places? There are certainly private areas which have been doing a very good job and they are threatened with closure because they cannot fund them. I think there's too much sitting in an office and not really looking at the needs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, I do think that we are well aware of the need.

Mrs. Campbell: All right then, what are you doing about it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mrs. Campbell, I was just asking what is the average cost,

and it varies between \$12 to maybe \$25 per day; it's about \$18 per day.

Mr. Martel: What does Boys' Town cost?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: Boys' Town costs how much per day?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The average per diem cost?

Mr. Martel: At Boys' Town, I am told, it is \$50 a day.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well it varies considerably. Some could be as high as \$50. It depends on the type of place.

Mr. Martel: Right, that is the show piece. That is the trouble.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And budget constraint is—

Mrs. Campbell: What is the cost of a child in detention? Or a child in a training school? Where are the priorities?

Mr. Martel: Punitive!

Mrs. Campbell: I happen to believe that, contrary to what some people believe, there are children who probably have to be in a training school. But that doesn't mean—really, I cannot understand the priorities at all that you wouldn't look more to having facilities where the kids could get help, where they can be protected from the pressures that are on them rather than in a training school setting or some other setting; if in fact in the opinion of the judges that child is not a child who wants, really, to be in a training school, but ought instead to be in a residential environment, in group home or whatever that provision is.

It is pretty intolerable to me that, rather than being able to place a child with a Children's Aid Society on a temporary wardship basis, to give them some opportunity to grow in that kind of a situation if they cannot be treated in their home—it is better that they be in that kind of an environment, at least as an effort, rather than first to place them in an environment where in lots of cases, in my view, we are further damaging those children.

Is there anybody in this great umbrella of government, in all these thinkers in this umbrella, that is able to look at the cost of maintaining a child in detention, the cost of maintaining a child in training school and

the cost of maintaining a child in a group home of one sort or another?

Mr. Eberlee: That subject has been reviewed just this past few months.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, what does the thinker tell me is the way to go about it?

Mr. Martel: He hasn't sorted out his thinking yet.

Mrs. Campbell: Who is it that is doing this thinking?

Mr. Eberlee: I'm sorry, I have been having difficulty coming to grips with your question.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, why are you? Because you know and I know that there are two thinkers supposedly dealing with this subject. One is the Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) and one is your ministry's provincial secretary. And never the twain shall meet, as far as I can see, in the way that government functions. But how do you get to the point where they do meet and think together; briefly but together?

Mr. Eberlee: Well I can't speak for how the ministers of the Crown operate, but there has been a task force on group homes, a joint task force—our ministry, Health, Correctional Services—and they went into the whole question of funding, financing. This is what I was referring to when I said in a general way earlier that one of the things facing us is closer liaison and a tying together and integration of these pieces of this programme.

Mrs. Campbell: Well now, was there one task force for all of this or was there a task force in each ministry?

Mr. Eberlee: No, this was a joint group—examined the problem of costs.

Mrs. Campbell: You know, Mr. Minister, people for ages have been getting PhD degrees, writing theses about aspects of poverty, aspects of the disadvantaged, aspects of all kinds, and not one darn thing has changed as a result of it.

I really cannot understand why you have to get into one task force after another. You know, when you are in a municipal government what they say is: "If you don't want to make a decision you send the matter to committee for study". And these task forces in this province, as far as I am concerned, are simply a way to diffuse or delay criticism, and I see nothing coming out of it.

Now if this is the case, when can we get the report and when can we get from the minister in the House recommendations to improve and reform this intolerable situation?

Mr. Eberlee: Well I think, Mrs. Campbell, that our basic problem here is to press forward with the kind of expansion that this programme has experienced in the last two years. Maintain that level of expansion, and do that with our colleagues in Health and in Correctional Services. We will then begin to make a real dent in solving the problem in providing enough facilities. There's nothing magic here. It's a question of providing an adequate number of facilities across the province. There are areas of the province where the facilities are rather spotty.

Mrs. Campbell: In my case I have to give my experience. It doesn't mean that I am not concerned with the rest of the province, but I speak from knowledge in the Metropolitan area. Correction officials came out with, I think, seven group homes in the initial stage—six for boys and one for girls—and the costs were treated on the same level. Does the task force look at such a thing as the additional cost of maintaining a home for girls over that required for boys, for the most part? Have you talked to anybody who knows about that? Are you aware that it costs more money to have a residential home for girls than it does for boys? Has that ever been brought to your attention?

Mr. Magder: Mr. Chairman, the per diem costs of homes varies considerably and it's very hard to pin it down as to whether it's because they're operated for girls or for boys.

Mrs. Campbell: Have you ever talked to the Rev. Mr. King?

Mr. Magder: I have.

Mrs. Campbell: And he hasn't pointed that out to you?

Mr. Magder: Not that I recall. He certainly said that girls are more difficult to care for, but not necessarily in the matter of cost.

Mrs. Campbell: Not capital costs but maintenance costs, because it takes almost a one-to-one relationship with girls—at least in an initial stage—according to all the people I've talked to; whereas boys can accommodate on the basis of several-to-one counselors.

Mr. Chairman, we have an agreement. We're going to try and finish these estimates

tonight. I don't want to labour the situation, but I do ask you that if you don't know the facts about it, that you would at least get the facts from people operating homes—Winchester Home for one; the one on Logan is another. There are a number of them with experience, and certainly it cannot be tolerated any more that judges have to be placed in this invidious position of no real facilities for these children.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel please.

Mr. Martel: I'll be brief, Mr. Chairman. Some things have been confirmed this afternoon, however. It was interesting to note that what I said last night about teenagers being ignored by the Children's Aid Societies has really been confirmed this afternoon. I'm not sure what that section of the Children's Aid Society Act is in terms of numbers, but it seems to me to be their obligation to involve themselves in the prevention and the care of teenagers. In fact, they are not doing so. Mr. Minister, I suggest rather strongly that you had better find out why they're not.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That the Children's Aid Societies—

Mr. Martel: The Children's Aid Societies are ignoring the top cases, by and large. Your representative said this afternoon that teenagers really only had 127 beds.

Mr. Eberlee: No, he said that was the expansion.

Mr. Martel: All right. Well, he did admit that certainly there wasn't enough placement for teenagers in the province. I'm saying that under the Children's Aid there is an obligation to look after the needs of teenagers and they are failing miserably. And I am suggesting to you, Mr. Minister, that you had better find out why they are reluctant to accept teenagers and take them in. As I said last night, they are hard, tough, costly cases; but they can't be ignored any longer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're meeting with them next Monday. There's a two-day meeting Monday and Tuesday with all the directors of the Children's Aid Societies, so—

Mr. Eberlee: We'll ask them if they are reluctant and why—

Mrs. Campbell: Could I say on this point—I have to say that that was not my experience in this area, Mr. Minister, and I couldn't sit idly by and hear that said.

Mr. Martel: Be that as it may, this is revealed in my conversations. A letter I received from some workers in the Children's Aid Society as late as today—as late as today—states that that area is being neglected badly.

The minister indicated that you know the magnitude of the problem. Could you tell me, in ball park figures, how many young people you think are out there? If you know the magnitude of the problem—who needs help and isn't receiving it? Do you have any idea at all? Ball park figures, I'm not going to hold you to it. Some educated guess.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That would be rather difficult.

Mr. Eberlee: That would be very difficult.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That would be very difficult, Mr. Chairman. You've seen the figures of those that we do—

Mr. Martel: Yes, that's what bothers me, Mr. Minister. I look at those figures on page 13 and I see under residences and children's institutions, total residents during the year, 1,324 male, 624 female; for a grand total of 1,948. Or if I look in residences for retarded children, it's very small.

If I look under charitable institutions for unmarried mothers, you have 13, which accommodated a total number of 322 girls last year. In fact, how many unmarried mothers' pregnancies were there, in the province? Do you have that statistic?

Mrs. Campbell: Are you talking about children or altogether?

Mr. Martel: Let's say 18 and under.

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Children's Services Division): I think, Mr. Chairman, it's relevant to point out that the homes for unmarried mothers have space, by and large. They are not crowded facilities. At the moment, in fact, the population is more on the down trend.

Mr. Martel: I understand that more and more girls are keeping their children and not giving them up to adoption, so in fact the trend should be the opposite if they are being fully utilized. Is there a reason why—

Mr. Eberlee: But they are not using these facilities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: They're remaining at home.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, in their own homes or apartments, or—

Mr. Eberlee: They are not using the facilities—

Mr. Martel: They are becoming a little more enlightened, you mean.

Mr. Eberlee: Accepted!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are various views on that—

Mr. Eberlee: I guess there are all kinds of views—

Mr. Martel: I realize some still aren't accepted, but those who have any common sense do recognize that a pregnancy could happen in any family, and therefore a more enlightened approach is taking place, thank God. I am sure no girl runs out to see if she can become pregnant. But if, when it occurs, you cast them aside, it seems to me to be irresponsible.

I want to get back to my original point, though. As I look over the various statistics here and the amount of money, then it's no wonder that Judge Goulard, out of frustration, took a two-year sabbatical to go to France to try and learn what's going on there—if anything.

It's no wonder Judge Campbell is frustrated; it's no wonder everyone I talk to tells me the supportive service is just not there for areas wherein you can put young people in trouble.

That's why I made fun of your estimates, Mr. Minister. I think it was in your opening statement—the fact that the funding doesn't really indicate that serious an attempt at prevention or rehabilitation—less than one-sixth of the budget.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't suppose this programme could be classified as a prevention programme, because it's something that operates after persons are no longer in their homes. The prevention programme is directed at keeping persons in their homes as much as anything.

Mr. Martel: Yes. I'm talking about the total—

Mr. Eberlee: Under the previous—

Mr. Martel: I'm talking about the total amount the ministry has allocated for all rehabilitation and prevention. It's a pretty minuscule figure, about \$80 million; that's for the crippled, the handicapped, for the Chil-

dren's Aid Societies and for this particular vote. The total amount is somewhere around \$80 million—or pardon me—

Mr. Eberlee: I think I would want to do a little research back in the office before I agreed with you completely.

Mr. Martel: Pardon me. It is about \$80 million. One can do it very quickly by just looking at the various votes, when we get them, to find out what you come to. It is not all that much, about a sixth of the budget. I think there's got to be a real attempt made.

Mr. Eberlee: Interim prevention from what, Mr. Martel? For instance, if we didn't pay family benefits allowances to retarded adults, those persons might not be kept in their homes, with their families, but they might be in the institutions at Orillia and Smiths Falls and so on. We could get into a wonderful semantic argument over what constitutes prevention.

Mr. Martel: Sure we could. If you are talking about for northern Ontario, you would find that Smiths Falls isn't even open. There is such a shortage of institutions. You seem as a government to have forgotten the needs of northern Ontario. Besides, the Sudbury area was designated as number one—

Mrs. Campbell: Training school!

Mr. Martel: —for mentally retarded. Yet you build a little mausoleum over in Sault Ste. Marie, although all the studies indicated that Sudbury had number one priority. There is still nothing there, so you take kids off to Smiths Falls.

You are involved to some degree along with Correctional Services in providing the service. I spoke to some social workers recently who visited that new showplace. Where is it, around Burlington?

Mrs. Campbell: In Oakville?

Mr. Martel: Right, Oakville. It is still designed on the old institution pattern, no matter how nicely you have coloured it up, when you start nailing beds to the wall, when you still have tables nailed to the wall and this sort of approach. Do you ever think you can take a child and divorce his immediate surroundings from the realities of life when he is being rehabilitated?

Mr. Eberlee: We think you are perhaps referring to the assessment centre—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Eberlee:—which is under the Ministry of Correctional Services.

Mr. Martel: Right, the assessment centre which is still a prison in its design.

Mr. Eberlee: But that's not covered under this estimate.

Mr. Martel: I know, but do you have any input? When you people have the social workers, do you have any input in any of the planning of buildings that doesn't make them appear to be a jail? Can I be any more blunt? The one in Sudbury is the same; beautiful, little houses and really something, except that everything is nailed to the wall. What does that do right away to people?

Mr. Eberlee: It is Correctional Services.

Mr. Martel: It is Correctional Services, too, but everything is nailed to the wall. You don't treat kids in a prison. You have got limits again. Maybe the answer to kids was in the select committee report of a number of years ago.

It ill behoves me to suggest another ministry, but I think part of the frustration has to be dealing with kids under this Act and this ministry, and kids under the care of the Ministry of Correctional Services. It is watered down.

You can really never get a handle on anything when you try to debate it, because you say that's not related. Yet what I say about correctional institutions pertaining to young people is all encompassing. Or then you are told it belongs to the Ministry of Health. I mentioned Brown's Camps where you have a ceiling put on the number of children who will receive treatment. But I'm told that's the Ministry of Health.

In God's name, we are talking about children who need help. It is so watered down and so all around the ball park that you really can't put your finger on it. Some of it comes under the Attorney General. What in hell's going on? Are you serious about meeting the needs of young people and how can you do it when you're watered down, and you're diluted so much as to become ineffective?

Mr. Eberlee: The only answer is for government to consist of one ministry. In organizing these things, they have to be broken down on some basis or other. It is regrettable that we can't speak for that particular institution in Oakville, but it just isn't part of our programme.

Mr. Martel: When you try to grapple with the problem of kids, it's a little bit here and a little bit there and a little bit here. You can't put it all together to discuss it, to try to resolve it; to put all the experts in the various departments in a room and say: "Okay, here it is. We're going to lock the door and we're not going to give you any food. You come out with some solutions that are going to be workable or you'll be on a hunger strike."

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, this is outside of this.

Mr. Martel: No, it's really not.

Mr. Chairman: You have made your point. You're getting repetitive. I'm sure the minister has the point.

Mr. Martel: I really apologize for that, for being repetitive.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we get back to it?

Mr. Martel: Right; in bits and pieces.

As I look over the figures here for residents in child institutions—and I don't want to appear to be a male chauvinist—but I look at the number of males being treated and the number being treated is double. It could be, from what the member for St. George said, that there aren't enough institutions for females. Or is it that there are problems, and are there studies to indicate why there is such a preponderance of males needing treatment as opposed to females?

Mr. Eberlee: Is it possible that males might need treatment more frequently than females? Do we dare concede that?

Mr. Magder: I am under the impression, Mr. Chairman, that males get into difficulty with the law and in other respects as well, a great deal more frequently than females.

Mr. Eberlee: That certainly is true in the statistics of the major crimes under the Criminal Code.

Mrs. Campbell: It's true of the experience in family courts but they usually get in for stealing a car or something. A girl gets in for something far more self-destructive as a rule. That's what I was trying to get at. You know, boys joy-ride.

Mr. Martel: Based on those figures, then, at what age level should there be more active treatment for young males? Is there anything that would indicate—

Mr. Magder: I think the problem here is that you treat the child, or the person, at the

stage when they present the problem. Before that it's rather difficult to identify what may be wrong with them.

Mr. Eberlee: But you do have a whole complex of services coming up through the school system. All are designed to identify the problems.

Mr. Martel: That's the problem—the school services. I spent eight years in the system. My colleague has spent all kinds of time. The services don't detect them.

Mr. Parrott: Did you only get to grade 12?

Mr. Martel: I didn't even get that far.

Mr. Parrott: Twelve years in the system?

Mr. Martel: I didn't even get that far.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Martel: It only took me that many years to get through.

Mr. Parrott: I'm sorry about that.

Mr. Martel: It only took me that long to get through. Some of you are a little slower.

Mr. Parrott: I see.

An hon. member: It's native intelligence; it shows.

Mr. Martel: It certainly doesn't really. In fact, some of the cuts, I'm told, this year because of budgetary constraints have been exactly in that field.

Mr. Eberlee: That's in the Minister of Education's estimates.

Mr. Martel: You try to discuss it to find out if, in fact, it is occurring and the deputy minister says: "The schools are working very strongly in that area." I suggest to you they are not.

Mr. Eberlee: But, Mr. Martel, this item doesn't purport to be anything more than a remedial programme.

Mr. Martel: Then I want to find out why we—

Mr. Eberlee: Performing a certain function, picking up people and dealing with them after certain events have, regretfully, taken place.

Mr. Martel: Then shouldn't the emphasis of government, the thrust of government, be before the crisis?

Mr. Eberlee: We've just finished one item, the child welfare vote, Children's Aid Societies, which is a programme directed toward that area; toward picking things up before they happen.

Mrs. Campbell: And it isn't.

Mr. Martel: My answer, Mr. Minister, after spending considerable time in this school system, is that it isn't being picked up there until it is a crisis situation and the youngster is in trouble. I might suggest—and I've suggested it to the Minister of Education on many occasions—they might just start to teach something in the teachers' colleges that would be helpful to aspiring teachers, because it just isn't there. It is a cop-out in totality—Mickey Mouse courses.

Mrs. Campbell: I wish you would at least look at your group homes as an area of prevention as well as for remedial purposes, because a home can have a preventive function, notwithstanding that something has gone wrong in the family home.

Mr. Eberlee: Oh yes, I understand.

Mrs. Campbell: I wish you wouldn't disavow it as a tool of prevention.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Well, I just want to say that it's time the government got serious and perhaps had better consider the recommendation of the select committee if we are ever going to cope with the problem adequately. I want to leave it at that, because we could go on all day on this.

In fact, though, I want to get into day nurseries and ask the minister, when it is my turn, if he phoned BC.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Mr. Parrott: Just a minute. We have been very patient this afternoon, Mr. Chairman, you must agree. I am aware of your deadlines too, but I think this is an area of a lot of interest, and it is agreed that it is a very great social concern.

There is a lady, and I am sure she wouldn't mind my using her name, a Mrs. Punter, in Windsor, who has spoken to our community on this subject. Do you recall, if I might ask, the name of her home? The reason I raise it is because—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: May I ask the name of the woman again, please?

Mr. Parrott: Mrs. Punter.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And you want the name of the home?

Mr. Parrott: She has a home for girls that was started previously and then ran into difficulties. She is a very dynamic person, but the point I am trying to come to is that she believes very strongly that you must not allow government to get complete control of that situation. We have heard that the number of cases is infinite and that you need a one-on-one situation; in other words, to deal with each of these as separate individuals and not on a mass basis. Then we think of our wealth in this province on one hand and yet there is the inability of government to deal on an individual basis.

I am wondering if I could get some response from you, Mr. Minister, or from your director, as to whether our thrust in the future is going to be to fund private institutions and allow the thousands of people out there who can get involved with individuals on a one-to-one basis, or whether we are going to talk about institutions. For what it is worth—and I am not sure whether I can get concurrence from anyone else, but I am certain from Mrs. Campbell's remarks that she was talking about that kind of individualized approach to people—I don't see the opportunity in many instances for government, because of the bureaucratic approach that it has of necessity to take, to do that kind of a job. I am wondering if your thrust is to be towards the role of private organizations and if you are going to encourage them with funds.

One of Mrs. Punter's classic remarks, which I am sure would satisfy my friend from Sudbury East, was that the amount of funds available to a girl on GWA immediately drove her back into the home. She had some other things to say which would substantiate that this is not the approach; therefore, she felt—and I would support her in her contention—that these funds be made available through homes such as her own, but on a very extended basis. I leave it at that, to be brief. Are you going in this direction or are you going to try to take an institutional approach?

She suggested very strongly that you can't deal with people in these homes when there are between 50 and 60 residents. You can't do it. You have got to talk in terms of 10, 15 or so. When the home is that size, you have got some things that you can do. One of the rules—the first rule of her home, she said—was that regardless of how a girl came in, she went upstairs and had a shower or a

bath; and when she came down, that girl was beautiful. It was a very touching moment, because she was trying to suggest that if you can view her as an individual you are ready to deal with her as a human being; that indeed she was beautiful. I don't think you can do that in an institution of 50 or 60 people. And I would very much like to have some thoughts in that regard.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I will ask either the deputy or Mr. McLellan to respond, but if I may refer to a visit I had about two weeks ago at the House of Concord north of here. Up until about two years ago they had boys only, and now they have boys and girls. They are doing remarkable work in the rehabilitation of these youngsters. And we do fund them—we do fund non-profit organizations.

Mr. Parrott: Yes I know, but is that going to be our thrust?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Parrott: I am sorry, Mr. Minister, but is that going to be our thrust, funding private institutions of a rather small type?

Mr. Eberlee: That is what this programme is all about. All the institutions are private. I see our records indicate that Mrs. Punter receives assistance through Leone House.

Mr. Parrott: Yes, that's correct.

Mr. Eberlee: It is a house accommodating eight girls over 16. All the institutions are of this order. I see one here that has 50 in it, but they run from eight up to, generally in the 18, 20, 25 area; and they are all operated by private agencies.

Mr. Parrott: What I am looking for is some assurance, and I think—

Mr. Eberlee: Not by the government itself.

Mr. Parrott: But is that going to be our thrust now and will it continue to be so? Do you support that concept that homes should not be too large, that they should be individualized and there be no institutional approach to this particular problem?

Mr. Eberlee: Exactly.

Mr. Parrott: I am very pleased to hear that—because I have to support some of the things that have been said on the other side in this regard.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Carried.

Mr. Parrott: Pardon?

Mr. Chairman: Nothing.

Mr. Parrott: You are being provocative, Mr. Chairman. I have come not to expect that from you.

Mr. Martel: When you start agreeing with the hon. member for Oxford, he starts to worry.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): The chair is beginning to worry.

Mr. Chairman: Do you wish to start item 3 or do you wish to leave it until we return at 8 o'clock.

Mr. S. B. Handleman (Carleton): Let's start out.

An hon. member: Five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3; Mrs. Campbell, please.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to first ask the minister if in the question of day nurseries he now has an announcement to make of a change in his regulations as they pertain to those who are on unemployment insurance? This was something which I understood he had under advisement and I would like to hear it now if there is a change.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Campbell brought this matter to our attention. You are referring to unemployment insurance—

Mrs. Campbell: The lack of exemption for people who are on unemployment insurance, because unemployment insurance is not treated as earnings.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. Mrs. Campbell brought this to my attention two or three weeks ago and it's a very good point. However, Mrs. Campbell, it's one that we cannot deal with directly ourselves within our ministry. In order to not lose assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan, we have to meet with Ottawa in order to obtain federal approval. This is my understanding—and I can be corrected.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I understand why? As I see it—perhaps it's simplistic—but a person on unemployment insurance is not in receipt of earnings and therefore they don't have the exemptions that others have, and it results in a charge to people in this category. It has resulted, in a lot of the cases, to a

charge of \$35 a month; it strikes me that this is ludicrous as a part of a programme.

Mr. McLellan: It is our understanding, Mr. Chairman, that under the Canada Assistance Plan, assistance programmes such as unemployment insurance have to be fully counted as income in order for us to share. We're planning to raise this with the federal government at an early meeting to attempt to have some revision, if possible, of their approach on that. As it stands now, the Canada Assistance Plan is part of it.

Mrs. Campbell: Is this related, may I ask, to day nurseries, or is there a more complex problem beyond that that I'm not aware of?

Mr. McLellan: It would relate to all of our sharing programmes in other areas as well.

Mr. Eberlee: This is the one place really where it—

Mr. McLellan: Where it has created difficulties, and as you point out it does create difficulties in certain cases.

Mrs. Campbell: May I speak to this item? I appreciate that the minister is going to bring this up with the federal authorities. I'm just sorry that it has to go to this length to achieve some kind of equity for people caught in that position.

Again, as I look at your objectives and purposes—I'm not going to read it all—they are to help low-income parents to take advantages of daycare services and to enable them to go to work, to help overcome the poverty cycle. If one looks at that alone, and again I go back to what I said in my opening remarks in general, I would like to see this ministry look at the question of day care as something which could be flexible, something which could give, if you like to the local municipalities, this thrust we've been talking about all along so there could be a variation in the services for children in this area.

For example, I query the necessity in all areas to establish what I call an institutional day nursery. I am looking to what I have read coming out of Sweden, for example; they seem to have led, as they have in so many other things, in this whole provision of services of this nature. Yet they and other countries are now beginning to say that day nurseries per se are not the total answer to the provision of care for children in these circumstances.

Again I go back to the project that I mentioned in opening, which struck all of us con-

cerned as having, I may say, perhaps a purely male-type logic in approach. That is why it isn't possible to take an area, as was done in the project in East York, and allow a mother or a father—either one or both—to make the decision that they would simply like to provide day care for children in the home of a neighbour.

Having in mind the cost of living, together of course with all the taxes that people have to pay by way of sales tax and everything else, and the limitations to the mother who

is prepared to accept children, there could be some provision in some such cases for subsidy to that mother so that we're not constantly trying to build or renovate churches or something to provide the institutional day nursery in a very unflexible, very rigid type of situation.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mrs. Campbell, it is past 6 o'clock; we will rise until 8 o'clock.

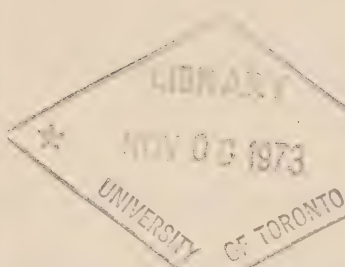
It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services**

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 23, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1973

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY
AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2503:

Mr. Chairman: The committee will please come to order. Before we commence, I want to make a very short announcement. After today, I understand there are 13 days in committee for the completion of estimates. If we do not complete these estimates tonight, we will meet tomorrow commencing at 10 a.m. and we'll continue until the estimates are completed, but not later than 6 p.m. tomorrow night. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Is the minister buying the booze after we get finished here?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): I don't think he can, on \$78 a month.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, you were speaking on day nursery services, vote 2503, item 3.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, sir. I think I was asking that there be a more flexible approach to this subject, and if anyone wants to get any of the material I don't think that the project by the Protestant Children's Homes in East York would be that outdated. I think it perhaps could be brought up to date with some observations.

The one thing I'd like to say is that when I chaired the mayor's war on poverty committee I think it was a surprise to every one of us, including those members of the trade unions who were present, that the sum and substance of the situation was that it was unanimously recommended that children should not be taken distances to their place of day care. Many of them had come with the idea that perhaps industry should be supportive of day care, but the consensus was that it was not in the best interests of the child to travel distances, that it should be looked after in the area of its own home.

It's for this reason that I feel it's important that we do try to look at other ways and means of providing this care. Certainly, in an area like Metropolitan Toronto I don't think, with the best will in the world, we are ever going to provide sufficient day nurseries for that kind of care for children. In the meantime, there are many people who could take care of children and who would be happy to do so if there could be some kind of subsidy for the cost of living and the limitations to their time, having to be available at all times.

I have only had the experience in one case of a co-operative day nursery and that was in Regent Park. It certainly seemed to work very well and I would love to see more of them, particularly in areas of highrise buildings. I don't know whether you have any dialogue with Ontario Housing, but I have always felt that there was something a little limiting in the fact that they did provide space for day care but didn't go beyond that. Now, perhaps that has changed, but as I knew it we got them at Metro to do at least that much.

Certainly, in areas of this kind there should be adequate care. It is ludicrous to expect people on unemployment insurance to pay \$35 a month for two hours a day, which is what is being proposed in St. James Town and I have, as you know, Mr. Minister, recommended that we try to get them into Bishop Strachan or Havergal or someplace else at those rates.

I don't think that I can usefully add anything more, except to say that we thoroughly endorse any programme of day care. We have always done this and will continue to do so, but I hope you will give some thought to a more flexible use of people in the community and the facilities in the community, rather than seeking to only institutionalize this service.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, I think everyone is in agreement with Mrs. Campbell's remarks about the need for more day-care facilities and also a more flexible approach. That is why, this year, we have amended Bill 160 whereby, through regulations, we can approve corporations. The two

to which we attach a high priority are parent co-ops and associations for the physically disabled.

As time goes on, it is also our intention to include certain educational institutions. There is a dire need in certain cases. Many universities feel that there should be facilities for the married students.

With reference to matters you raised about unemployment insurance—that it should be considered as income. We agree and we will be taking this up with the federal authorities in order not to lose assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan. The other matter about raising the levels of allowance for food, clothing and personal items under form 7; we are in agreement and we know that this will be of substantial assistance to low income families.

Mrs. Campbell: There is the other matter of the mothers or fathers who may be taking some retraining programme who also don't have assistance available to them. I just learned that tonight, so I'm stealing the thunder on that one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would like to introduce Miss Stapleford, who is the director of our day nursery branch.

Mrs. Campbell: We've known Miss Stapleford for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm not just too clear on this. This is to provide assistance—

Mrs. Campbell: The Manpower retraining programme—those allowances are in the same category, I take it, as the unemployment insurance, without exemptions or—

Miss E. Stapleford (Director, Day Nurseries Branch): That is right.

Mrs. Campbell: And this is just defeating the whole purpose of retraining.

Miss Stapleford: Yes, they're not considered as earnings because they are an allowance and so they are not eligible for the 25 per cent exemption.

Mrs. Campbell: But that's federal.

Miss Stapleford: That's federal.

Mrs. Campbell: Then I take it it would be useful to get after the federal boys right off the bat.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This could be taken up in conjunction with the unemployment insur-

ance—that it would not be considered as income.

Mrs. Campbell: As long as I'm assured that you strongly support it, I will fight in there with you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do. And also, Mrs. Campbell, this matter of more assistance for daycare facilities is one that all the provinces are very much in agreement with. Under the present Canada Assistance Plan, universal programmes are not considered eligible—the needs test has to be applied. Mr. Lalonde has indicated that he recognizes the need and that he is prepared to review the Canada Assistance Plan to see if it is possible to accommodate the wishes of the province in this area.

Mrs. Campbell: It seems to me that the whole purpose of daycare is to make available, if they're willing—I suppose it couldn't really be put better than your own statement. It certainly doesn't meet the needs. It doesn't encourage single parents to get into retraining programmes if they have no assistance with their children.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 3 carry?

Mr. Martel: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make a few comments. I'll be brief, as I have been since the beginning of these estimates.

Mr. Chairman: It would help the chair, Mr. Martel, if you signified your intentions.

Mr. Martel: Well, I would suspect—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): That was a provocative statement.

An hon. member: Surely.

Mr. Martel: The member for Oshawa has become nasty again.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): He's not the chairman; you don't have to listen to him.

Mr. Martel: You know, I was intrigued by your report, Mr. Minister. It covered one-eleventh of your entire annual report. You know, I read it and then I put at the top: there should be an election every year; it might meet the needs.

When one compares that, of course, to what you have in there with respect to Indians, it is a kind of shocker. You make a passing mention—I think you used the word

"Indians" once, or something like that, and indicated what you are doing there. I would go into this in great detail except that time doesn't allow us.

I want to ask the deputy minister, however, if he, in fact, phoned BC to find out whether BC is now getting funding under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): I saved the taxpayers' money and I spoke to a gentleman who represents the federal government here at Queen's Park and he was unaware of a specific CAP programme in BC that went beyond that which we are benefiting from in this province.

Mr. Martel: Then I urge you to squander the public money, the public purse, and phone BC to see, in fact, if in Vancouver they do not have funding now, using it, as I have it here from some of my contacts:

Intended service population can be demographically tested for CAP eligibility and if necessary clients given a choice of income, means or needs test.

This is currently happening in BC.

Mr. Eberlee: I think we do that here now, don't we?

Miss Stapleford: As I understand the way that that works, they will share 50 per cent of the cost of 40 per cent of the people using the service on the basis that 40 per cent of the population has an income low enough to warrant assistance. This means they would get a recovery from Ottawa of only 20 per cent of the entire cost of the programme.

Mr. Martel: What do you get?

Miss Stapleford: We get 50 per cent on those who have been needs-tested.

Mr. Martel: Which means that in some of the most desperate areas people aren't getting involved though, doesn't it? Because there is no daycare centre in those areas. Or, let us say there are pockets in a designated area where—

Mr. Eberlee: But, surely, that's a separate issue; the issue of the establishment of the facility is one issue, but the issue of the maintenance of it is the second.

Mr. Martel: No, but what you are saying is that they are getting funded for a straight needs test as you are and picking up 50 per cent as you are, but, at the same time, they have taken advantage of CAP to pick up an

additional 20 per cent of the action, if that is the case.

Miss Stapleford: I think the 20 per cent is instead of the 50 per cent that we get.

Mr. Martel: I would be very surprised that a government would surrender 50 per cent to accept 20 per cent. I have never seen a government—

Miss Stapleford: They are getting 20 per cent.

Mr. Eberlee: They might do that in order to avoid the administrative problems associated with a needs test.

Mr. Martel: No, it apparently is based on an income test or a needs test on a demographic basis.

Mr. Eberlee: I think it assumes that in a certain area a certain number of people are below a certain income level and then there is a sharing formula based on it.

Mr. Martel: I assume, though, that this was told to the association here in Toronto this past summer. I am trying to locate the name of the woman who, in fact, advised me that she is in charge of the federal programme for funding. I am looking desperately for her name, with respect to this.

They were advised—in fact, one of the questions I was asked to raise was if you people had advised the municipalities that this was now going on in BC, and seeing that you haven't bothered to look into it, once again I can only urge that you do so.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't accept that I haven't bothered to look into it. I have discussed it with the federal Department of National Health and Welfare's representative, an expert on the CAP, and our own ministry. As soon as we get the estimates over with, I will make further research. I find that by the time 3 o'clock rolls around they are only just getting up in BC, and I'm in here most of the time.

Mr. Martel: We are here until 10:30 at night, so I suppose you could phone him after 10:30. It would only be 7:30 out there.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps I could if I had a home phone number.

Mr. Martel: I could find that out for you, too.

Mr. Eberlee: Thank you.

Mr. Martel: I suspect they are using it. I think they have made a more sincere effort, and they are using it. This is the information I get back through the Social Planning Council here in Toronto, that they are using it, and using it successfully, in getting funding. I would urge the government to look into it.

Very briefly, I have two other points, in spite of the fact we could spend hours on them.

What are you doing to assist with the mentally retarded? As I understand it, the costs there to the parents really are very high in that I think it requires more staff than a normal daycare centre. The costs for the parents are such that if they have an option they can't afford it in some instance. I guess the real cutoff level is around \$6,500 where they get assistance, as a rule of thumb.

If it comes down to parents paying \$35 or \$40 a week for a mentally retarded child, as my friend, the member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy), indicates to me, many of the parents opt out and just institutionalize the children completely, because in that way they get it for nothing.

Miss Stapleford: In our programme for the mentally retarded we are paying the local associations 80 per cent of the cost of operating the centre. They are responsible for raising the other 20 per cent. Any fees they collect from parents are credited toward their 20 per cent. In actual fact, the percentage they collect from parents varies among the different associations. Some collect only one per cent from the parents and some collect the full 20 per cent, which may be that they have some parents who give them a big donation. I don't know just how they decide which parents—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, would you permit me a question?

Mr. Martel: Yes, sure.

Mr. Chairman: Has the ministry given any thought whatsoever to the fact none of these are school-age children who are trainable retarded under the boards of education? If they were trainable retarded, they would be the responsibility of the school board, which would mean that their entire training would be paid for out of public funds, that is, out of taxes.

Have you given any thought to the fact that there is an inconsistency here, that these children who should normally be the responsibility of the state in their training are partially funded from private sources, such

as rental fees? I am not suggesting you cut the 80 per cent, because the boards are not funded to that extent, but that at least the boards take over the responsibility.

I have spoken to three boards. They are all quite willing to do this. They would raise their 20 per cent through the public revenue. Have you given any thought to that? I know I suggested it to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch) about a year ago when he issued his white paper.

Mr. Martel: He is still thinking about it. It is a real hardship.

Mr. Chairman: Could the minister tell me where that policy stands?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This whole question is right now before our policy field on Social Development. The deputy ministry is a member. Do you wish to enlarge on that, Mr. Eberlee?

Mr. Eberlee: As we move to implement the white paper—

Mr. Chairman: It is not in there.

Mr. Eberlee: —we trust that this sort of thing can be dealt with.

Mr. Chairman: But it is not dealt with in the white paper.

Mr. Eberlee: I know it isn't specifically dealt with there. There is a further study on the care and education of young children which suggests that the responsibility for all handicapped children of school age would rest with the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Martel: I am sure you can appreciate, though, that in some instances this is causing considerable hardship and is keeping out some of the children who could be in, simply because their parents cannot afford it. If that particular association says, "The parents will pay 20 per cent each, the difference per child," in fact, some of those parents simply cannot afford it.

Miss Stapleford: I don't think any association requires every parent to pay 20 per cent. I'm quite sure any parents who were unable to would get the care and the association would find the money elsewhere.

Mr. Martel: I would suspect it's still coming directly from a group of parents, though. It seems to me that it's a state problem and not just a problem of an individual group of parents. If you're fortunate to have someone

in the community who is well healed and willing to do it, fine, but if that doesn't occur, by and large the same people who are picking up the 20 per cent are the people who usually form that particular institution—not institution but community group. It's causing severe hardship.

Mr. Eberlee: Our fundamental problem is going to be to provide all areas of the province with access to develop mental daycare facilities for the retarded and for the handicapped. Of course, one of the main objectives of the white paper is the development of a balanced programme which doesn't in effect, force people to take that alternative of institutional care.

Mr. Martel: I think the only way we're going to get people out of institutions is if we have that service. I suspect in the long run that service is much cheaper than institutions.

Mr. Eberlee: Yes. I think that's one of the basic points in favour of it.

Mr. Martel: What you are going to save, in the long haul will more than offset that. I really have never been able to understand how people pay for daycare services; I really haven't. I've had it explained to me a number of times; I guess it's because I'm a slow learner. I'm told that once the salary reaches around \$6,500, in fact, for people over that income group, it is almost impossible. For the group from \$6,000 to \$9,000 or \$10,000, the cost can be as high as \$35 a week without any real assistance. That is one of the biggest deterrent against daycare centres.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, fundamentally, we have been constrained by the fact that public funds have been available only to municipally-operated nurseries; nurseries operated for the retarded; and nurseries operated by Indian bands. Those amendments that the minister referred to are designed to break out from that particular mould. The regulations that are being drafted at the present time deal with the question of the test, as well as the questions of defining what other organizations should be eligible for assistance. At the present time, as our book indicates, while there are 42,000 children in day nurseries throughout Ontario, public funds are being devoted in whole or in part to only 12,000.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Mr. Eberlee: That is where the area of development lies.

Mr. Martel: It would indicate that daycare centres are being utilized primarily by people with considerable incomes and not as much as might be the case by the middle-income or that person who is just above the designated cut-off level. I am told that there's a tremendous deterrent.

I think the report on women put out by the federal government—it is about two years old now—indicates, and I'll summarize it very briefly, that in fact, many of the children, of working mothers do not have even permanent arrangements. It's a staggering figure; I'm trying to find it: 39 per cent do not pay for children's care, and that is in a haphazard fashion. Of children under age six, with working mothers, over half—56 per cent—are cared for in the home and again there's no guarantee that that's substantial care. It indicates to me that the working people, where both must work, in fact, are really not getting the benefits of daycare centres.

Mr. Eberlee: We have some partial coverage, through the junior kindergartens, which tends to be a half-day programme, of course, the same with kindergartens. That same point was made in our own green paper on the status of women, and the need for expansion. We had the first meeting of the Status of Women Council last week and this matter arose, and it was pushed pretty hard.

Mr. Martel: I'm going to leave it, although I think it certainly isn't getting the attention here that it really deserves. But maybe next year we won't miss so many meetings as we start evenings and Fridays, and so on; that we can give the attention to these estimates that they deserve.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 3 carry?
Carried.

Vote 2503 agreed to.

On vote 2504:

Mr. Martel: All right, you see, you're the one who knows the tunes.

Mr. Chairman: Community services programme—item 1, citizenship.

Mrs. Campbell: I too am going to try and be brief, only because I feel that it's something imposed by this miserable system of handling estimates and not because I don't think this needs a tremendous amount of consideration.

I notice from your programme description that we talk about intergroup co-ordination. I would like to have somebody explain this.

In this community services programme, is there provision for the type of community programme that is operated by mental health, Metro, for those people who have left institutional care and who are now meeting together in a community environment? As far as I can tell, there is nothing coming from this ministry for that kind of consideration; and I would like an answer to it.

I have been through the reception services, which still appalls me. I cannot understand why we shouldn't make use of long-standing community facilities, such as the International Institute of Metro Toronto's reception services. I'm sorry that it would seem to be so. Appointing someone who is not familiar with the people coming into this country is brought about by reason of the fact that the federal government would share in that expense and not share in the cost of the International Institute. Now it does give grants of some kind, or has, to that service. I want to know what language training programmes this ministry gets involved in.

I'm wondering about assistance to native peoples in their community programmes in an area such as Toronto—again obviously off-reserve community services. I look at the physical fitness programme—if that's what it's supposed to be—and I'm interested in seeing how we assess amateur boxing and wrestling with sports equipment. I have two comments there.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, just so that we follow our usual orderly sequence of the estimates—

Mrs. Campbell: You want to break it down?

Mr. Chairman: No, I'm simply suggesting that if we want to have this one vote dealt with as an entirety the chair is receptive to it that way. I think there may be some opposition, but I suggest we should confine the remarks—

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, I'm just doing it for the sake of brevity so that we'll let you get through tonight.

Mr. Chairman: We've got two hours, or more.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. You're saying I should confine myself to what—the citizenship alone?

When it comes to that, as I say, I've been through that mill. I am still appalled by this provision, and, in that connection, I would

like to know what we are talking about in language training programmes. Frankly, most of the people working in the field have great difficulty in getting adequate funding, and I am inclined to feel that your reception services as they are now promulgated are probably another lip-service to the whole question of assisting the newcomer coming into Canada and trying to settle in what is, at least to many, if not to most of them, an alien environment.

I haven't seen any great thrust even to assist the International Institute over 17 years of functioning. Most of the time they have to go to Metro or they have to go to the federal government. They have had problems with this government.

The same would apply to my observations on the Indian community. I don't know for a fact whether they come under this vote or some other, but they certainly should be assisted, because their linguistic skills in Toronto need to be assisted. Perhaps somewhere along the line you might make provision for the rest of us to understand the languages of our native peoples and others, because they do have problems in this city. Perhaps they do understand English, but when they get into the environment of anything official they tend to revert to their own language. As far as I know, there is no way that you supplement the native peoples' centre in that area, in their effort to teach non-native people their language skills in order to understand them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to introduce Mr. Don Martyn, the executive director of the community services division, and on his left, Mr. Frank Moritsugu, who is the acting director of the citizenship branch.

Mr. D. R. Martyn (Executive Director, Community Services Division): Mr. Chairman, if I may, in response, first of all I'd like to mention that Mr. Colombo, who is the director of the citizenship branch, suffered a stroke this summer and is very seriously ill and has been replaced by the acting director, Mr. Moritsugu, in the last three months. So we shall together try and respond to the questions. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I shall hold off discussion of the Indian programme until the third item, but—

Mrs. Campbell: All right.

Mr. Martyn: —the English language programme to adult immigrants has been offered for a number of years, along with an

orientation programme of the citizenship branch and, in this regard, mention was made of the International Institute, which has been funded for some years by the branch to an annual grant of about \$15,000.

Mrs. Campbell: Pretty meagre.

Mr. Martyn: There probably is never a sufficient amount of money for this programme, which I feel very strongly is a very useful and important programme in the assistance to newcomers to settle and orient themselves to a productive and fully participating life in Ontario.

The English language programme is now being offered in part at the Welcome House Centre, which is the old Department of Labour building at 8 York St.

Mr. Chairman: If I might ask a question arising out of that, it seems to me that there is a plethora of programmes from a variety of sources. You've got the federal people, you've got the boards of education, you've got yourself involved in it. What kind of co-ordination is there to make sure that we are getting the value for all the variety of funds that are being spent on this programme?

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa Centre): The chairman is filibustering.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a good question.

Mr. Martyn: First of all, there have been a couple of looks at it from a provincial point of view and you're quite correct in indicating that there are two or three ministries—the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and ourselves—involved in providing language training programmes to adult newcomers.

We had a look at it in 1969. At present, an interministerial committee is about to report to the Social Development policy field on this matter.

As you know, there's joint funding in the text-book agreements with the federal government, there's an ongoing relationship between our ministry and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities with both the Department of Manpower and Immigration in Ottawa and the Secretary of State's department.

There's quite a lot of ongoing, continual contact. Indeed, the Welcome House programme, designed to provide services to newcomers at different levels of government, is a first in an example of federal-provincial

co-operation. Manpower and Immigration has some of its counsellors located there, and the Unemployment Insurance Commission will also have some of its counsellors there; the International Institute, as well. And two or three other volunteer agencies will be participating this year when the centre becomes fully operational.

Mrs. Campbell: I'd like to pursue that. What are the roles of International Institute and Welcome Wagon?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Moritsugu?

Mr. Martel: Welcome Wagon?

Mr. Cassidy: Welcome House. Welcome Wagon gives you little packages of—

Mrs. Campbell: That's exactly what I meant.

Mr. F. Moritsugu (Acting Director, Citizenship Branch): The Ontario Welcome House set-up is actually a co-ordinative device where we have the federal government's Department of Manpower and Immigration represented by two counsellors and our own resources to fill in the gaps. The International Institute has provided us with counsellors, as a part of their decentralizing process. They have given us two—one is an expert in Slavic languages and the other is Portuguese speaking. Then we also have involvement with the Interfaith Committee on Immigrant Services. The Seventh Day Adventists, who got involved first with the Ugandan refugee programme, are also there, giving out free clothing and things like this. That's the involvement at this time.

We've agreed with the International Institute, as we have with all the other participants, that we will examine these things as we go along and as we recognize a need. As it develops, increases or decreases, we will adjust our services and see what we can also do. That's essentially the approach and of the institutions' involvement in Welcome House.

Mrs. Campbell: And then as far as language goes, what are you doing about it? What involvement do you have, for instance, with COSTI?

Mr. Moritsugu: We fund COSTI.

Mrs. Campbell: Fund it? To what extent?

Mr. Moritsugu: We would have to look it up.

Mr. J. Duksza (Parkdale): You don't fund COSTI totally.

Mr. Moritsugu: Oh no, \$10,000.

Mrs. Campbell: How much?

Mr. Moritsugu: They receive \$10,000.

Mrs. Campbell: Ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Moritsugu: Yes, we have a present agreement with COSTI—English language classes, as well. The English as a Second Language classes are quite myriad. Different people are involved and we help share costs. In some cases we set up classes ourselves where they're needed. In other cases, we work with boards of education classes, or applied arts colleges classes, helping to supervise levels and standards and providing texts, materials, and so on. We work with them closely this way. But it's really interministerial, and with the involvement of the federal government in their sharing of costs, it's quite a widespread agreement.

Mrs. Campbell: What really is concerning me in asking the question, Mr. Chairman, is the number of people who come into the city, and probably across the province, who have to adopt the philosophy of COSTI. This is that you have to teach the native language in many cases first, in order to proceed to the teaching of English.

I don't know how many groups would be involved in this kind of a programme. I'm wondering if there has been some experience with the various newcomers as to how many need this kind of teaching first.

Now, COSTI, I know, started on that principle, but you cannot expect a person to learn to read and write English unless they can read and write in their own language, and we have a great many people in who didn't have the advantages of an education in their native land. Now, is this true just of one group or are there several? What investigation has been made and what are you doing about it?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond to that, first of all our responsibility in the citizenship language programme is to adult newcomers. The programme that you are—

Mrs. Campbell: That's what I am talking about.

Mr. Martyn: —perhaps would be interested in is an experimental one that has been run through approval of the Ministry of Education with the Separate School Board of

Metropolitan Toronto where they have experimented in teaching programmes in other languages.

The results of that programme, as I understand it, are not yet available, but they have been undertaking this programme for the last year and a half and we expect to have these results shortly. That type of data is more readily and more expertly obtained through the Ministry of Education than through our own programmes which primarily offer course materials for the teachers themselves.

Mrs. Campbell: I guess I have one more question then on this point: What do you do to accommodate people who work very long hours, to try to assist them to get into this? Many of the people who I have come into contact with in our city leave their home at 7 o'clock in the morning—they are doing heavy labour jobs—and they may not get back home until 7 o'clock at night.

Now, those people are the ones who really concern me terribly because they don't often get into the mainstream of our life simply because they are so exhausted or because they really haven't much incentive to go out and take courses at night.

Mr. Martyn: Right. Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may, as a former English language teacher I fully agree. I taught this programme a decade or so ago. I fully agree that there is a need there and to a large extent it is dependent upon voluntary people to whom we provide some training programmes.

We opened the first certified voluntary programme just last week with 97 teachers who came into the Welcome House location for the beginning of the winter training programme and these people came from as far away as Kitchener and Niagara Falls, Oshawa and so on.

Very many of the organizations themselves provide programmes during the evenings and on weekends and I hope that this need is being met because certainly they realize the difficulty, particularly for the people who are working during the daytime hours.

Mrs. Campbell: You hope this? You, yourselves don't have any thrust in this direction, you are just hoping that—

Mr. Martyn: Except that we are providing the training programme for the voluntary teachers. To a large degree we are dependent upon voluntary teachers rather than teachers who are being paid by the ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: Just very briefly, because I know other members of the caucus have got more general things to say. I want to follow up, though, on the questions which have been put by Mrs. Campbell. As I understand it, Welcome House got a pilot grant of about \$130,000, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's correct.

Mr. Cassidy: Right. I would like to know what similar services are funded across the rest of the province by the department and to what extent do you fund them.

Mr. Martyn: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the Welcome House programme is an experimental two-year programme which was set up as a result of the experience we had with the Ugandan refugees who came in last year. In that programme, it was ascertained that it would be utilitarian to provide a one-stop service for newcomers, particularly in a refugee situation, coming into the province.

Mr. Cassidy: But what are you doing in the rest of the province?

Mr. Martyn: As you know, the bulk of the immigration comes through Toronto and this is the first stop. It is hoped that if this programme is successful in Toronto, that, as we have citizenship offices in other locations in Ontario—in Thunder Bay, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, and so on—that this—

Mr. Martel: Did he mention Sudbury?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. Oh, yes.

Mr. Martyn: I didn't mention Sudbury in connection with a citizenship office. As you know, there isn't one there.

Mr. Martel: That's why I asked.

Mr. Martyn: That's right. I know.

Mr. Martel: That's why I asked. It's like everything else in this ministry.

Mr. Martyn: If this is a success, it would be hoped that programmes could be offered in other centres where there is a large influx of newcomers to the province.

Mr. Cassidy: The answer is no, in other words.

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, if I may add a detail? We have no other projects in the province that are started by the government, but the field people are working and the branch is working with at least two such services—one in Ottawa called New Canadian

Services and the other in Thunder Bay called Ethnic Referral Centre—which essentially perform those functions. In addition, the reception services programme is extending itself now to the community level and involving volunteers, so we will have this sort of thing gradually in various communities as we find the resources, and we will involve the established resources, encouragement and expertise where we possibly can.

Mr. Cassidy: I want to address a word or two to the minister, then, before I yield to Mr. Dukuza. And I want to talk about New Canadian Services which, like Welcome House, grew out of the emergency service that was set up for the Ugandan Asians, which of course was outstandingly successful, in Toronto and Ottawa and other parts of the province. And it's a history—which I will give briefly—of continued delays on the part of the ministry and of an apparent complete lack of any policy as far as immigrant reception is concerned anywhere except in Toronto.

That concerns me for a couple of reasons. One is simply that on a very general plane, going far beyond your department, Mr. Minister, this government is obsessed with Toronto. It concentrates on Toronto. The jobs are here. Immigrants come here because services are here and their relatives are here and the jobs are here.

Now, is there any policy on the part of the government to try and encourage immigrants to go to the rest of the province? I would say that the answer is no.

Let me give you the history about the second largest city in the province, which is Ottawa. There, the New Canadian Services was established as an outgrowth of the Ugandan Asians programme. At the end of 1972 the Ugandan Asians committee realized that its work was coming to a close, and it was decided to set up an operation, on a smaller scale, naturally, but similar in intent to Welcome House.

A submission was made to the ministry in late 1972 and was given verbal approval. The money was not paid until April or May of 1973—that is, after the end of that fiscal year. The only reason that that service was able to continue was that LIP funding was provided by the federal government. The LIP funding was, in fact, extended through until August. And if the minister has any concern about immigrant reception services, he had better thank his stars that the federal government agreed to that extension, because otherwise the very good service developed in Ottawa would not be here at this time.

Now, a second application was put through, and this time it was for money for 1973-1974. That time the provincial government, through the citizenship branch, said that it was willing to put up \$6,000. The people involved were informed that they had better not ask for any more because they wouldn't get any more. The \$6,000 accounted for approximately 20 per cent of their budget.

They now have four people working under New Canadian Services in Ottawa. They are busy. They are providing all sorts of services both to newly arrived immigrants and to immigrants who have been here for two or three years and who need various services in terms of adaptation to Canadian life and that kind of thing.

This \$6,000 has been verbally promised but it has not been forthcoming, either. There is no assurance of ongoing support—no ongoing commitment as far as the government is concerned. And now this group in Ottawa, New Canadian Services, is effectively going to come to an end at the end of March. The Ontario government will let it die, presumably, and then in a year or two's time might possibly come back—at double or triple the expense and at a tremendous loss in goodwill—and decide: "Yes, it was a good idea. We had better do something like it, and get it going."

Now, why can't the government give an ongoing commitment now? Why can't it assure that there is a reasonable level of funding? Why does the Ontario government so continuously cop out on this particular issue and simply leave it to the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the question of looking after immigrants, as the hon. member knows, is a shared responsibility—federal and provincial. And I believe the federal government has a very large responsibility. As was mentioned by Mr. Martyn, more than half of the immigrants come to Toronto—

Mr. Martel: What do you do for the other half?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and in view of our limited budget, this is why we have concentrated mainly on Toronto. We certainly recognize that there are needs, as Mr. Moritsugu has indicated. There are two other areas that receive some minimum assistance, but it's a question of the amount of money available, priorities, and doing the best to look after needs where the population is greatest. Toronto, definitely, is the large

centre where the majority of immigrants come to.

Mr. Cassidy: Half of them come to Toronto, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Cassidy: What kind of expectations are you building up, here in Toronto? If you feel that way, then why have the programme at all, because obviously there is no commitment to any kind of similar services in other parts of the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, I do believe, that since the federal government has a share of the revenues, it has a large responsibility—a very large responsibility in this area.

Mr. Cassidy: The federal government—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And now that we have sort of complemented—we work in conjunction with the federal immigration authorities.

Mr. Cassidy: To say you complement it, when the federal government provides 99 per cent of the funds—you may provide one per cent—is ridiculous.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As was mentioned earlier, again, I would like to reiterate. If the member was paying any attention, Mr. Chairman, Welcome House is an experimental project. It is strictly an experimental project.

Mr. Cassidy: Do you deny there is a need for this kind of reception service?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, we acknowledge there's a need. That's why we established it.

Mr. Cassidy: But why, then, did you only establish it in Toronto, and why are you starving out on the efforts—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a question, Mr. Chairman, of all the other things. If the member had been here during the last few days he would have heard about practically every area we've discussed—every item, every vote—the need for more funds.

Mr. Martel: You could have at least matched what you're putting out in Toronto in the rest of the province where the other 50 per cent of the ethnic people are.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Where would you put them? They're scattered all over—Sudbury, Thunder Bay—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Timmins.

Mr. Martel: There are only five major communities in northern Ontario. Let's not play Mickey Mouse games. There is only North Bay, which I would suspect didn't get all that many; Sudbury, because it's attractive for mining and so on; Thunder Bay, and the Soo. Now, let's stop playing games.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about Timmins?

Mr. Martel: And Timmins, that's the fifth one. Pardon me. I said there were five, I named four. You could have at least matched what you've put out for the other 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the chairman, here, who comes from the great area of south-eastern Ontario—

Mr. Martel: I've been waiting for him—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and other areas. Are you going to leave them out?

Mr. Martel: No, I just suggested to the member—

Mr. Cassidy: You are, Mr. Minister. You're doing it now, and that's what we're talking about with this particular group in Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we have so much money, and it's a question of priority. What's best, in our judgement, is decided—

Mr. Martel: No, everything came to Hogtown.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —for the use of funds and locations in this area.

Mr. Cassidy: And that's what you do again and again and again. You plead lack of money, and yet you can find \$130,000 for a very well financed experimental programme in Toronto, but there's not a nickel for most of the province. There are verbal promises for eastern Ontario; the funds are inadequate, and they're delivered months and months later; and it's only because of federal money that this kind of scheme is operating at all.

Now, does the minister consider that's fair? Does he consider that his ministry is doing what it ought to in view of the contribution that immigrants have made to Ontario's society since the war?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With the amount of money—and, again, I would like to reiterate, Mr. Chairman—with the amount of money that we are allocated, we do the best we can on a priority basis.

Mr. Cassidy: That's ridiculous.

Mr. Martel: I invite the chairman to comment, as he's wont to do on occasion.

Mr. Chairman: No, I haven't commented on anything.

Mr. Martel: Yes, daycare centres, just a few moments ago.

Mr. Chairman: I asked a question.

Mr. Martel: Then, ask the question, would you?

Mr. Duksza: What you said—it's a shared arrangement, taking care of the immigrants, and I assume the sharing is between the provincial and federal governments, partially the municipal, and let's say some voluntary agencies. Do you have some figures, Mr. Minister, to tell me exactly how much each branch of government contributes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't remember.

Mr. Duksza: The whole figure. We can go over the whole figure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Martyn, let's use Welcome House again. Here we have federal services, Manpower and Immigration, the Secretary of State has indicated he would have representatives, the immigration authorities, the provinces, we have several ministries represented, the municipality of Toronto—this is what I meant, in the sense that we complement one another.

Mr. Duksza: Okay. How much money is the province actually contributing in relation to the federal government, and have we ignored the voluntary services?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean the amount that the federal government is spending on—

Mr. Duksza: In Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In this area?

Mr. Duksza: In Ontario, yes.

Mr. Cassidy: In Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The amount that they are spending?

Mr. Martyn: We've no idea, Mr. Duksza, how much the federal government would be paying beyond the salaries that they are putting out, but these would be salaries that they would be paying anyway for counsellors located in other offices in the city of Toronto. I have no idea what their actual dollar com-

mitment would be. We know exactly what our dollar commitment is.

Mr. Duktzta: I can see what your government is spending.

Mr. Martyn: Yes, right.

Mr. Duktzta: I know it is much bigger and I think you know the federal government is paying much more money. Now maybe we accept that they should pay more. I think we made that point but if you don't like this we can concentrate more on the provincial scene.

Can you tell me exactly what are what you call services? Can you generically split them up by services? We talked of the language classes but what are the services?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean the item listed services, \$211,400?

Mr. Eberlee: It's a definition, a standard accounting definition, which is contained in the back of the estimates book.

Mr. Duktzta: Are you doing anything besides the languages? There are two things which strike my mind, the language classes and the intergroup development. I'll ask you later for the definition of intergroup development.

Mr. Eberlee: We could say this item is comprised of printing of Welcome-to-Ontario kits, equipment maintenance, seminars for teachers of English as a second language, classroom rentals and purchase of programme services. As I say, it is a standard accounting classification.

Mr. Duktzta: Maybe I can rephrase the question and ask you what kind of programmes for immigrants are you responsible for. We talked of language classes.

Mr. Eberlee: As Mr. Martyn has indicated, I suppose this branch is responsible, first, for encouraging and co-ordinating the provision of those services which fall within provincial government jurisdiction vis-à-vis the specialized needs of immigrants. That's a broad general definition.

Mr. Duktzta: Could you specify what you consider the provincial government's responsibility?

Mr. Eberlee: The provincial government's responsibility is contained in the British North America Act, but this branch acts as a gadfly—that's one of its responsibilities.

Mr. Martel: It's funded like a gadfly, too.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't know quite what that means.

Mrs. Campbell: If you knew the one, you would know the other.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Eberlee: Its responsibility, for example, is to encourage the provision of educational services for immigrants, the provision of services under the heading of the Ministry of Labour for immigrants, and so on.

Mr. Duktzta: I am listening, but I am more interested in figures.

Mr. Eberlee: More specifically, its responsibility is to do those things that Mr. Martyn and Mr. Moritsugu have already referred to, those English-language-for-newcomers services, all the curriculum services associated therewith and the orientation programme.

Mr. Duktzta: Okay. How many people do you reach through all your language programmes or other programmes?

Mr. Eberlee: We must remember that we are delivering directly English-language training to only a portion of the immigrant population.

Mr. Duktzta: I want to know exactly what portion.

Mr. Eberlee: Some English-language training comes through the community colleges, which again we are sponsoring and gadflying, if I may use that term, and some comes through the boards of education. In any one day, as a result of the influence of this branch, perhaps we reach—

Mr. Moritsugu: Hundreds of thousands.

Mr. Martyn: May I amplify that, if I may, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Surely.

Mr. Martyn: In addition to the actual classes in English language and orientation, there will be the television programmes and cablevision which would reach a number that I can't estimate. These will be programmes that are in Greek, in Italian, and in Portuguese that would be broadcast on cablevision. I have no idea how many they reach.

Mr. Duktzta: I don't think they reach all that many.

Mr. Martyn: Well, perhaps not.

Mr. Duksza: Can we concentrate a little bit on classes because language is important? I think when an immigrant comes, it is one of the more traumatic experiences when he is suddenly faced with the solid reality of not knowing the language. Could you tell me how many you reach now between the two ministries, yours and the Ministry of Education? Maybe the relationship is one-to-one, so that the Ministry of Education takes the other half. How many would you reach yourself?

I will ask you this question. How many immigrants are there a month? From the latest available figures that you have how many immigrants come to Ontario per month?

Mr. Moritsugu: How many immigrants come to Ontario per month?

Mr. Duksza: Yes, the latest available figures, which I suspect are not today's.

Mr. Martyn: I have some figures here. There are 5,000.

Mr. Duksza: A month?

Mr. Martyn: Yes, men, women and children.

Mr. Duksza: There are 5,000 a month coming to Ontario?

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Mr. Duksza: That's a considerable increase from 1968, isn't it, would you say? Wasn't it 1,600 then?

Mr. Martyn: I think that figure may be slightly larger. Last year we had 36,000 who came through and our reception services at the airport assisted more than 21,000 of those 36,000.

Mr. Duksza: Yes, but that sort of tends to be assistance on an immediate basis.

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mr. Duksza: So that's one of your functions.

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mr. Duksza: I'm really specifying much more in asking the questions on the type of a sustained programme that you are providing for the immigrants who need to learn the language. I'm quite prepared to grant you that you see a lot of people at the airport.

Mr. Martyn: Have you got any figures?

Mr. Moritsugu: While we are finding the figure, if I may, Mr. Chairman, just briefly talk about the setup, the branch itself is directly responsible for only about 50 direct classes, which are essentially pilot classes for various reasons. Language classes themselves, it was mentioned, used to be housed in the International Institute, now they've given up the big building. They are our own branch classes with teachers hired by us. We are handling them down on York St.

We have also, as a SEED experiment on a temporary basis, mothers and preschoolers, English-as-a-second-language classes, with day care, with orientation, and there are 40 of those classes, with about 12 to 25 women in each one. These ones we do directly.

Mr. Duksza: That's 50 and 40 classes?

Mr. Moritsugu: No, no, a total of 50 classes.

Mr. Duksza: How many people?

Mr. Moritsugu: Indirectly, three ministries are involved, including Education and Community and Social Services. The boards of education have various second-language classes and of course the CAATs have various classes. Some of them are funded by Manpower and Immigration, and our involvement with them essentially is the training of teachers, setting standards, sending them journals and having an annual Teaching English the Second Language conference to build up their expertise.

Mrs. Campbell: Sure.

Mr. Eberlee: I guess our direct delivery, our direct classes, cover that area that isn't reached by either the school board classes or the community college night-school type of approach.

It is our job basically to see that the service is available and is provided and to fill that one gap between the regular education institutions.

Mr. Duksza: Would you have a guess at how many?

Mr. Martyn: I have some figures now, Mr. Duksza. In our own classes we provided for about 900 students in the past year. I understand that through school boards and community course programmes about 18,000 are assisted. Mr. Duksza might be particularly interested in one of the courses that we provided last year for foreign-trained doctors, to teach them in particular the type of language that they would require to pass medical

examinations here in this province and this is a reasonably successful programme.

Mr. Duksza: I am relieved.

Mrs. Campbell: May I ask a question, could you tell us how many people have gone through Welcome Wagon?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, Welcome Wagon has not yet opened. But I understand that already there are a number of people who are utilizing those services. As you also know, Mr. Chairman, it was opened as a Uganda reception centre and serviced about 3,000 Ugandan immigrants.

Mr. Duksza: When you say 18,000 that is 18,000 from the boards of education and—

Mr. Martyn: Community colleges.

Mr. Duksza: —community colleges. That includes really not only people who have just arrived but anyone who wants to join and learn the language. Am I not correct?

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mr. Duksza: So, in fact, in substance it doesn't really provide a direct service to people who want to learn English only?

Mr. Martyn: It's English as a second language.

Mr. Duksza: Okay, we are not talking now of the 3,000 immigrants who come here each month, or whatever the figure is, we are talking now of 50 per cent of Toronto virtually, where ethnic groups potentially have difficulty in English. I think we should probably differentiate between the two figures. Can we talk on two levels: What we do immediately for the new immigrants who arrive in this province, let's say 30,000 a year, and what we do for people who do not speak English well or not at all, who already have been here for the last two, three, four, five or 100 years. We have to combine the two figures, and 18,000 is very impressive if you assume that 18,000 plus 900 applies only to the 30,000 who arrived in the year that you have the last figures for, but it does not apply to this. You have mentioned only 900 so far. Isn't that right?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with the points that Mr. Duksza is making. The problem is, as Mr. Duksza knows, there is a considerable difficulty in persuading people that this is something that they should do. There are cultural differences that mean that you don't leave home to go to school.

The mother, for instance, may not wish to go out to the school programme when her husband is home in the evenings or because she has children at home. This is why we've tried to have special programmes for mothers and children, particularly preschool children. Perhaps this is something that we might explore together, possibly.

Mr. Duksza: Can I explore it right now?

Mr. Martyn: Yes, sure.

Mr. Duksza: I remember one programme which I was indirectly involved with, which was situated in two parts of Toronto, in "Working English." I think it was. There is one in the Orthodox church on Sorauren. This is an interesting group which was started by a LIP project but it soon ran out of money. The interesting thing about them was that they attempted to reach the housewives, the ethnic women who are stuck at home and really have no chance of learning English.

To answer your question, that it is difficult to get them out of their ethnocentricity, they did get out because they also took the children with them.

Mr. Martyn: Right.

Mr. Duksza: Okay, so they brought the children and a quarter of the money went to take care of the children, providing daycare services. Did you provide some money for a group like this?

Mr. Martyn: Yes, we did provide money after LIP started this programme. I should draw your attention to the fact that one of the difficulties with this type of programme is that previous to this there had been volunteers doing it and now it is a paid programme. I should also mention that right now, according to some figures that have just been passed to me, we have something like 500 mothers in mothers-and-preschool ESL classes right now. I don't know what figure we gave to Working English, but I recall that we did give a grant to this some time last spring when the LIP programme ran out.

Mr. Duksza: You are talking now about 500 people that you actually—

Mr. Martyn: Five hundred mothers.

Mr. Duksza: Five hundred mothers.

Mr. Eberlee: This is a direct—

Mr. Duksza: You are really talking about a very, very pilot-type project.

Mr. Cassidy: This is a drop in the bucket.

Mr. Duksza: It is not your fault, it is the minister's fault here, on that point. When are you going to stop doing pilot projects? I haven't yet gone over this point of exactly what we do for the new immigrants, the 30,000, besides classes for 900.

Mr. Eberlee: For new immigrants the basic first contact is that reception centre sort of orientation project. But I would think that the brand new immigrant would have more contact with the federal government through Canada Manpower. The location of a job, the placement problem, is his first concern. That placement is a federal responsibility, it is not a provincial responsibility.

Mr. Duksza: Placement at work.

Mr. Eberlee: At work, yes.

Mr. Duksza: But I think—surely we agree, and the minister must surely agree too—that to be able to work or to do anything in this society you've got to have this tool, which is language?

Mr. Eberlee: Exactly, and that's why we have this programme. How many persons come in immediately and go into English-language courses, I don't suppose we could break down. We would concede that many of the 18,000 people may well be immigrants who have been here three years. They may very well be. We don't know.

Mr. Cassidy: Or 10 or 20.

Mr. Eberlee: I would doubt that.

Mr. Duksza: But this is the total service you are providing. So in fact the majority of them have been here longer than one year.

Mr. Martyn: Being specific to the question, I'm not sure I understand the exact thrust. But it seems to me that we should take into consideration, as a fairly small or limited funded programme, in addition to the ESL programme we talked about, specific classes and programmes that train volunteer teachers. We provide the textbooks, the Carson Martin programme of English, which is now in two volumes and which has appropriate work books. We also provide, in nine languages, the welcome kit, which starts out with "Living in Ontario" which tells people how they can use a telephone and a subway and so on. It then gets into a more sophisticated version called "Ontario and You," which is also in nine different languages. It tells people how to apply for Ontario hos-

pital insurance; how to cope with the labour situation in Ontario, and so on. And there is also an orientation newspaper called Newcomer News. All of these things are devices to help the newcomer orient himself to life in Ontario so that he becomes a fully participating member.

Mr. Duksza: But you can only become fully participating when the language is conquered. You are talking of orientation, and I accept this. In fact, if you are admitted to hospital you are given 10 minutes of orientation. This is not what goes on in a hospital. When you give orientation to an immigrant when he arrives, this is only an orientation—it's not preparing him and not changing his attitude. It is not giving him a language and not giving him an operating tool.

I think that the minister should really be involved a little more in this discussion, because it's a political decision. I would like to hear your opinion whether you consider the immigrants are totally the responsibility of the federal government—or the Ministry of Education—and that your ministry hasn't really got responsibility for it. If that's what you believe and it is your policy, then my argument falls flat. I have nothing more to say.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier, I believe they are definitely shared responsibilities, and we complement many of the federal programmes.

Mr. Martel: Really, we are talking about tokenism at its worst. When one considers that half the population in this country are immigrants who work regularly—

Mr. Duksza: In Toronto anyway.

Mr. Martel: Half are in Toronto—they work regularly to pay their taxes. What you are doing to assist them is pure tokenism. The budget that is before us is indicative of that type of tokenism.

Mr. Eberlee: Supposing we have 18,000 people in English-language training with 36,000 immigrants—how many of the 36,000 immigrants to this country actually require second-language training in English?

Mr. Martel: They all do—

Mr. Parrott: What is the percentage?

Mr. Martel:—unless you put them in a ghetto. Then they could survive and communicate in their own little ghetto.

Mr. Duksza: What is the percentage?

Mr. Parrott: You distorted the image completely.

Mr. Duksza: What is the percentage of immigrants coming from Europe and from the United Kingdom, or English-speaking countries overseas?

Mr. Martyn: I don't have those figures immediately at hand.

Mr. Duksza: But you know which country provides the greatest immigration at the moment. It's not Great Britain. It's not the USA.

Mr. Martyn: The majority now are English-speaking, but there is a sizable group who do speak English who do not need to use it.

Mr. Martel: Ghettoize them.

Mr. Eberlee: We'll probably end up managing 18,000.

Mr. Duksza: That figure is not high enough. Many have come here in the past three or four years; so we are talking now of a figure maybe of 120,000 or more.

Mr. Eberlee: No, but we are talking about 18,000 per year in English-speaking classes.

Mr. Cassidy: That assumes they learn English in a year, of course.

Mr. Martel: There is a French course in English high schools. You have been at it for 30 years as a government.

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Minister, there is a real problem here. The federal government currently has a task force studying the question of immigration reception services. I think everybody in the room can imagine the reaction of the Ontario government if the feds in Ottawa suddenly announced that they were going to take over and run Medicare, or if they were going to take over and run our welfare programme.

Mr. Parrott: We would be satisfied if they accepted their fair share of the responsibility of the programmes that presently exist.

Mr. Cassidy: The contrast between this province and the Province of Quebec, for example, is very instructive. Quebec has a minister of immigration. They feel that responsibility for immigration should be shared between the provincial and federal levels.

Mr. McIlveen: It's a separate country.

Mr. Cassidy: This government doesn't have a minister of immigration—and I don't know if it should have one—but the kind of token contributions that have been talked about here and then given serious credence by the minister is absurd.

It really is absurd. Now, have you any pride? We know you are a weak minister, Mr. Minister, but have you any pride in going to your colleagues and saying that the feds are about to move in on this particular area? Don't you feel that this service should be available, not just in Toronto, but across the rest of the province?

Mr. Eberlee: The question really is, service in what? We can't provide service to immigrants or to anybody else—those programmes fall within federal jurisdiction. There's no point in our providing a placement service.

Mr. Martel: The government operates education in Ontario.

Mr. Cassidy: It's absurd. Welfare people don't hesitate—

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Cassidy: I am directing this to the minister. I apologize to Mr. Eberlee—

Mr. Chairman: Well, Mr. Duksza, I don't know if you completed your questions?

Mr. Duksza: No.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I think we should let Mr. Duksza continue.

Mr. Cassidy: Sorry about that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Duksza: Can I leave this point for a minute and ask for your definition of intergroup developments? What exactly you are doing with over \$100,000?

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, intergroup development is our approach toward the essential idea of having different cultural groups in our society.

We have a programme which goes two ways. A smaller fraction of our grants programme goes toward supporting various cultural and ethnic organizations and groups and projects which lend themselves to telling about other cultures—not ethnocentric things—but intergroup, intercultural development. Everybody gets to know each other and becomes more familiar with each other. This is the essential premise.

In this light we are also developing various ways in which we can help a professional,

say, deal with the different cultural mixes we now have in our population.

Starting early next month we will begin a series of one-day workshops in neighbourhoods. We are starting in Toronto first and we will go to other centres. We have invited various professionals—social workers, teachers, police officers, civil servants on different levels, and so forth. We are getting a fantastic response.

We will be sensitizing both sides to the problems of blacks; the problems the blacks face when dealing with professionals. We have had great response.

Dr. Daniel Hill of the Ontario Human Rights Commission and I are co-chairmen of this workshop. We will be doing this with the Portuguese community and so on throughout other groups—and this is the kind of thing that we mean by intergroup development.

Mr. Dukszta: That is your particular involvement?

Mr. Moritsugu: Yes.

Mr. Dukszta: How much does it cost—this type of thing? For example, how many people do you have attend?

Mr. Moritsugu: To come to such a thing?

Mr. Dukszta: Yes.

Mr. Moritsugu: We only have a small team right now as far as staff is concerned. When we are developing these pilots it's very difficult to give you a specific cost estimate for a project of this nature outside of salaries.

Mr. Dukszta: How do you contact the people? Who do you choose to come to them—and things like that?

Mr. Moritsugu: We have a voluntary working committee of various representatives who are involved in the community, and we follow their advice. We are involved, but we are only working members of the committee. So this is how we do it. We respond to their thoughts.

Mr. Dukszta: To me that sounds a very interesting project. I can't really comment whether it's enough or not, because I don't have enough information.

I would like to return to something which I feel much more strongly about, which is the language.

Now that we have got a number of figures in front of us, can we try to clarify the percentage of women who use your services? Can

you attempt to break this group down—and exclude those who have been here for some time?

In the group we are talking about, most of those women have been here over five years—which is an interesting factor. The women in the working English group that I was involved with had been here longer than five years and they actually had not learned English in that time. You can say: "Okay, they should have learned; then they could come out." But they only could come out when you provided them with a babysitting service. They were more than willing to do so, because they made a number of representations to a number of people to get more money for it. But this was only 23 women. Now, you tell me 500 do it.

I will just mention one figure which characterizes Metro Toronto. Over a million people in this city are now of ethnic origin. It is probably very safe for us to assume that one-quarter of them don't speak English—or speak very badly. I'm probably mentioning the very minimum figure. Would you accept that this is likely—one quarter of a million? Now, you are providing a service for 900 new immigrants. There are 900 people who attend your classes, plus 18,000 people who attend some other classes. What are we doing about the other quarter of a million people? I think that is important to ask.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, this programme has been on for 15 years.

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: Longer than that, 25 years, I guess. It goes back to 1948 when it was first opened.

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mr. Eberlee: There's been an accumulative exposure. To suggest that 250,000 non-English-speaking persons in Metro have not had an opportunity to be exposed, I don't think I could go quite that far.

Mr. Dukszta: Okay.

Mr. Eberlee: One would admit, of course, that hopefully we should be able to draw more people out and into the programme.

Mr. Dukszta: So it's a quarter of a million people. You have given me certain figures of what you are doing. What else can be done?

Mr. Eberlee: I don't know. That may very well be the figure, but I say there has been a long history of the teaching of English as a

second language and each year there have been several thousand people across this province in these courses. I'm sure that the gap is not as wide as 250,000.

Mr. Martyn: And we don't distinguish between the newcomer and that person who has been here for a while and hasn't yet acquired language skills.

Mr. Duksza: I'm perfectly aware of it. But 18,000 people really means a whole community which, if you look at how many ethnics there are in this city, is a very small percentage. We're not really talking of the immigrants.

Mr. Eberlee: But we've probably been training at that same level for the last 10 years, you see.

Mr. Duksza: It's like a flood. You don't go in with a sponge and remove the flood.

Mr. Martyn: I should point out, Mr. Chairman, that this is a very small component in this branch and it doesn't really reflect the situation in the province because with federal funding—

Mr. Duksza: I think I'm conscious of your assessment that this is a small part.

Mr. Martyn: —and school boards and Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, I believe the figure for ESL programmes in this province would be closer to \$9 million than is reflected in this small item in this branch.

Mr. Duksza: But even if I accepted, as I do accept, that some effort has been made by community colleges, by the Ministry of Education etc., there is still this enormous group of people whom we have not reached; and to reach 500 housewives who don't speak English is very minimal.

If you say again—this is a question to you, Mr. Minister—that this is something we cannot do because we haven't got the money, we are not prepared to do it, that's another matter altogether. But, surely, it's a responsibility for you, as Minister of Community and Social Services, to be concerned about this enormous bulk of people who live here and who do not speak English. Not only is it dangerous for the body politic of our society but what about their own feelings on things? What kind of citizens will they make? What kind of participants? It's that enormous silent mass. It bothers me. Doesn't it bother you at all?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a very difficult problem. If I may use my own riding, I have a large percentage of people who do not speak any English and who do not understand it. I refer to them as Francophones. It is desirable that they should speak and learn English. It's a difficult problem.

Mr. Duksza: The Francophones at least have a recognition of their Frenchness, while most of the ethnic do not. French and English are the two official languages. There is an effort being made and I will say that. I think some effort is being made to correct inequalities between the French and the English. I think there has been no effort made to correct inequalities between other ethnic groups and the English.

The Italians are now over 400,000–500,000 people—and there are other groups which may have come some time ago; some of them speak English but many of them do not. The last three groupings, which are the Greeks, the Portuguese and the Italians, are the pools of ignorance of the English language and that's a very dangerous thing to me.

I do charge you that you are not doing enough for it. What you have given me so far is so minimal that it just boggles my mind. I can't believe it. Don't tell me about the physicians being retrained. This does not interest me at the moment, when I think of all those people.

Mr. Eberlee: I think you would agree that in an area like this one of the difficulties comes in the area of motivation. I suppose nobody is turned away. There is a facility available for all who want, under present circumstances, to learn English. What we do need to find is some more sophisticated methods of motivating people to do it. We would agree with you that the daycare programme is certainly one way of giving women the opportunity to come out.

Mr. Duksza: But you can't agree with me in principle and say this is a good way of doing it and nix me in practice when you say 500 women; okay, I agree with you it's a fine project. When are you going to extend it and how are you going to extend it? You cannot agree just with me because I don't buy this stuff.

Mr. Eberlee: You will find, for instance, that our estimates have risen quite dramatically. In 1971-1972 they were \$1,190,000. In 1972-1973, \$1,339,000. This year they are \$1,630,000. Within the limitations of the availability of funds, of course, they—

Mr. Duksza: When I first came to this city it was a largely WASP city. It is now not a WASP city.

Mrs. Campbell: It was never a WASP city. There were a lot of Celts in it and they aren't WASPs at all.

Mr. Duksza: Let us say there was an Anglo tinge to Toronto when I came here. It is no longer true. Can you tell me how you intend to deal with this enormous problem?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to day-care centres, for instance, this is an area where that programme will be enlarged. There is an interesting article in today's Star, I think you saw it, about the day care for ethnic groups.

Mr. Duksza: Daycare centres, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is where the mothers come with their children. I do believe that with the enlargement of that programme this will be a practical way of teaching, and familiarizing the ethnic groups with, the English language.

Mr. Duksza: That just means—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree with you that more can be done in that area but we're prepared to take a look at it and see how we can be more effective in teaching English to ethnic groups.

Mr. Duksza: Can I understand that this is a promise that you are going to enlarge it from 500 housewives to 5,000 housewives in a year, or something like that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know about that extent but for parents—

Mr. Duksza: What are you promising then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and the daycare services with reference to all the groups, and especially with reference to the ethnic groups, I do believe that this will be a positive way of improving the communications in the language areas.

Mr. Duksza: What, in precise terms, are you offering or saying that you are going to do next year?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Duksza, I think you better realize the purpose of the estimates. The minister is here to explain what he has in his estimates.

Mr. Duksza: I don't want to make problems. I want to ask him whether he meant that claim that he's going to do more. He is not really saying what he is going to do.

Mr. Martel: I wasn't going to get involved but I am now. You've forced my hand.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: In fact, there was a report, as I understand it, within the ministry itself which indicates that you are doing very little with respect to obtaining linguistic proficiency and this is due to a lack of a broad network of intermediate and advanced-level English-language courses in the province. In fact, there are those people who have fairly high education, who still can't avail themselves of proper English courses which will, in fact, get them into the type of work for which they are skilled, outside of doctors. This was submitted on April 24, 1973. That, gentlemen, I'm not supposed to have but I do.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't have it.

Mr. Martyn: I don't have it.

Mr. Martel: Well, I happen to have it. It was submitted to one Mr. D. R. Colombo and it says:

One of the greatest obstacles in acquiring the adequate level of linguist proficiency is the lack of a broad network of the intermediate and advanced-level English-language courses. Such courses could bridge the gap between the English language, enabling a person to merely function as a manual worker, and the English language enabling an immigrant to fully participate in and contribute to the quality of life in Canada.

It was stated here a while ago that, in fact, if you people saw a need you would move in to fill that need. The minister says he hasn't seen the report. The deputy minister says he doesn't know about the report. What in God's name is going on then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you tell us—

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps you could help us. It might be easier instead of playing games about it.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you tell us who the report is by? You said the report was submitted to Mr. Colombo but who is the author?

Mr. Martel: How I got the report is immaterial.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Colombo's been absent with a stroke for three months.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but give us the name of the report so that we'll know—

Mr. Martel: The report was submitted and entitled, "What are the implications of not being able to adequately speak the English language for a person living in Ontario? April 24, 1973."

That doesn't conform to what was said here a while ago, that if the need was seen, we would move in to correct that need.

Mr. Eberlee: We haven't seen the report yet.

Mr. Martel: I don't intend to give you the report. You might take the fingerprints off it and fire some poor secretary or something like that.

Mr. Eberlee: Not likely.

Mr. Martel: I have seen it happen. I can well recall when I got a whole file in error and the now Provincial Secretary for Justice (Mr. Kerr) had the secretary fired, I am told. So I don't trust anyone over there.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, did you want to ask a question?

Mr. Martel: Oh, no, let's not get away from this.

Mr. Chairman: Maybe, Mr. Minister, you want to reply.

Mr. Martel: You had better hustle their behinds then.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, you are asking the minister and his officials about a report.

Mr. Martel: I am asking them about a report that was submitted to this particular department of that particular ministry, which no one seems to know exists. I would indicate to you that, if that is the case, that is the significance you attach to the ethnic community in Ontario. You can say what you want, but if they represent half the population of the city of Toronto, they pay a good share of the tax dollar to this country and what in God's name you are doing for them isn't even one iota of what is necessary to make them proficient.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps Mr. Moritsugu could speak to it. He has just been made aware of it.

Mr. Martel: He has just been made aware of it. Isn't that interesting?

Mr. Moritsugu: I have not seen this report and I have been there since June 18, but I am informed it is a report that was prepared for my predecessor by a member of our staff.

Mr. Martel: By a member of your staff?

Mr. Moritsugu: By a member of our staff.

Mr. Martel: There must have been some discussion with them.

Mr. Moritsugu: It was prepared as a part of her own job evaluation. I would be more than happy to locate such a report and then we will be in a position to respond to it. I must plead complete ignorance.

Mr. Martel: What bothers me is that you just told me that a member of your staff did this report. Then what is the communication within that staff, within that department? How much communication is there? Is there any? Do people just make up reports that get filed away in some musty cupboard over in the mausoleum over there?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond, I don't see how there is any adequate answer that can be made when the report was made to somebody who is no longer working with the ministry but is incapacitated due to illness.

Mr. Martel: Oh!

Mr. Eberlee: I think that is a serious problem and that it has to be taken as a serious matter. None of us, not one of us here, has seen that report yet.

Mr. Martel: Did anybody ask about it? You say it was a woman who made this report. Did anybody bother to ask her what she was doing there? What was preoccupying her time? Did she just sit around?

Mr. Parrott: They probably misunderstood your leader's remarks last night, when he promised that you would be minister, and they forwarded it to you by error.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: That would be a damn sight better than what we are getting now.

Mr. Parrott: Well, that's debatable, too.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Eberlee: What kind of report is it? Is it a memorandum? Is it a printed report? Is it 50 pages, six pages or four pages?

Mr. Martel: It's a printed report. I will count the pages. I can count that high. It says four.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps she wrote it at home at night. Who knows?

Mr. Martel: And she left it in the waste-paper basket over in the office?

Mr. Eberlee: Without having the report and being able to read it, one couldn't assess whether she was doing it as part of her job or what. This is a mystery.

Mr. Martel: She was just, I guess, doing it as something to occupy her time. She submitted it to Mr. Colombo.

Mr. McIlveen: The mystery of the secret report.

Mr. Martel: It is rather intriguing, as this is the end of October almost and this was submitted apparently in April, that no one would even know about it. Taking into consideration the illness of Mr. Colombo, that still really doesn't gel, Mr. Eberlee, and you know it and I know it, because the statement was made here that if we know that there is a need we would improve.

Mr. Eberlee: Exactly.

Mr. Martel: Right. You have delegated work to people, I would suspect, and it is just idling. If this happened with respect to this report, one has to ask oneself how many other reports get the same type of shabby treatment.

Mr. Eberlee: None that I receive.

Mr. Martel: You didn't even receive it.

Mr. Eberlee: I can't give shabby treatment to a report I don't receive and I don't know about.

Mr. Martel: Somebody in this staff must have received it, surely to God. Who got it? Does anybody want to put his hand up? You got it and you knew of its existence. Well, somebody knew of its existence.

Mr. McIlveen: Give him a copy.

Mr. Eberlee: Give me a copy.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not giving you my copy at all, but somebody knew in spite of everything that was said, because you have a report and you are not acting on it.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't have it.

Mr. Martel: It hasn't even been discussed. Well, was it discussed with anyone? It was discussed with someone. Who was it discussed with? I don't want to put this man on the spot; really I don't.

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, it was not discussed with me. I came in June, and the subject has not come up. However, we are doing a review of all our programmes, so that it could well come up in the future. It just happens that we haven't got it.

Mr. Martel: It won't be a very extensive review of your programmes. That won't take very long.

Mr. Eberlee: Then we will come to this report.

Mr. Martel: You might act on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Is it a good report?

Mr. Martel: It is an excellent report. I should send you a copy.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: I should Xerox it and send a copy to you.

Mr. Eberlee: At least our staff produces excellent reports. That can be said for them.

Mr. Martel: That's right. It's too bad the ministry wouldn't act on some of them.

Mr. Eberlee: If we got it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Give us the highlights.

Mr. Eberlee: The language is a secret language.

Mr. Martel: This is the heart of the report. It breaks down how people, because of an inability to communicate, and that is what I was referring to earlier, actually are ghettoized in their work. They can't go beyond the Portuguese community. They can't go beyond the Italian community. They can't go beyond the Greek community. Beyond the confines of that ghetto, out there the rest of Ontario to them is non-existent.

I suggest that my colleagues who were in Europe last fall would appreciate the difficulty in a strange land of trying to communicate. The newspaper is in another lan-

guage. You scurry around, Mr. Chairman, as you did, to try to find the Globe and Mail. In fact, we couldn't even find Time, the chairman's favourite reading piece, anywhere in Europe and it was difficult.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, come on!

Mr. Parrott: We understand you were an expert on the menus.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I picked out the North Vietnamese dishes, which was to my credit. The Conservatives picked out the South Vietnamese dishes, indicating something maybe.

You are doing nothing basically, and I want to come back to it, for a community that pays a large share of taxes I have in my area about 40 ethnic groups. Many of the Finnish women who have been here 40 years still don't speak English. If you go into Copper Cliff, in the Italian community, called Little Italy, many of the women do not speak a word of English. If you go into what is formerly Gatchell, which is predominantly Italian, many of the women do not speak English. If you go into the Ukrainian community, many of the Ukrainian women do not speak English.

When the kids start off to school and the children bring home material and the mother can't even understand what it is all about, if you think that isn't one of the main reasons for a lack of harmony in the family, particularly when they get to be 12, 13, 14 or 15, that is causing—what do they call that?—the generation gap; if you think that doesn't contribute to a generation gap, which creates real problems beyond our comprehension, I want to tell you it is so significant that it is not even funny.

Mrs. Campbell: A cultural gap.

Mr. Martel: I am really upset, Mr. Minister when you say it is funny. I realize the difficulty that you have in getting money, but I realize that this province and the ethnic communities within this province contribute one hell of a lot in tax dollars and what you put back in that budget to assist them to improve themselves isn't even worthwhile talking about. It isn't even worth discussing, it is so bad.

I don't blame the people who are in the department, not a bit. They can only operate with the funds that are available which are non-existent really.

I want to suggest when you go back to your white Anglo-Saxon Protestant cabinet, by and large, that you lay it heavily on them

that the day of tokenism is past and that, in fact, they had better start to fund it adequately so that we can do the job that we should be doing to assist these people to integrate into life without being assimilated into this culture called Ontario, both in economic terms so they can earn a livelihood and not be reduced to the most menial tasks—even though some of them are fairly well educated—and socially so that they can integrate with the rest of the community.

I don't just mean by putting on nice little dances. That isn't the answer for these people. They have got to be involved in Ontario in a meaningful way and putting on a festival one night a year in various locations isn't the type of involvement we want for those people.

I suggested last year that one way you might do it—and I think it's partly in this multilingual centre—I suggested very forcefully last year the answer wasn't building an arena of some sort or a football field of some sort for the ethnic community as is part of the drive in Toronto. That's nonsense because, in fact, there are only 11 football players who get on the field at any given time. If you are serious about it, you will have multilingual—

Mr. McIlveen: And 10,000 cheer them on.

Mrs. Campbell: It is the people of Toronto who will have one.

Mr. Martel: I will, because I have met with many of the representatives of the groups. What, in fact, is necessary is multilingual centres which will help them over their difficulties with respect to the law, with respect to any variety of problems that we have, as people do have. They have them in their own language and there is no place for them to go to resolve those problems or to have communication in their own particular language until they master the English language. We are not moving in.

If you think football fields are the answer, go out and build 10 of them. I don't think that that helps the masses in any community. That doesn't help the women—they don't play football—if you are concerned about the women. It doesn't help the kids except those who are on the football field. I don't object to football fields but my suggestion, if you want to get to the gut issue, to help them, is to have places where they can go, where there are libraries and books in their language as well as English; where, in fact, they get involved. This nonsense of building football fields is for the bloody birds.

I want to say finally that if you don't fund it then in fact everything in this Mickey Mouse programme is for naught.

Mr. Chairman: Are you through, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I am through.

Mr. Chairman: Just for the record, I want to make it clear to Hansard that the South Vietnamese dishes were true. I will let you explain the rest. Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Martel: For what?

Mr. Stokes: It was food.

Mr. Martel: Food? The one I was looking at wasn't.

Mr. Chairman: I know. That's why I wanted to get it clear.

Mrs. Campbell: I have a couple of observations to make. In the course of all this discussion—and I heartily endorse the statements which have been made as to the inadequacy of the programme—I have a certain sympathy, however, with this minister because I think he is again, like so many, the willing victim of a government reorganization which, as far as I can see, was purposely set up to diffuse criticism and to make it virtually impossible for any opposition to come to grips adequately with the prevailing philosophies in any area. As has been pointed out some of this is in another ministry, some of it is in yet another one. I think it's deplorable that this is the situation and it's one of the reasons each ministry gets constant criticism because no one can really see the total picture.

On the question of incentives, again, I have had some experience in this city with trying to work through the various ethnic groups in the community to get them to prevail upon the people in the groups to take courses, particularly the women. I am quite aware that this is not an easy task to perform in certain of the groups; not in all of them by any means.

Following that, I would like to know what this ministry does, what procedures it uses other than pamphlets—which to me are a complete waste of time in all of these areas—to get out into the community and try to make the people not only aware of the programmes available but also to create some incentives. It is a long task.

In many of these cases a wife cannot participate without her husband's consent and the husband is very unwilling to give consent unless that husband is properly approached by

someone in his own community. Now you know that.

What are you doing in that area, specifically, to try to encourage husbands to give permission to wives to get into these courses? How are you approaching it on a realistic basis because that, to me, is the important factor in understanding your deep-seated concern for helping these people? What are you doing, if anything?

Mr. Moritsugu: What we are doing is that our field workers in particular, dealing with community and ethnic organizations and their leaders in particular, attempt a great deal in continuing discussions with them to encourage that to happen. Of course, it's true of some communities, a great deal more than others. We are doing what we can in this attempt but, as Mrs. Campbell pointed out, mothers in a particular community would be more likely to respond to the people, the leaders of the community themselves. Yes, we are doing this constantly. Perhaps we should do a great deal more and we shall attempt to.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I say that I would like to know the cost of these kits that are prepared because I would suggest that possibly the kit—I would like to have something from you by way of a report as to how effective they are or how you measure their effectiveness. My experience is that they would be very ineffective on the whole as against putting that kind of money into the one-to-one basis of approach between the family and someone from that same ethnic origin.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman—

Mrs. Campbell: I think you are doomed to failure pretty much, and you are doomed to come back next year to the same thing if you don't do that.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, we would be glad to provide a report to Mrs. Campbell on that, certainly.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, one point—go ahead.

Mr. G. Nixon (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, might I say that I have had the opportunity of working in the Dovercourt riding where we have 57 nationalities. I can say to you—

Mr. Cassidy: Are you sure it is 57 and not 58?

Mr. G. Nixon: No, it is the Heinz variety. There are 57 but the department of citizenship has been very good with me; it has given books in 11 languages called "Ontario and You." There are Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, Serbian, Korean, Italian; this has helped the communications gap in the community. I think the department deserves a lot of credit for these books which it has put out. Shall I say there are a few things I don't like in the book and I hope they are changed in the next issue when it comes out so there is still better communication in the community. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I just want to tell the minister that in my possession—and I am not going to discuss them tonight—are at least five other reports which were submitted. I don't even intend to tell you what they are about but you will have a year to study them and next year I will come back and I will question you on those reports to find out just what in God's name you have done as a result of the reports, and what you do with reports once they are submitted. I don't intend to reveal their contents because of the lateness.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): You just guess about what those five might be.

Mr. Martel: Well, you guys can play games with it but I will be back next year with the other five. We will see what you do over there.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Are we on citizenship?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we are.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask the minister what co-ordination there is between this branch of government and the federal branch?

Mr. Chairman: We went through that about an hour ago.

Mr. Stokes: None.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay. That's all I have to have.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is very close co-ordination between the federal government and ourselves as was indicated in Welcome House. Some of the federal participants are representatives of Manpower and of Citizenship. Also the Secretary of State has indicated interest, so there is a liaison.

Mr. B. Newman: Is this branch really anything other than a propaganda ministry? I'm sincere about the comment because I've attended several meetings.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you referring to the relationship?

Mr. B. Newman: This branch of the government. I have attended several of the meetings in the city of Windsor. Mind you, they were nice gatherings, but as far as any accomplishment was concerned, I couldn't see any accomplishment from the meeting other than maybe to sell the government's approach.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, that our services are propaganda. They are very worthwhile services to try to help immigrants acclimatize themselves to our province, to help them find employment and to inform them of all the various services that are provided by government.

Mr. B. Newman: In what way do they help them to find employment?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I just mentioned, for instance, the—

Mr. B. Newman: Do they meet them at the airports?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the airport, there is, as you know, a welcome reception centre.

Mr. B. Newman: Do they meet them at the Windsor airport? Do you have officials who meet them there? If you give that preference to Toronto, there are other places in the Province of Ontario that want exactly the same treatment.

Mr. Stokes: We have been over that, too.

Mrs. Campbell: We have heard this before.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe that they are met at the airport at Windsor, but I could ask the acting director, Mr. Moritsugu, to respond.

Mr. Moritsugu: Our own staff meets them at Malton and we have made arrangements with the federal immigration officers to do the initial reception at Vancouver and at Montreal, which are the other international ports of entry for people heading for Toronto, when they are identified as landed immigrants on their way there since they would end up in Toronto on domestic routes.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you meet them at the Toronto airport?

Mr. Moritsugu: Yes, we do.

Mr. B. Newman: Why don't you meet them at other airports in the Province of Ontario?

Mr. Martyn: The only international port of entry in Ontario is Toronto, unless they are coming in as landed immigrants from the United States in Detroit. That's a possibility, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. Then, using the example that you made mention of, when they are coming in as landed immigrants from Detroit from the United States, what do you do toward assisting those people? Do you meet them, too, at the tunnel bridge?

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, at Windsor, Manpower and Immigration officials, I am told by my staff, do hand out Welcome to Ontario kits in whatever language is necessary. We do provide the service there, too, at Windsor to people coming in.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you give us all a welcome to Ontario?

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 of vote 2504 carry? Carried.

Item 2, community development.

Mrs. Campbell: This is why I was trying to go over the whole thing generally because of time, but I have to look at your accomplishments in this area. I note with great interest that you have seconded staff to act as the social development co-ordinator for the North Pickering project and the public participation co-ordinator for the Metropolitan Toronto transit study. I'd like to know what responsibility you have for the fact that these two areas are probably the most controversial at the moment of anything we've got in this particular part of the province and also what your responsibility is. For example, if you have a public participation co-ordinator for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, why is it that the people have been denied the opportunity to have meetings which would discuss the technical aspects of the transit studies or of the new proposals? What is your responsibility for not allowing public participation, if that is what you are doing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we have with us on Mr. Martyn's left, Mr. Dave Cole, the director of the community development branch. Mr. Cole, would you respond to Mrs. Campbell?

Mr. D. Cole (Director, Community Development): Mr. Chairman, we were asked to assist Metro Toronto on the transportation plan review in both the design and the implementation of the public participation programme which, as the hon. member has indicated, forms the real basis of that particular study. We did this with the staff seconded, which is Miss Whipple-Steinkrauss who is the co-ordinator for the public participation aspect of the transportation plan review for Metro Toronto.

I am not clear as to the rest of the hon. member's question in terms of the responsibility and role of our ministry in that connection. I can say that, in fact, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, for some time now, has been quite interested, through its own research and planning area, in developing means and methods by which they might gain greater public input into transportation planning generally. Our role is simply to assist in that process with that particular project and with that ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: I still don't understand it. They are not interested in public involvement. All they are interested in, so far as the people are concerned, is holding meetings and telling the people what is going to happen. They have no interest in listening to what the people have to say. If you are a part of this deal I want to know what your part is because I think it is important.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the hon. member's indicating that a large measure so far or to date, with respect to the plan review and its public participation programme, has been in the area of providing information and in holding public meetings whereby the citizens to be affected by various aspects of that plan might understand what the dynamics are.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry—"they might be told what was in store for them"; that might be putting it more accurately. What are the public dynamics of the North Pickering project as explained to the people, by whatever measures you have as a responsibility?

Mr. Eberlee: But surely fundamental public participation is to inform the public completely and thoroughly of a plan so that you can then begin to get the kind of reaction, informed reaction, that you are seeking.

Mrs. Campbell: The public participation should be first to give people an idea of what is in the mind—or what is in the mill; that

is better than in the mind. I think it's mindless at this point.

Mr. Eberlee: That's really what I mean. However it is, that's what I mean.

Mrs. Campbell: But tell them what is in the mill. On top of that, surely it is to ensure that they have some input into it themselves? If you have responsibility in this area, I am sorry I have been blaming other ministries for their lack of concern in involving people and giving them answers. I'd like to know where you begin and end and the others begin because once more we've got this mish-mash of ministries and mish-mash of responsibilities that I don't begin to comprehend.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, the role which the branch has played in these two projects is simply an advisory and consultative role to those people who are, in fact, in charge of the planning. In the case of the Metropolitan Toronto plan review, as you know, the responsibility there is really with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Cole: —with the Metro Toronto Planning Board and with the TTC. Our input is simply to indicate how, in fact, a public participation programme might be conducted and, as you have indicated, that always begins with the provision of information as to what kinds of factors are involved in these plans.

Mrs. Campbell: Why don't you ensure that the information is available? Let me put it this way, Mr. Chairman, to be specific: Taking again your branch objective and purpose:

The specific objective of this activity is to promote, facilitate and ensure increased and effective citizen involvement in institutional decision-making and in institutional change related to the self-fulfilment of individuals in the well-being of their community.

If I read that to the people in Pickering, I am certain they would be nauseated, if not even further sickened by it. Now, is that your role? What have you done? You said you had given them the facts. What facts have you given them?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, the advice and consultation is not always accepted.

Mrs. Campbell: I am talking about the people who have asked for facts and have been denied facts.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, I understand the question—

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. I don't understand the answer.

Mr. Cole: What I am saying is that in performing a consultative role in relation to other ministries or agencies of government, in essence we are consultants; and in those cases where, for some reason or other, that advice or consultation is not accepted or it is decided they don't want to follow that course of action, there is very little we can do. The member's point with respect to North Pickering is very well taken.

Mrs. Campbell: All I can say, Mr. Minister, is that if you don't want to be contaminated by the procedures, perhaps you should advise them that you do not approve of their approach and therefore you should take your people out. It might at least be a gesture of good faith to people, rather than having your staff exposed to the sort of criticism that I feel—and if I feel it, I am sure hundreds and thousands of people in that area feel exactly the same way; and your representative is nodding his head in agreement. I am shocked to find this, and I just can't believe that you are serious.

What about these 18,450 booklets regarding programme information that we are talking about? Are they some more of the kind of things we get from other ministries, such as the nice slides I get sent through the mail to show me two people in front of the horticultural building—that was Natural Resources, and I don't know how much that cost them. What are you putting out and where does it go? And what does it say if it isn't just a way of using the people's money to promote this government?

Mr. Eberlee: Here are copies, Mrs. Campbell, of the publications of the branch.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. This one is called "Public Participation in Planning Policy and Programme." Have the People or Planes group had this, and have they reacted to it in any spectacular way?

Mr. Eberlee: I suspect they would agree with the approaches to participation that are advocated in that booklet. I don't think they would challenge—

Mrs. Campbell: They mightn't challenge the approaches—

Mr. Eberlee: —the methods, although they might challenge the substance of our approaches.

Mrs. Campbell: —but they certainly challenge the fact that this is not being done.

Mr. Eberlee: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, what are we putting it out for if it isn't the policy of government to give people that opportunity?

This directory of Ontario community groups seems to be back into the citizens' group field, but you don't have intergroup, whatever it is called, except in the citizen area. Is that right?

Mr. Cole: The intergroup development programme is a part of the citizenship branch programme only, Mr. Chairman; that is true.

Mrs. Campbell: So that the question I put earlier about the very great need for a group in the community to be interrelated with other groups in the community—and I am speaking now about people who have been in mental institutions and are forming community groups to try to help themselves get back into the mainstream—is of no concern to this department?

Mr. Eberlee: That would be an interest of this branch, would it not?

Mr. Cole: To some extent, yes; we don't exclude working with that type of group.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. What are you doing for those groups? If it's an interest, is it just a mild interest or is it a real interest?

Mr. Eberlee: I know I shall be in trouble for suggesting—

Mrs. Campbell: It's another ministry, I suppose.

Mr. Eberlee: —that groups such as this, I suppose, form part of the treatment programme operated by the Ministry of Health with respect to former mental patients. I trust that that programme comes basically under that heading.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, what is the unbasic portion of it that you think might be in your ministry?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, it is a responsibility of this branch to encourage groups with certain interests to come together to set themselves

up, to take action on their own behalf and to get into self-help activities. But if it is something specific, such as something tied to a treatment programme, this branch would not get—

Mr. Martyn: We don't get involved with single-issue groups.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, this happens to be a mental health function. Are you saying that mental health is entirely within the field of the Ministry of Health?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, the community development branch is primarily concerned with what we call the process of community development; and you have a definition there, indicating how we see that at the present time.

We do not try to do all the community development process work for the government or for the rest of the community, but attempt to work with other agencies that are working with other specific client groups so that process may become a part of the way in which they work with their client groups in order that they may deliver their services and programmes more effectively.

Mrs. Campbell: Now, it says—

Mr. Eberlee: May I give you an example?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: In our ministry, for example, the homes for the aged branch feels that it has the responsibility to try to promote the establishment of organizations concerned specifically with the problems of persons in that category.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, and you are interested in the task force.

Mr. Eberlee: This sort of area lies outside the specific realm of interest of the community development branch; as the director said, it is concerned primarily with the process outside a specific interest group.

Mrs. Campbell: But you give staff assistance to all of these—

Mr. Eberlee: Within the ministry, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, let me read what you say: "To enhance the level and effectiveness of involvement by citizens." Does that refer to just some citizens or to all citizens? Are the people I've referred to not citizens?

Secondly: "To develop resources that will result in greater involvement of citizens in

the total life of their community." These are your objectives as you defined them. Now, what do they mean?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, the first section again refers to citizens generally, in that we don't exclude anyone, necessarily, from the kind of things we do.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm glad of that.

Mr. Cole: But then we don't try to do other people's jobs either. In so much of our direct work, done by our own field staff and consultants, it really relates to those people who don't really fall within anybody else's responsibilities or jurisdictions; it's a catch-all in essence.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. Then would you tell me, for instance, who you do work with in this effort?

Mr. Cole: We do work with neighbourhoods and citizen groups, from that perspective in terms of the local area; with action centres, citizen groups, with voluntary associations, with self-help groups of various kinds; ratepayers' and residents' associations, with tenants' groups.

Mrs. Campbell: Right! Now what, precisely, do you do with them?

Mr. Cole: The role of our field staff is to provide those groups with assistance with respect to organization. One of those little pamphlets—for example where the resource aspect of the branch is mentioned, this is in essence providing materials—one of the little publications describes how you organize a community group. Another publication talks about how you plan conferences to involve people.

These booklets were developed in response to needs, in essence. The people were saying: "We need these kinds of things in order to concentrate on these activities ourselves." Our officers also consult with them in terms of how to obtain funding and finances; how—

Mrs. Campbell: From anybody but you!

Mr. Cole: From ourselves as well. We do have a small grants programme.

Mrs. Campbell: How much do you have available by way of grants?

Mr. Martyn: It is \$84,000.

Mrs. Campbell: I see, \$84,000. That's for the total province?

Mr. Cole: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: And how much do you put into all this literature about telling people, who probably are already organized in community groups, how to organize? It is my experience—and I may be lacking in experience elsewhere—but it's my experience that you don't have to tell them how to organize; you really don't have to tell them how to fight government, which is what they're mostly spending their lives doing; but they do have to help in funding. Now how do they get any money from you?

Mr. Cole: Well, if I can answer the first part of that question: It is our experience, Mr. Chairman, that in fact local groups do need a lot of assistance, staff assistance, in organization; and in finding out how government works, how the system operates, how local government operates; what programmes are existent, what resources are available within their own communities, how they might operate their own group in terms of its dynamics, how they might design a budget and so on. They in fact use the staff resources which are provided to a great extent.

With respect to the second part, about how people go about obtaining the financial resources available in the branch, which are as you say very small, the officers simply indicated—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, minimal.

Mr. Cole: They can write to the branch, to the minister, or to the officer directly, indicating they require funds for some purpose, and indicating what their budget is and so on. We assess that application and make recommendations.

Mrs. Campbell: What are your guidelines?

Mr. Cole: The guidelines are—

Mrs. Campbell: Or do you have a book on that?

Mr. Cole: "Resources for Community Groups"—

Mrs. Campbell: "Special Learner's Handbook."

Mr. Cole: —describes the fact that the community development branch has some small grants of money and indicates they can contact the field offices to discuss how to make application.

Mr. Eberlee: I can assure you those books represent a response to a very real demand,

that was articulated over the past few years by way of a series of conferences held around this province, by people in communities who said let's develop and publish this material.

Mr. Martel: Do you know the main resolution that came out of the Sudbury conference? Could I remind you? They drafted a resolution that such conferences not be held in the future. That's how much they got out of it.

Mr. Eberlee: They haven't been held; and that was likely the last one.

Mr. Martel: That's how successful it was, it was a showpiece by Father John.

Mrs. Campbell: Now that was community involvement.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: They listened to the people; they didn't have another.

Mr. Martel: Old Father Yaremko couldn't sell that one. People weren't falling for it because nothing has occurred as a result of all the other resolutions.

Mrs. Campbell: In all seriousness, Mr. Chairman, in looking at this, I am filled with my usual frustration, because I know there isn't one single solitary thing I can do, other than to express myself that this particular thing is just something more to try to find ways and means to spend tax dollars to promote a part of this government.

I don't know in your new projects the reason for the development of a municipal education kit which explains the structure and functioning of municipal government. But I hope you'll explain to them that you have divided assessment among five ministries and why you've done it, because that is something that community groups in this area are interested in. I am sure that won't show up in your municipal education kit.

As far as how citizens in an unorganized territory may achieve municipal status, I don't know whether at this point in time they want to. I would hope they would want to keep themselves out of the limelight, so they don't have things foisted upon them the way the more visible ones do, but that may be a very facetious comment. I am not familiar with the unorganized territories and whether they want it or not. Quite candidly, when I see that you have any portion of responsibility for the very tokenist type of approach to getting people facts and listening to input from them, I am sickened to death with this one because

this is the worst I've seen in anything I've reviewed to date.

You have agreed with me that so far as North Pickering is concerned, I am perfectly right. I would hope you would agree further on the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' general approach to supposedly trying to let people know what's going on and giving them a chance to delve into something which can be a very technical thing and where they do have technical expertise. The experience is that those from government assume that the people are too stupid to understand and will not give them the opportunity for those technical discussions. I would like to know where you stand on that kind of approach.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, are you suggesting that this ministry supply technical information on Transportation and Communication matters?

Mrs. Campbell: No, sir, I am not.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, you missed the point again.

Mr. Chairman: No, I haven't.

Mrs. Campbell: I am saying that they have seconded staff, to these to act as social development co-ordinator and public participation co-ordinator, and I am suggesting that they ought then to have input in something meaningful in involving people in these two very highly controversial projects. I want to know where they stand as to what kind of participation has been allowed since this is what they are fixed with, not the technical aspects of transportation and probably not the technical aspects of trying to put 200,000 people in an area that can neither handle them nor wants them. What is your reaction to the way in which this has been conducted since you have that responsibility? What advice are you giving the other ministry since this is your responsibility?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, I won't comment on the North Pickering project, since the hon. member has suggested that perhaps it is more relevant to talk about the transportation plan review.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh no, don't get off the hook on that one. Give me North Pickering first, then the transportation plan review.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I wonder if you might contain yourself when you are addressing public servants. If you want to attack the minister, fine; he's here to defend—

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. Your point is well taken; I apologize. But I do get carried away when confronted by this kind of claptrap.

Mr. Roy: Are you saying we can't attack the public servants?

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: I wasn't attacking them. Others have been doing it through this entire committee. The minister has been addressed by his first name, which I have not done; the deputy has been having conversations, which he hasn't any—

Mr. Chairman: We are pretty informal, but I think the public servants must be protected. The minister has the responsibility.

Mr. Dukszta: Margaret, meet Rene.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Cassidy: With great respect, Mr. Chairman, I think the member's comments are in order. When the minister insists repeatedly on passing the answers off to the civil servants, rather than answering them himself, it becomes very difficult for those of us who are making comments.

Mr. Chairman: You can still question the public servants; I am not suggesting that you don't.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes, but the minister refuses to come up with answers himself; he cops out all the time. That is what creates the situation which has led to Mrs. Campbell being embarrassed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It would be nice, Mr. Chairman, to have the brilliance of the hon. member for Ottawa Centre. It would be very nice to have his brilliance.

Mr. Martel: Eat your heart out, Rene.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I must confess that I am not familiar with this. Perhaps you expect the minister to be familiar with every project in every branch—and it would be nice to be of your intellect—but I must confess that I know my limitations and I admit that I can't be familiar with every project. I am not familiar with this project, and I think it is quite in order for the director of the community development branch, who has this responsibility, to reply.

Mr. Cassidy: It seems to be a general pattern that you don't know very much about anything, Mr. Minister; that's the kind of

problem I am talking about. You spend all your time on social and community services; those of us who come in here, with the exception of our critic, have a number of concerns and we want to address them to you, and not to have to deal constantly with officials of the department.

Many of us deal with officials of the department week after week after week, but we are looking for the political reasons that there is such frustration with this particular department—and it is left with you and your cabinet, Mr. Minister; it is not the responsibility of Mr. Eberlee, Mr. Martyn or the other people who are forced to go out in public from time to time and take the flak for your policies. They are not responsible for those policies, Mr. Minister, you are.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy, with all respect, Mrs. Campbell was asking for the specifics of a particular programme, and I think it is quite in order for a public servant to answer that. The minister can answer on the policy, and if he wishes he can answer on the specifics of any programme; but he may also refer those questions to any public servant. I am simply asking that you treat public servants with a certain amount of deference.

There was a question put on the specifics of this programme, so perhaps the director would like to answer.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, I know the ground rules, Mr. Chairman, but I don't think they should be used to shield the ministry.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, the public participation programme with respect to the North Pickering project has never really gotten off the ground. I don't think there is any public participation programme there at all. In fact, as the hon. member obviously is aware, the project itself is in a state of suspended animation or in limbo, and it is very difficult to do very much of anything in terms of getting public input or public involvement.

We certainly don't feel that that has been successful. On the other hand, the public participation programme that is the basis and an important part of the Metropolitan Toronto Transportation Plan Review, we feel, has been successful in its initial stages to this point in the sense that they have held a large number of public meetings and, in a very short length of time, have managed to get out a great deal of information to a large number of people in the Toronto area and certain other areas, although they haven't

been able to do the whole Metropolitan Toronto area yet.

Now, on the various issues, concerns and so on related to transportation planning in Toronto, the first round really is to simply present information about what possible alternatives there are to consider and get public reaction. The next stage, once they have gone through that kind of process, is to refine their plans on the basis of the public input which they have and to come up with some alternatives. They don't really have alternatives, as we understand it, at this point.

Once they have those alternatives on the basis of this initial input, they will then go back to the community and present the alternatives and ask for reaction in terms of selecting various alternatives that might be appropriate, and on the basis of those selections they will make their final decisions in terms of a transportation plan for the Metro area.

The project has been under way now for approximately a year. It won't be completed, as you know, for another year or two. It is still in the process. But we feel that it has been successful to the extent that it has run so far in terms of the process.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, could I ask whether this ministry has been involved in the specific meetings which have been called with reference to the proposed Krauss-Maffei transportation system?

Mr. Cole: I'm not aware of that, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: You're not? So that you have, in your public participation co-ordination, no role whatsoever in those meetings?

Mr. Cole: Is the hon. member referring to a specific area of Metro Toronto and the transportation planning review?

Mrs. Campbell: I'm talking about meetings that have been held; are you not aware of it?

Mr. Cole: I am aware of the project now. I am still thinking that you are involved in the transportation planning review. We have not been involved in that project in any way.

Mrs. Campbell: So that although you have been involved as a public participation co-

ordinator for the general study, isn't it significant that you haven't been involved for any input on public participation in this very controversial system? You have not been asked in any way to be involved?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, not directly. I would imagine that if that particular system is being considered as part of the total transportation planning review, as one of the—

Mrs. Campbell: I would certainly think so.

Mr. Cole: —various vehicles being considered, that that aspect or that transportation vehicle is being considered as part of the alternatives being presented within the public meetings being held now.

Mrs. Campbell: May I ask this, as part of your public participation co-ordination does someone from this department of this ministry attend these meetings?

Mr. Cole: The public participation co-ordinator who is seconded to the project does attend all of the meetings, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: What feedback does he or she get on what happens at a meeting, her assessment if nothing else?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, the co-ordinator of the project reports to the project and does not report directly to the branch. Since we felt it wasn't possible to second someone to a project and then ask him to be accountable and to report on a daily or weekly basis to the branch from which he came, those were the terms on which the person was sent there. The public participation co-ordinator reports directly to the project director, although we receive monthly reports of a general nature on how many meetings were held, and we look at the various materials and also act in an advisory capacity to that person, providing professional consultation and advice with respect to that role. In terms of feedback on every meeting coming to the branch, no, we don't have that.

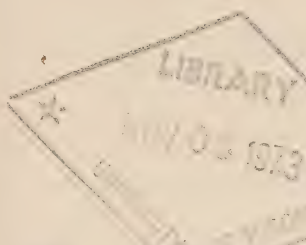
Mr. Chairman: It is now 10:30. We will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and continue the estimates, but not later than 6 o'clock.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services**

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, October 24, 1973

Morning Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**

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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1973

The committee met at 10:05 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

On vote 2504:

Mr. Chairman: Will the meeting please come to order? We have some substitutions this morning; Mr. Wiseman for Mr. McIlveen; and I understand Mr. Lane will be substituting for Mr. Parrott. Are there any others? Mr. Martel is a standing substitute.

Mr. M. Cassidy (Ottawa East): The team over there is obviously complete.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): You brought in reinforcements, did you; all new faces.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right, he brought in reinforcements.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell. You were on item 2, community development.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Yes, in going over what had happened yesterday, Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the minister's difficulty in not being totally immersed in every part of this ministry. But I would point out, as I said before, that I do not think the people of this province are being treated properly in the way in which estimates come forward with a division of responsibility within the same item or field. Unless they can spend more than 24 hours in a day, no one can possibly know the total programme in almost any area.

Now, I have a question this morning for the minister. Having heard the discussion with the member of his staff as to the responsibility on such projects as the North Pickering project and the transit study, having heard from him what he feels as to programmes having been something less than successful so far as the co-ordination in North Pickering is concerned, and having, if we may, some public knowledge of the failures of meetings with reference to the Krauss-Maffei project, would the minister not feel

that it is important, if his staff is to be seconded for these purposes, that they should at least report to his ministry so that he is in a position to assess their role and to protect them against the possible role of a scapegoat if, as in these two cases, the whole matter of citizen participation breaks down?

I put it to him, I hope in a reasoned light; because looking at this, my first reaction is that this ministry has failed abysmally. It may not be totally true, but I would certainly suggest, Mr. Minister, that to the public at large it has. If your ministry is fixed with this responsibility and it fails and you don't know what they are doing because of a lack of reporting, then there is a very definite lack of follow-through available to your ministry. I would seek your comments on that.

I am not going to continue further in this, except to say that I am appalled at the thought that we are spending money on what looks on the surface to be a very worthwhile kind of service to people, but which so far as I can find out is really nothing more than a paper kind of commitment to citizen involvement. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, I agree with the comment of Mrs. Campbell. I have in mind the role of the community development branch in regard to consultation with local groups. It is one that has arisen a few times, several times, and it is a very difficult area.

It's my own personal view that we should not be involved in the question of Pickering. I feel that there will be changes. The task force has dealt with this area. There will be changes in this area. Many of the problems I've found in the ministry have been problems resulting from citizens' groups. I think you are familiar with some of them in your own area.

Mrs. Campbell: I've been part of most of them, Mr. Chairman, in this area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There will be changes in our role—I hope my remarks are not interpreted as a reflection on our staff; we have a very competent staff, but it's very difficult

for them to carry out this role. I do believe that we will have to make changes in this whole area of community involvement.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate hearing from the minister in this vein. I suppose I cannot press for any kind of statement as to the direction of change.

I was not attacking the staff either. I think they are in an intolerable position. If this is their function and if the other ministries don't choose to permit them to work effectively, or whatever the reason, it is not a criticism of the staff. It is the effect of what may be very strongly a token effort to involve people. That, to me, is one of the greatest sins that the government may be guilty of, in that if one is committed to citizen involvement, it must be a deep commitment or it is a confusion.

Certainly the funds available are picayune. If this is the result of the government's policy, and I'm not going to assume at this point that it is as a result of the minister's personal policy, then it's obvious that he has problems with the government in this direction. Is there any way that we can have some inkling at this time as to what might be in the minister's mind or at what point can we get that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we indicated earlier in our remarks that the whole ministry reorganization will be announced in the weeks ahead. It's a major reorganization of the ministry. At that time I do believe that it will be clear as to just what branches come under what authority, and it could well be that this aspect will be cleared up. As I said, to me as a minister some of the most difficult areas have been dealing with citizens' groups, with those who are for and those who are against. It's a real grey area.

Mrs. Campbell: Who is against this government involvement?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, in citizens' groups there are—

Mr. Martel: The Treasurer (Mr. White) is against it.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, you are talking about for and against the project?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. I am not too sure whether as a government we should be involved in such controversial areas.

Mr. Cassidy: You want to "depoliticize" the government, is that right? Could I just say something here, Mrs. Campbell?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Take Pickering, for instance, which Mrs. Campbell brought up.

Mrs. Campbell: You brought that up.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't think that we should be involved in Pickering.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I agree with you entirely.

Mr. Cassidy: Maybe your department shouldn't, but the government sure as heck should be.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As a ministry.

Mr. Cassidy: Excuse me, Mrs. Campbell. Did the minister say that he had another reorganization of the ministry coming in another few weeks?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm referring, Mr. Chairman, to the Hanson task force. This is a task force that has submitted several reports on the complete reorganization of our ministry into districts and into regions for the delivery of services at the regional level. The main principle is decentralization, regionalization, a strong field presence and the integration of services. This will be a major reorganization.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would just point out that in my view one of the greatest difficulties facing the officer coordinating any of these projects with citizens is that he or she cannot ensure that the public gets all of the information. This is a dreadful situation. They are placed as coordinators and they are supposed to be involving people in the decision-making process; yet they do not have within their own function the opportunity of ensuring that the people have the true facts.

This is an indictment of government. I have to make it as strongly as I can. For you to have this token kind of involvement is in my view worse than no involvement at all, because at least then the public is not being told that you have set this up for its benefit. I hope the reorganization is something more than a token decentralization, too, because so far anything that the government has put forward in this area has been tokenism of the worst kind. I will pass.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I hear the rumour that the director of community services is about to resign simply because he doesn't have enough budget to work with adequately. I don't know

if that's true or not. I wouldn't blame him if he were resigning.

When one looks at citizenship, community development, Indian communities, sports and recreation, special community projects and the athletic commission, which have a total budget of \$13 million, one must sympathize with the director trying to manage.

Mr. D. Martyn (Executive Director, Community Services Division): Well, you don't have that in writing.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't have that in writing yet.

One has to sympathize with him. The whole thing is nothing but a showboat with really very little substance. Working with that kind of budget, and trying to do the job that you should be doing with \$13 million is for the birds.

This one in particular, \$393,000 for community development. Tell me, how many community development officers do you have?

Mr. D. Cole (Director, Community Development): Eight.

Mr. Martel: Eight across the Province of Ontario. Would you mind telling me where they are?

Mr. Cole: We have five field staff, one each in Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Ottawa, Windsor and St. Catharines; a chief of field services and two consultants in Toronto.

Mr. Martel: My! Isn't that a magnificent gesture to community development? Eight officers across the entire province for over 7,000,000 people. What kind of tokenism would you call that? You are really not sincere. It is like everything else. This government talks about involvement.

I hope the minister was listening to the news in northern Ontario last weekend. When we hear about the Tories saying they want to decentralize, all the communities agreed they were getting to a point where they were strangled more and more by Queen's Park and that the politicians from the province were less and less being recognized in their capacity for making a contribution to running their municipalities. Any time you say anything in the House, immediately the Tory reaction is, don't you want the community leaders to have a role? It is like a motherhood symbol which the Tories use constantly as they strip more power from them constantly.

You have this showboat. In fact you have more northern affairs officers, for God's sake. That phoney system set up by Allan Lawrence now costs \$1 million a year to operate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They provide very worthwhile service.

Mr. Martel: They provide service be damned. They are just a pain in the backside and you know it. They interfere in the decisions of compensation cases as you try to resolve them. They can't really do the job they are there to do. It is nothing but tokenism. And \$1 million a year; for 26 of them.

They took the one out of my riding and it was to my advantage; and they took two others out. If you want, you can take the one out of Sudbury. You might think about giving the members services; they could probably do more.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is being studied by the Camp commission.

Mr. Martel: If it takes as long for the Camp commission to report on that and for it to be enacted as on the last one, that will be after the 1975 election, Mr. Minister.

Mrs. Campbell: Long after.

Mr. Martel: As I say, it is tokenism. Eight community development officers—you are not even serious. Because this showpiece, as I recall community development, goes back to Mr. Yaremko's days. You had 14 officers then, didn't you? You didn't reach a staff of 14 at one time?

Mrs. Campbell: A peak?

Mr. Martel: Was it 12? Higher than what you have now?

Mr. Cole: No, we had a total complement then of 14; we have a total complement now of 16.

Mr. Martel: That's progress in five years! Two extra secretaries, is it?

In fact, I think you brought the whole staff to Sudbury to that last junket. There is no problem bringing 14 to Sudbury. Of course that is why the people in the Sudbury area passed a resolution not to have any more of those foolish conferences in Sudbury.

You've got eight officers; you are funding the whole thing to \$393,000 and you are virtually not involved. And that's understandable. If we were to take the salaries out of there you would be left with grants.

I understand it, having read the Hanson task force report; most of your staff became so discouraged with grants that, by and large, they pretty well suggested they not even be involved with the granting of grants because it took so long to get a decision. The community projects simply got desperate and almost went away. Is that right?

It's in the Hanson task force report. I have read it; they sent me a copy.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): I think there was some civil service dissatisfaction with the system in government—

Mrs. Campbell: I would hope so.

Mr. Eberlee: —which requires grants to be approved by the Management Board and so on. Why sure, civil servants always want to differ from the politicians, I guess, in making certain decisions.

Mr. Martel: You've got money in the budget for grants, and in fact these people—

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think that's about to come about, though.

Mrs. Campbell: It's been coming about for a long time.

Mr. Martel: Surely, if it's part of decentralization and you give a grant or a certain amount of money for a community development officer to utilize, he in fact should not have to wait three, four or five months to give some type of grant. You just strangle the whole aid.

I don't want to talk much about this, except I want to get to LIP. I have a statement I would like to put on the record; a very brief statement. It's on the LIP organization. You got it the other night. I want to put it on the record and add a few figures as I go along to indicate that the government isn't really interested in community organizations in any way, shape or form.

They break it up into the problem, Ontario's response, and the work group request, and it run to 1½ pages. It is very brief, Mr. Chairman. I'll go through it quickly:

The Metro work group is a coalition of 80 LIP-initiated community services allied with over 15 established agencies in Metro Toronto. The purpose of the work group is to protect the existence of legitimate community services initiated through LIP which meet the demonstrated needs of thousands of adults and children in Metro Toronto. These services are currently jeopardized if

alternative sustaining funding is not forthcoming. The primary constitutional responsibility for permanently financing these services rests with the provincial level.

That's the first point. Maybe we'll be able to get some clarification as to who should be funding. The LIP organizations, having a variety of lawyers and so on I would suspect looked at this and felt that this is a provincial responsibility, constitutionally.

Other levels of government, the federal Secretary of State, Metro Toronto Council, as well as the United Way, have demonstrated a sincere concern by making special efforts to find new funds within their limited resources to help sustain these services.

All along I have heard the minister say: "Well, if the municipalities put in a share, or if Ottawa puts in a share, then we look upon these things favourably and welcome our responsibilities."

Well I understand that over and above what they have given before, Metro Toronto, within the last two weeks I guess, have put in \$127,000 in additional new funding, the United Way has put forward \$300,000 and the federal department an additional \$100,000. That leaves only Ontario; their contribution, as usual, is nothing—a big, fat nothing.

Now we have heard all the platitudes. I was at the meetings with the LIP organizations when they were conned this spring. I told the organizers: "Bobby Welch is taking you into his office and patting you on the back, telling you what great guys you people are. But you are being sucked in; he won't give you a red cent, and neither will Brunelle. They have no intention of doing anything except to try to put out the fire."

It was a contentious issue at that time, and it continues to be—and here we are into the end of October. You didn't fund them at all, proving that I was right, that you had no intention of funding them—and you still have no intention of funding them.

I will read the report you presented to the LIP organizations on July 17 in a moment. But in the second part of their brief, which is very brief at that, they say: "The attitude of Ontario is exactly the opposite." This is what I mean by your involvement with community development: it is non-existent.

The fact that you have eight community development officers after five years of existence is indicative to me that you don't really give a tinker's damn about community de-

velopment—you have no intention of assisting community development.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are adding an office in Thunder Bay and in the great area of Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Right. We have Mr. Joe Tschirky, who is doing tremendous work already.

Mr. Martyn: He's with the Indian community branch.

Mr. Martel: Right, but he is also doing other work in trying to help some of the unorganized municipalities to become organized.

Mr. Martyn: But the community development branch is adding an office in Sudbury; in fact the man is there.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I understand that from talking with Mr. Cole last night.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You see, we always—

Mr. Martel: Don't digress; that is tokenism.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): The member is digressing.

Mr. Martel: That is tokenism, because you are really not putting the bucks into what you are supposed to be responsible for. As I say, in the last couple of weeks Metro Toronto has put in \$127,000 in new money, the United Way \$300,000 and Ottawa an additional \$100,000—and those three items alone are more than you have in your budget for the whole year for community development, \$393,000. In fact, the United Way is going to give almost as much to Metro Toronto alone as you are giving to the entire staff for the whole year for the entire province. Now don't tell me you are serious.

But you make me digress—

Mrs. Campbell: The minister can't win whether he keeps quiet or he talks.

Mr. Martel: The brief also states: "This government refuses to acknowledge and live up to its financial responsibility in this field"—and that is pretty succinct. "It appears to believe, and perhaps hopes, that if it remains unco-operative long enough, the services will die and thus the problems will disappear." That is what I suggested at a meeting with you people; in fact the minister has a great deal of correspondence from me about LIP in which I said: "By the time you are ready to do anything, most of the

organizations will have faded away; then you won't have to fund very many. You won't have to help them, because they will be gone. I will talk about the services in a little while.

I go on with their statement: "The provincial government has said it will consider funding these services from within existing policy programmes and grant budgets." Well I guess that is why I started out with the total amount for community services programmes. You are not going to scratch anything from those programmes to assist LIP. There just isn't enough, a paltry \$13 million.

These programmes and grant budgets were inadequate to meet existing community needs before LIP began. [And that's right on and it is still the case] How can these impoverished grant budgets now be used to meet the financial needs of new community services in Ontario? [They can't and you have no such intention]

Let's look at the provincial programme and grant budget level in the current estimates:

Community development grants—\$84,000 for all of Ontario. [That's the grants for community development]

Immigrant services grant—\$100,000 for all of Ontario.

Grants to community-based senior citizen services—\$900,000 for all of Ontario. [That's even from another part]

Information centres—no policy after three years—no programme.

And for Ontario, zilch really. You might have funded a couple.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, more than that.

Mr. Eberlee: There has been funding for five years.

Mr. Martel: How much? We'll come back to that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Ten or 12.

Mr. Martyn: Fifty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Martel: Fifty-five thousand. That's a magnificent contribution.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the communities, I believe—

Mr. Martel: It goes on:

Daycare services—limited use of Canada Assistance Plan; foot-dragging on regulations and money for amendments to Day Nurseries Act; zero in grants for all of

Ontario to daycare co-ops; no financial support for working families above \$6,500 a year.

And you know, it is interesting. I asked that that be explained to me the other night how people above \$6,500 were to get their kids into daycare centres because of the difficulties those in \$6,500 to \$9,000 to \$10,000 category have, and I asked that it be explained to me how they are billed. And you know, I never did get the answer. I may ask the minister to explain how it works.

Mr. Chairman: You did ask it yesterday.

Mr. Martel: Yes, and I didn't get an answer.

Mr. Chairman: I think there was an answer.

Mr. Martel: You might check Hansard on it, because it is very complicated. "Research and planning, \$330,000 for all of Ontario and zero for any demonstration grant for a grass-roots community service project." And it is interesting that if you do as well on the research and planning this year—and I only have to work in the past because I can expect promises—but if you do as well this year as you did last year, then you'll have money left over.

Mr. Eberlee: I think we should correct that zero dollar figure. One example of a grass-roots community service project is York Community Services—

Mr. Martel: Right; Mr. MacDonald and Mrs. Farina.

Mr. Eberlee: —with which the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) is very familiar. There are two or three others.

Mr. Martel: Well, they don't have all the facts but they are pretty close to being accurate, and I don't want one \$20,000 grant to cloud the issue.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And also, Mr. Chairman, on that very note—zero for family co-ops I think you have?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is not accurate—

Mr. Martel: Well, how much? We'll come back—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —because the funds in our budget, Mr. Chairman, for daycare centres are not definitely slotted—so much for

municipalities, so much for Indian bands, so much for associations for retarded children.

Mr. Martel: But we'll make those—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So once our regulations are in, and they should soon be implemented, we can fund family co-ops and we will.

Mr. Martel: That will be 1974 or 1975 I would suspect.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think so.

Mr. Martel: You say it is forthcoming. If you do as well there as you did in research and planning where last year you had about \$600,000 if I recall correctly, most of which you didn't spend. You might have transferred it over to—

Mr. Eberlee: You will recall, though, that we would have been in trouble with the Provincial Auditor if we had spent that.

Mr. Martel: You—what?

Mr. Eberlee: I say, you recall the discussion to the effect that we would have been in trouble with the Provincial Auditor if we had spent that for some other purpose.

Mr. Martel: I have a suspicious nature, and I would suspect that many grants or funds in the budget which are slotted at the beginning for one project are in fact made available for something else in government circles if that project should fall through.

Mr. Eberlee: Well that project, of course, that you are referring to was—

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Eberlee: —the guaranteed income experiment.

Mr. Martel: Right. And as I say, it was quite obvious earlier it was going down the drain, and I am sure that if the minister had—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, I wonder if you could get back to community services.

Mr. Martel: Well, I am, I am.

Mr. Chairman: All the way back to income maintenance.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I am just running over what this government is doing really towards community development, and you have to pick up pieces from all over. The government's commitment wherever you look to community development is so minuscule that

you might save the taxpayers money by eliminating the department; but heaven forbid, I wouldn't want to put David Cole out of a job.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He is a good man.

Mr. Martel: You might put him somewhere else; but why spend the money there because it is really non-existent. The work group requests are very simple:

We expect the government of Ontario to care for people and their needs. We would hope that in a provincial budget of \$7 billion to \$8 billion, Premier Davis [you know, Billy the Kid; he comes around once in a while], Management Board, [the thinker] Mr. Welch, and Mr. Brunelle could put people first in Ontario's priorities.

We have priorities for buildings and transit systems and showpieces, but we never have people first. And that's right across this province.

Their requests are simple: "Send these estimates back to Management Board," Mr. Minister, they are inadequate. You know, I have to agree with them. I don't know why it is. I would suspect if I polled the people from the community services programme they would be in total agreement. They are totally inadequate to do anything meaningful.

If you increase the grant budget levels at least 10 times, it would only bring it to \$840,000; because all you have now is \$84,000—\$84,000 for the entire province. What a magnificent sum! I don't even know what we waste our time talking about it for.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Agreed!

Mr. Martel: It is just nonsense. They continue: "The government should act quickly to help sustain the important emerging community services which are faced with extinction." They have survived, haven't they, despite the problems of last May and June when the federal government was going to opt out in totality? I was at the meeting with Mr. Cole—well it was a great meeting. Ottawa coughed up some more money and as of July 17, Rene Brunelle decided, and I quote:

As I have indicated, we do not have sufficient resources to agree to either interim and/or continued assistance for LIP projects generally. While we are prepared to attempt to respond as best we can to specific project requests made directly to us within the terms of the existing programmes priorities and resources, we do

not intend to seek an additional appropriation from the Legislature in the form of supplementary estimates or to revise our 1973-1974 estimates, or to reallocate our resources which would reflect a change in our priorities.

Your commitment is zero to LIP. The things that you can't deliver in the form of service—and you can tell me you are reorganizing till hell freezes over—but in the interim, like right now, the daycare centres, the assistance to the aged and so on, without funding from this government are going to go down the drain; and you are not prepared to do a thing about it.

Now I understand—my colleague will speak about that in a moment—that there has been a report, a favourable report I think, on most LIP programmes in Toronto. Am I right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, if you mean an assessment.

Mr. Martel: Right. It was very favourable, by and large. Most of it was directed to the job your ministry should have—and that's providing services to people. And you are not prepared to fund it. You are not prepared to go to Management Board and say: "Look, gentlemen, we need an additional five or six or seven million, because our staff, both at the municipal level and at the provincial level, is insufficient to meet the needs of the people of this province in social terms. In order to assist, to make sure that these programmes don't go down the drain, we in fact need \$7 million or \$8 million, so that any range of programmes which are service-oriented don't fail." You are not prepared to do that and that's a condemnation of you, this ministry and the whole department, because it is so minuscule that I'm not even going to bother to talk about it any more.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I have some remarks with reference to Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Go ahead; let me hear the minister first.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I will just be brief, Mr. Chairman. Let's put things in their proper context. Was not the LIP programme mainly devised to provide employment during the winter months and at the same time to provide social needs?

Mr. Martel: No, it was just picked up to provide work by the federal government.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: By the federal government. This is a report by the Canadian Council of Social Development on guaranteed annual income. I'd like to read one short paragraph, Mr. Chairman. This is on work opportunity programmes. They are very objective; they are a non-political group and a very able group.

LIP: Surprisingly enough work opportunity programmes, specifically the federal Local Initiatives Programme and Opportunities for Youth, have also not helped most those who need it most. Information obtained in 1972 showed that only 25 per cent of people involved in LIP projects had been on welfare and 23 per cent had been drawing unemployment insurance. What about the income groups from which the other 52 per cent were drawn?

Obviously more needs to be done to ensure that the most vulnerable people and those in greatest need can benefit under work opportunity programmes. This in no way detracts from the valuable function of LIP and OFY.

Giving people the opportunity for meaningful work of their own design, these short-term projects have the obvious disadvantage of providing only temporary help. This suggests that as long as the private market economy cannot absorb all the employable manpower, meaningful work opportunities of longer duration and continuity should be devised.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, we agree that there are many social needs that are not being met, and we agree that many of the LIP projects were very worthwhile. That is why we feel that these short-term programmes are limited and that's why we do feel that, again referring to the federal-provincial working committees, whereby these types of programmes are on the long term—community employment projects for social needs—we do believe that they will serve a very worthwhile purpose.

Mr. Martel: Then fund them on the short-term until that comes into existence. Fund them until such time as that. You know you place great emphasis throughout your estimates on that. So help me God, if that thing collapses, Mr. Minister, you are ruined.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I have with me Mr. David Cole, the director of the community development branch, and I have

asked him to put on paper the various meetings that were held. I attended three of these meetings.

I've asked the LIP groups: "Would you please tell us which of the programmes on a priority basis you would like to see funded? Maybe we can assist you within our existing budget, within our existing programmes."

Mr. Martel: You don't have the money.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was only, I believe, toward the end that we did obtain a list of those programmes that would maybe fit within our own existing programmes.

Mr. Martel: On \$84,000?

Mr. Eberlee: No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No.

Mr. Martel: Where are you going to pick it up from?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Day nurseries; homes for the aged. The homes for the aged budget, I believe, is maybe—I forget how many millions of dollars. From all those, our existing programmes. Many of our existing programmes are good programmes—meals on wheel and so forth.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Cole has been our representative and he's met with the Metro LIP group. He's met with the federal officials, and I would say that as a result of these meetings there is more integration and better liaison and consultation.

Mr. Martel: Can't you meet, Mr. Minister—I ask you a very simple question: If Metro Toronto can put in \$126,000, the United Way can put \$300,000 and the federal government an extra \$100,000, don't you think at least Ontario's commitment should be somewhere meeting those? We are talking about services.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Chairman, would the committee like to hear Mr. Cole outline where we actually are?

Mr. Beckett: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Including, maybe, if you do have figures, any that you have extended or you have taken up. We'd like to know what they are; what areas they fall in.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, we have received this recent submission from the Metro work group, and meetings with appropriate fields of service will be arranged starting next week.

Our information so far is that of the 64 projects listed in this recent submission, approximately half of those, or 33, either have already received assistance or will be receiving assistance, both financially or in services such as printing and duplicating and so on.

In some cases, funds have already been provided for those projects through other sources, and in some cases it may be that the provincial support may not be provided completely.

Mr. Martel: That is the one we are interested in, provincial funding.

Mr. Eberlee: Are you in a position to indicate more definitely?

Mr. Cole: In the specific areas, under the cultural enrichment aspect of that particular submission, we understand that there will be possible funding for all of those; there are five of them. In the immigrant and migrant area; of the 15 listed there has been continual contact by the citizenship branch with 13 of the 15, and in fact we're informed that for 11 of the 13 there may be financial or in kind assistance in this fiscal year. There was some assistance given to those projects last year.

In the daycare area; we understand that of the eight that are listed, seven of those daycare centres are being funded by Metro social services.

In the information area; as you know there are six of them, and that is still a difficulty in that we don't have policy with respect to support of information centres generally.

In the area of senior citizens; there are eight, and we understand that funding is now being arranged, or there is a good possibility of funding, for four of them.

Mr. Martel: By whom?

Mr. Cole: By the homes-for-the-aged and office on aging branch.

Mr. Martel: That would be the province?

Mr. Cole: Yes. This ministry.

Mr. Martel: What is the total the province might help? How many are there?

Mr. Cole: A total of approximately 30 will be receiving some kind of assistance. In most cases probably that isn't the full budget that they would like, but it's within their resources that we have it at hand.

Mr. Martel: When these are made, could we ask for a list from the ministry of the

various LIP groups which got funding by the province and the amount of funding they received?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly, Mr. Chairman, we would be pleased to provide that information.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In one of the publications of the ministry it mentions that the community development branch assists individuals and groups to establish better services and programmes in their community.

I wanted to ask the minister how this branch of his department is helping the Windsor coalition for development, who are assisting in the remodelling, fixing up, bringing up to standard of homes of individuals who are either on old age security or on welfare and own their homes. They repair the homes, or they put them into a state of repair so that they are once more at least meeting the minimum housing standard. Their funds have run out; they have been assisted by the government. How are you helping them now so that they can continue, especially during the winter months?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that they received \$2,500 last year.

Mr. B. Newman: How many homes could you fix up for \$2,500, Mr. Minister. Do you think that you're really helping when you give them \$2,500? Mind you, even \$1 is help, after some fashion, but do you think you're really helping an organization like that with a contribution of \$2,500?

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps Mr. Cole could explain what the contribution was for, and the fact that we haven't had a submission from them this year yet.

Mr. Cole: We haven't received a submission from the Windsor Council of Citizen Groups, and I believe the coalition is part of that council. We have funded various of the citizen groups in the Windsor area over the past three years. In fact, I believe there are six of them now, and we have provided funds to all six of those groups in Windsor, which are all part of the Windsor Council of Citizen Groups. Our officer works closely with them. Most of those citizen groups have also applied separately for LIP funds for specific projects, but they haven't approached us this year, as yet, for assistance.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't believe, though, that the \$2,500 grant we gave was intended to finance the actual operations of that group.

Mr. Cole: No, it was not.

Mr. Eberlee: It wasn't directed toward the house renovation idea. It was to support the organization's administration. I think that's specifically what they asked for.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I understand they have run out of funds. They have asked for assistance. Whether they have asked you people directly through your branch of the ministry or some other branch of the ministry, I don't know. I know they are in desperate need. They helped in the last year repair some 40 homes of people who are on fixed income and couldn't afford to repair their homes.

There is an ongoing project and it is the kind of project that should receive substantial assistance from all levels of government at all time. If you don't provide them with help in this fashion, then you are going to have to fix up the homes yourselves if these people are on fixed incomes. They can't do it themselves.

Mr. Eberlee: In the absence—

Mr. B. Newman: I think you are providing not only employment to people who are involved in the repair work project—I understand it employs only people who are unemployed and they pay them only \$100 a week when they are involved in the repairing of these homes—you are solving many problems by assisting an organization like that.

I want to ask in what way are you helping the social rehabilitation centre in the Windsor area which has asked for assistance?

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think the funding for that programme would come under this branch. It would perhaps be under vocational rehab or under children's and youth institutions. I am afraid that we just don't have that data available. We can obtain it, Mr. Newman, and supply it to you later if that would be satisfactory.

Mr. B. Newman: They submitted a brief to you people on April 24 requesting assistance.

Mr. Eberlee: Not to this branch, though.

Mr. B. Newman: They are a group that did work with alcoholism in the community.

Mr. Eberlee: Do you know to whom that brief was addressed? Was it addressed to the other branch, to the vocational rehab branch?

Mrs. Campbell: By the time they find out all the branches, it will be time for—

Mr. Eberlee: I am afraid we don't have a registry here of all the submissions. Hundreds of submissions are received by the various units in the ministry. That's their purpose.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that. All I have is a copy of a letter, or I have a letter:

I wish to submit a copy of a brief for funding for your consideration. We have submitted this brief to social and family services, under the hon. Rene Brunelle.

Mr. Eberlee: We will be glad to seek out the location of that letter.

Mr. B. Newman: The brief was dated Apr. 23, giving a whole outline of their background and their objectives. It is another group that is worthy of consideration.

I wanted to ask the minister in what way are you assisting the New Beginnings organization in Essex county which works with youth and young offenders by means of the establishment of a small community centre home.

Mr. Eberlee: We will have to check our programme records. It is quite conceivable that they are receiving funding under the children's and youth institutions branch.

Mr. B. Newman: I certainly hope you will do that.

Mr. Eberlee: But I don't have that information with me.

Mr. B. Newman: Their letter was as late as Oct. 4.

I wanted to ask the minister in what way he is assisting the various citizens' groups in the community? East Windsor Citizens' Organization; the Windsor West Citizens' Organization; the Downtown Citizens' Organization; the Fort Ferndale Citizens' Organization; the Sandwich East Citizens' Organization; and the Windsor Council of Citizens' Groups, which is an alliance of all of the citizens' organizations in the community. If you are interested in community development, I think the assistance of each and every one of these citizens' organizations would be one avenue to really show your concern.

Mr. Eberlee: I believe that over the last three years most if not all of those organizations have received funding and assistance. Perhaps Mr. Cole could report as to the current situation?

Mr. B. Newman: Okay.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, we have provided financial assistance to all of the organizations which the hon. member has mentioned.

Mr. B. Newman: To what extent?

Mr. Cole: It differs from one organization to the other. Those under the Council of Citizens' Groups received, I think, a total of \$15,000 in assistance from the ministry over a period of three years.

Mr. B. Newman: Will you provide me with a list of the funds given to each of the individual organizations on a yearly basis?

Mr. Eberlee: And the purpose for which the grant was given.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. I will be pleased with that.

To what extent have you helped the "Our Future" organization, which was a group of handicapped that had a publication informing the handicapped of their social rights as far as the ministry was concerned? They have folded up because of a lack of funds.

Mr. Eberlee: They also may have been helped by the vocational rehabilitation services branch. We'll have to check that one out.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

I want to ask the minister to what extent, under this specific item, is your ministry assisting ethnic groups in the development and maintenance of their native cultures and tongues?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Newman, that doesn't fall under this branch.

Mr. B. Newman: It is a community development, though.

Mr. Chairman: No, it was under the previous item.

Mr. B. Newman: But you are not interested in that kind of a development?

Mr. Martyn: No. There is a specific programme under citizenship, which would be community development within that context.

Mr. B. Newman: But surely it is also community development when you assist ethnic people—

Mr. Martyn: Sure.

Mr. B. Newman: —in the maintenance of their traditions, their cultures and their tongues.

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. I want to ask the minister if he is aware of the select committee report on the utilization of educational facilities. What is the stand of your department on the recommendations that directly involve your department?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we are very much in support of the recommendation, but there are quite a large number and perhaps Mr. Newman would tell us which ones he is referring to.

Mr. B. Newman: There are 25 recommendations, but not all of them involve your department. I want to know what position your department is taking on those that involve your department. What action do you plan to take as a result of the submission of the report?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I think any commentary on the recommendations respecting this division would have to take into account the legislative base for the programmes of the whole division. The recommendations as to the ministry role would have to be considered in terms of the recommendations as to the ministry's role and capabilities, which has been done by our ministry task force.

The legislative authority for the division is Bill 27, part VI, section 6(a), which forms the base for the programme of the division. It would appear to be totally congruent with the intent of the select committee's recommendations; and if I may, Mr. Chairman, I'll quote from it:

The minister shall on his own initiative and through co-operation with the ministers having charge of the ministries of the public service of Ontario, with the ministers having charge of the departments of the public service of Canada, with municipal councils, with school boards and boards of education, with other organizations and otherwise in the cause of human betterment, advance and encourage the concept and ideal of full and equal citizenship among the residents of Ontario in order

that all may exercise effectively the rights, powers and privileges, and fulfil the obligations, duties and liabilities of citizens of Canada within the Province of Ontario.

Similarly, our own ministry task force has looked at this in terms of our perceived role in the facilitation of social resource development and social planning at the local level, and this would appear to support our initiatives in playing this role in the implementation of the report.

We are in basic agreement with the principles of community involvement and share with the committee many of their concerns. We see the potential of assisting in the implementation of the report. We do feel, however, that the implementation process outlined is not perhaps completely based on the sound principles of community involvement. We—and I'm speaking on behalf of the division—would be hesitant in accepting these recommendations without some alterations, even though we accept the intents and concern expressed by them in choosing this **alternative over others**. I could be specific on some of the things, like community action centres and community co-ordinators and so on, but I think that probably falls within another occasion to debate the whole report of Mr. McIlveen's committee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For instance, there is one I know that Mr. Newman would be interested in; that is the updating of the Community Centres Act to bring it more in line with today's needs, and that will be done this fall. This is one of the Acts that we will be submitting and this is one of the recommendations.

Mr. B. Newman: Is it the minister's intention to submit his department's recommendations concerning the report to the select committee so that they could likewise study your position on them and then, possibly, adjust any stand they have taken on certain issues if you can point out to the committee that there are better approaches than have been recommended by the committee?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a very good suggestion, Mr. Chairman. I would also like to tell the hon. member that many of these recommendations deal with education and other ministries. Of course this report will be discussed at our social policy committee.

Mr. B. Newman: We know that, and that's why some of the recommendations were directly referred to the provincial secretary rather than to the individual ministries, be-

cause there is the crossing of responsibilities with the four ministries involved. However, some of them deal directly with your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: I was wondering what position your ministry is going to take concerning a recommendation on the hiring of 25 community co-ordinators so that they could have the programme under way a little quicker, and maybe in that way hasten the development of community schools—not the community use of schools but the community school concept that the report really recommends.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, I and, I think, the staff of the community development branch, would have pretty considerable reservations on that recommendation.

Mr. B. Newman: I would appreciate it if the ministry would—I should not say I; the committee I think—would appreciate it if the ministry presented some type of brief to it so that it would know the position of the ministry and then possibly could either maintain its own position or adjust its position as the members see fit.

I think that is what I had to ask.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren is not now present, so Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I hadn't intended getting in on this particular item, Mr. Chairman, but a comment by the deputy and two other comments by Mrs. Campbell have persuaded me that I shouldn't pass up the opportunity.

Mrs. Campbell, while she read the aims and objectives of the community development branch, didn't go far enough: "Services are offered to both the public and private sector and include citizens' and community groups as well as other ministries of government and private services agencies."

In connection with that, the deputy said, in answer to a specific question, "We are the catch-all—"

Mr. Eberlee: I think I said catalyst, didn't I?

Mr. Stokes: No, catch-all; I wrote it down. You said, "We are the catch-all ministry and we sort of get the things that spill over that don't come within the purview of other ministries."

I think he is right in that. I just hope,

though, that he puts his words into action, because Mrs. Campbell said, "I don't know what the needs of people in unorganized communities are and I really don't know whether they need assistance or expertise in organizing themselves—"

Mrs. Campbell: No, I did not say that.

Mr. Stokes: "What we need down there is resources."

Mrs. Campbell: I did not say that. As a matter of privilege, Mr. Chairman, I did point out that my remarks might be facetious. What I was saying was maybe they didn't want to be brought to the attention of this government because then things would be imposed upon them and they might be better off not to become municipalities. I didn't say—

Mr. Stokes: If you could check Hansard, Mrs. Campbell—

Mrs. Campbell: I would be delighted, because that's what I said.

Mr. Stokes: —you will find that you said you didn't know whether unorganized communities—

Mrs. Campbell: Wished to be cities.

Mr. Stokes: —needed, or wanted, any assistance for organizing themselves in a way that they can accomplish a lot of the things that they may aspire to.

I want to assure Mrs. Campbell, and the ministry, that that is, in fact, the case. There are many unorganized communities that really don't have the expertise to participate in ongoing programmes within this ministry and other ministries of government. I want to assure Mr. Cole and Mr. Martyn, if he hasn't already found out from his field workers in the community development branch, that this is the very thing that they do need.

I have been carrying on a one-man crusade with the Premier and with the provincial Treasurer who is sitting on a little nest egg there that he's kept for some purpose, and I'm going to try and draw from it, to assist unorganized communities in the provision of services to people who cannot qualify for existing programmes within other ministries simply because they don't have any municipal organization but have the same needs as other people right throughout the province.

They are getting the short end of the stick, as the communities that I'm interested in

the far north contributed proportionately higher to the coffers of the province, particularly through the retail sales tax inasmuch as the retail sales tax is based on the cost of consumer items. So proportionately they pay much higher via the sales tax than other communities where the cost of consumer goods is much less.

I think this is where the community development branch of this ministry can do yeoman service. When you're talking about a budget of \$393,000 to serve the needs of people in 850 communities throughout a province with a total population of about 8,000,000—now really! I'm not going to be as forceful or as repetitive as my colleague from Sudbury East. I think he made the point. Let's not play around with a lot of glowing phrases about the great things that are being accomplished by this particular branch. Either scrap the thing or make it meaningful.

I'm not blaming the field workers. Heaven knows they've tried. I'm not blaming the branch heads. They're trying. But in all fairness to them, \$393,000 to look after the community needs of all of the people right across the province is just absolutely absurd.

I've brought several particular problems to the attention of Mr. Martyn and Mr. Cole, and I'm sure the minister, who represents a riding that's quite similar to mine, gets the same kind of mail, the same kind of requests that I do. There's just no way that you're going to meet those needs, particularly in the unorganized communities.

Now if this said municipalities, okay, you would put them in the same category as when they go to seek assistance from other ministries. But when you're talking about community development I think you're talking about the total community right across Ontario, and there's no way you're going to meet those needs with this kind of a financial base.

I'm not going to pursue it any further. Most of my remarks will fall under the next item and I don't think I should pre-empt the time of the committee to do that. All I'm saying is the needs are even more critical in the unorganized communities because they lack the kind of structure, or the kind of vehicle to bring to the attention of government the special and unique needs of those living in unorganized territory.

With that, I'll refrain from making any remarks until we get into the next vote.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. Cassidy: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to put on record a comment about some of the figures which were given to us concerning LIP by Mr. Cole.

With great respect, because I have seen Mr. Cole in action and I think he is an able civil servant doing an impossible job given the guidelines set for him by the ministry, I think the information he gave us was misleading. Specifically, he indicated that of the 65 projects in Metro, about half were mentioned and most of those were getting some kind of support.

That support ranges, as he says, from duplicating services and other very small favours done from the offices of the community development branch up to actual funding. I suspect that many of those 30 groups in fact are getting their funding not from the provincial government but from other levels of government or from the United Way. Is that correct?

Mr. Cole: Some, yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Yes. Maybe Mr. Cole could, say, put a dollar figure on it over the next six months—we'll give you a time frame. How much dough is the province contributing, in cash or in kind, to these 25 or 30 projects which you listed?

Mr. Martyn: I think, Mr. Chairman, that's pretty difficult in that all of that funding would be subject to Management Board approval. We could probably provide that data in two or three weeks, but it is impossible to predict what it would be.

Mr. Cassidy: All right. How much are you asking Management Board for?

Mr. Martyn: I don't know if even that has been determined yet.

Mr. Cassidy: This is ridiculous. Mr. Cole stated—I think I can quote him correctly—that about a month ago, when you got this priority list, a commitment was then made to talk to the relevant departments or relevant branches and agencies of the ministry, and presumably other ministries, to see what they could do. This was within the minister's statement that there would be no shift in priorities; there would no application to Management Board for funds, I presume.

It seems to me that last June those precise same words were being used by Mr. Cole when he was put up by the minister to represent the government at the meeting of Metro LIP workers down at the Education Centre in the city of Toronto. He said then:

"We can't find \$2 million, \$5 million or \$10 million. We are not going to go to Management Board for that but we will ensure that the relevant departments, agencies, sub-ministries and so on of the government, will consider the applications for ongoing support of innovative programmes under LIP, and we'll see that that goes ahead."

What on earth happened between June and September? Maybe I could ask Mr. Cole. Now don't make a misquote into another case, Mr. Cole.

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, to try to clarify this, the hon. member is correct in what he is saying. Our problem is that in some cases there are programmes within our ministry or within other ministries for which grants can be provided within existing legislation. They are called statutory grants and they don't need to go through Management Board for approval.

In other cases there are programmes, such as the community development programme in the citizenship branch and so on, for which in fact there is a certain amount of money allocated which is called unnamed grants. When we spend that, we must ask Management Board for approval, and in essence we recommend it. It is difficult for us to be able to say exactly how many of the recommendations for unnamed grants will be approved by Management Board, and add that together with moneys that can be simply spent through existing legislative programmes in other parts of our ministry and in other ministries.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Let me try to put it in words that I understand. There is no commitment yet to add a dime to the overall budget totals which were supported by Management Board a few months ago when these estimates were drawn up?

Mr. Eberlee: That's true.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. Secondly, let's agree that certain areas will qualify for continuous funding, for example, some of the daycare projects.

Mr. Eberlee: Right.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't think they really enter into our discussions here. What happened there is that the startup costs of daycare centres have been met in a number of cases under LIP because of the inadequacy of your provincial programmes. Once they are licensed, they do get continuing funding. But we are not talking about those.

When you said last June that people would be put in touch with the relevant agencies which would look at the requests, was that done or did that only begin a month ago?

Mr. Cole: Mr. Chairman, we had a series of meetings in the latter part of July and the first part of August with the Metro work group, which included the Metro social services, United Community Fund, representatives of the federal government and a number of representatives from various programmes of the provincial government, to go through, project-by-project, to see whether co-operative funding or funding from one source or another could be obtained for the various projects.

That process broke down after three meetings because of the difficulties of talking to each of the projects and the number of people that were involved and so on, and because there was no real organization to the way in which the meetings were being conducted at that point. It was the suggestion, after the third meeting in which this process started, that the Metro work group would undertake to reform themselves, in essence, and try to put down projects under certain categories so that they could be handled more easily that way.

That particular exercise didn't start again, and we didn't receive that kind of breakdown under categories so we could look at it that way, until just two weeks ago. We are now endeavouring to run through that in that fashion and those kinds of meetings with the provincial representatives will start next week.

Mr. Cassidy: I don't think it is fair to blame the Metro work group for the fact that it took from mid-August until early October before they came up with that list of priorities. For one thing they were continuing to work and had an obligation to work under the extension to the LIP grants, which many of those projects got, or under other funding which they got to carry them on after the end of May

Secondly, there has been a policy of attrition here, and I don't blame Mr. Cole for it because there has come from the minister and from Management Board a policy to wear the LIP project people out by attrition, very definitely.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely not, Mr. Chairman, definitely not.

Mr. Cassidy: Well, all of the evidence points to it, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, on three different occasions I met with the Metro groups—on June 27, 1973; and then on July 11, 1973; and on July 17, 1973. The Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mr. Welch) attended the first meeting, and at every session we indicated to them that we were willing to work with them. At each meeting I emphasized that it was not possible to increase our budget, and I indicated to them that if they would supply us with a list of those projects on a priority basis, that if they could supply us with that information, we would see which projects we could assist them with within our existing budgets. As Mr. Cole has indicated, it was only in the last two weeks that that information had been submitted to us.

So I strongly resent, Mr. Chairman, the member's inference that there was lack of consultation and—I forget his exact words—

Mr. Cassidy: I didn't say there was a lack of consultation, obviously they were able at least to get to you. Even that though took time, because the concern about the future of the innovative services funded under LIP didn't begin on June 17 or July 27, or whatever dates you have mentioned, it began some time in April. These groups began, quite rightly, to consider what was going to happen. "We have established the need for a service; we are providing the service; now what are we going to do about it?" The first meetings were held in May, and it took that long before they were able to meet with yourself and with Mr. Welch.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These meetings started with our people, Mr. Chairman—these meetings started as early as Apr. 6 with our staff, with Mr. Cole.

Mr. Cassidy: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Apr. 6, May 8, May 16—

Mr. Cassidy: And yet it took until mid-June to meet you, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —May 23, May 28, June 11, June 27, July 4, July 11, July 17, July 19, July 24, July 30, Aug. 2, Aug. 25, Sept. 28, and Oct. 15.

Mr. Stokes: That's attrition in itself.

Mr. Cassidy: That is a process of attrition, there is no other way to describe it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's your understanding. It's not a process of attrition.

Mr. Cassidy: That's the public's understanding as well.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's your own interpretation, and your whole attitude is along those lines.

Mr. Eberlee: Between Apr. 6 of course and mid-June the question of whether the federal government would continue to supply funding was still very much up in the air. Pending a resolution of that question we didn't feel at that point in time that we could make a firm commitment. Subsequently, I think it is fair to say that there arose a bit of a difference of opinion over whether we would simply act as a cheque-writing machine and hand out a block of money and say, "There, fellows, just continue on the LIP basis." We felt that from our standpoint any continuation of services had to be integrated into the regular kinds of programmes. In other words, rather than handing out some kind of block of money for day care, that should be integrated into the municipal and our own daycare system. Similarly, with the elderly persons centres, that programme should be integrated into a programme under the Act.

There was a tendency for the Metro work group to say, "Well we are not going to provide you with any details because we just want a block pay out." We tended to get into a bit of an impasse for a period of time over that, until they finally recognized that a programme has to operate in a certain direction, and they have come along now.

Mr. Cassidy: You are an able civil servant, Mr. Eberlee. Don't you agree that in order to achieve integration in other provincial programmes, in the first place there has to be some funds? You can't simply squeeze a quart into a pint bottle, and that is in effect the policy that you were called upon to administer.

Mr. Eberlee: This is exactly what I am saying. There are funds within the regular ongoing programmes to accommodate many of these programmes, if they meet the kinds of standards and the kinds of priorities that have been established—

Mr. Cassidy: I think the evidence is that in many cases those funds aren't available.

Mr. Eberlee: —but there are no additional funds floating around in the wide blue yonder

which we could tap, and we want to give these groups as much assistance as is possible within the regular approach.

Mr. Cassidy: The second point is, don't you agree, with your knowledge of the way administrative bureaucracy works, that it takes time to do this, and therefore the process of talk and talk and talk—

Mr. Eberlee: If the Metro work group had been prepared to operate within the regular ongoing programmes of the ministry many of these things could have been resolved back in July. There are always two sides to these stories and that's the other side to this story. Now, thank God, we are on the same wavelength and maybe we can make some progress.

Mr. Cassidy: By the time you finish, given the fact that the groups outside of Metro have not had the same access to Queen's Park and therefore have not had the same media support and so on—let's face it, the Metro groups have had certain advantages in terms of carrying on this dialogue.

Mr. Eberlee: The same situation will prevail outside Metro as prevails inside Metro. They will be able to buy services or whatever the programme calls for, within the limits—

Mr. Cassidy: I'm sorry, I really reject that. There were about 1,200 LIP projects within the province. Some two-thirds of them were judged by your own people to be in accordance with provincial programme objectives, that's about 800. You are talking about 30 in Metro which are getting some continuing funding. Out of that 30 only a fraction will get provincial support, and of the fraction that gets provincial support, some of that will be in the form of consultative services, or duplicating or so on.

Mr. Eberlee: Of course, of the 1,200 LIP projects in Ontario, a large part of them were not social service projects as such, but other kinds of projects.

Mr. Cassidy: Eighty per cent were in the social development field.

Mr. Eberlee: Many of them served their basic purpose when the federal government established this thing, namely to provide employment during the winter months. Others have been picked up; others will be picked up.

Mr. Cassidy: I've had a look at the assessment of the LIP programme of 1972-1973,

which was prepared for the cabinet committee on social development by a staff, I believe, in the Ministry of Community and Social Services. I'd just like to read into the record a few points that arise out of this, and then go on to ask a couple of questions. I think basically it is a good report. As it points out, there were conflicts between employment objectives that impelled the federal government to set up the Local Initiatives Programme and the fact that most of the services provided were innovative social services. The people who put forward projects were identifying unmet areas of social need and were setting about to fill them.

Therefore, as far as the province is concerned, I think we agree that this is the nub of the LIP issue. Employment creation is something which goes beyond this particular ministry. We are talking about whether or not there is any commitment to innovative social services in the province.

Maybe I can just interject that I know there is thinking going on within the social development field about the questions of innovation and about the questions of deinstitutionalizing services, if you will. In too many cases it is a massive bureaucracy with which people have great difficulty in relating. You spend an awful lot of dough just chasing your own tail.

You're not providing effective services, and damn it the innovative people with less training and less experience and a certain amount of naivety have done a terrific job in many cases. They have out-foxed your own people and the social service agencies in general in a number of cases because of the fresh approach they have been able to take.

Clearly, I think, there is a very substantial need for innovative approaches to be taken, both by established social agencies and by these young innocents or whatever you want to call them who have come in. I think we have learned a lot about them.

Mr. Eberlee: I hope we can get them absorbed into the bureaucracy so it can leaven the lumps somewhat.

Mr. Cassidy: Mind you, there are two interpretations on that.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: One is that they leaven the lump; the other is that they are dead in themselves to the point that they are simply turned off and go off to do other things.

The report points out the obvious need for involvement by the provincial government and by local agencies at an earlier level. For example, the province didn't have any hand in setting the criteria under which the LIP projects were evolved. It only saw projects that have passed prescreening from the Canada Manpower department.

The screening by the province was done centrally, I understand, with little or no consultation in the local areas. One of the reasons for that was simply that you only had 48 hours in which to give any advice to Canada Manpower. The report makes a strong recommendation, with which we would concur, that there should be local advisory committees which presumably would bring together people from various levels of government, from agencies and hopefully citizens, and that there should be an attempt to have a greater link with established social services. I don't think that means in the form of control. When these innovative projects begin all of that is perfectly acceptable.

The report, in its statistical comments, points out that half of the LIP projects involved functions of this department and 80 per cent of them involved functions in the social development field. It points out that some 66 per cent of the projects that the federal people approved were deemed to be in line with provincial programme objectives. In other words, not only didn't you object to them but you could see that they positively reinforced the kinds of things that government says it is trying to do in the social development field.

The report complains that the federal funding sometimes exceeded the money being put into the province. In other words, heaven forbid, the federal government, for whatever reasons it went into this field, started to pour money into areas which the province has deliberately held down. We have been talking about those areas pretty specifically for the last couple of days, when we've talked about community development and about citizenship programmes and so on. If you look, you can see, for example, that in the area of child welfare, which is well-developed under the Children's Aid Societies and so on, there were very few LIP projects. Evidently, by the judgement of people getting into the field on an innovative basis, there is a fair amount that is being done right now and that's not a priority area that they could detect.

But when you came to the Indian community, for example, the LIP allocations in Ontario of \$2.3 million almost equalled every penny being spent on an annual basis by this department.

I beg your pardon. No, I'm sorry, for the Indians the LIP projects exceeded by about \$200,000 what was being spent by the province.

When it came to community development there was \$1.5 million in projects in that area from the federal government under LIP compared to David Cole struggling along there with \$300,000 or \$400,000 and half a dozen people scattered in offices around the province.

Mr. Eberlee: That wouldn't necessarily speak to stinginess on our part, but perhaps to the fact that the federal government is loaded with money.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh come on.

Mr. Cassidy: We say it's stinginess.

I will say this, Mr. Eberlee, there is debate that's gone on, I know, within Mr. Cole's section, about whether that \$80,000 for grants within his department ought to be increased or whether, if there were additional funds, they should be devoted to additional community development officers.

Frankly, I think probably both sides ought to be developed. I think the government's view may well be there should be more community development officers acting as animators, and so forth, but not more funds for grants. However you cut it, it's clear the priority to community development is inadequate.

Mr. Eberlee: There is also debate within the ministry to the effect that if you had \$10 million floating around, then where would you put it. Perhaps some people would support the idea of putting it into increased family benefits allowance. You always face the problem of priorities. There is never enough, never enough.

Mr. Cassidy: I realize that, and we've had endless lectures from the minister about this problem. To some extent we sympathize, but to some extent we think it's tragic the way the government simply puts social priorities so low on its scale of values whenever you go up to the Management Board. Even in the area of sports and recreation, you've found the feds putting in \$2 million as compared to the \$6 million that are provided in the province's annual budget.

Mr. Chairman: Let's not anticipate the item, Mr. Cassidy. That's two items away.

Mr. Cassidy: No, I'm talking about the LIP programmes, Mr. Chairman, I'm not talking about sports and recreation. That's not central to the kind of thing that I'm putting forward here.

The funding game is something that an incredible number of people have been forced to play. I've seen it in action with the LIP groups. I've seen it in action with OFY groups and so forth. Time is spent getting funds and then, if it's a valid service and ought to continue, we get into this absurd situation where the quality of service inevitably is affected because people are trying desperately to find on-going funds from some level of government, or from some other agency.

I can't think of the nightmares to which the administrators and trustees of the various charitable foundations were put in April, May and June of this year when they were deluged. They might be used to a dozen applications a year—and suddenly they get hundreds from people who are looking for this kind of fund.

But this funding game goes on as well. The administrator of the Royal Ottawa Hospital is looking for funds for emotionally disturbed kids; or other people are looking for funds as well. You force people to play these games and they really are time-consuming and wasteful.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may, you pointed out the fundamental difficulty in any kind of non-statutory grant programme. I certainly sympathize with the groups who come before us with their problem of on-going funding. It is basically a conundrum because how do you rationalize the problem that they have for funding for next year and the year after, when the principle of parliamentary democracy is that there be a review of how a government spends its money, and every year you must go for approval for that money? In effect, it's an on-going problem for a ministry or a committee of supply that you cannot commit to an organization money for next year.

Mr. Cassidy: For the next year.

Mr. Martyn: Or the year after; until Parliament or the Legislature has given the approval of those funds.

Mr. Cassidy: I accept that, sure. You can talk about the need for parliamentary budget-

ing and so forth on a better basis. I accept what you say, but that doesn't justify the ministry saying: "Look, there's no funds at all. We won't even try."

Mr. Eberlee: We didn't say that.

Mr. Cassidy: Pardon.

Mr. Eberlee: We didn't say that. We said there are no funds to be handed out en bloc à la LIP, but there is money within programmes.

Mr. Cassidy: Within programmes, yes. But you have made no commitments, though, even for next March. Presumably you're into the estimates exercise as of right now; that you are going to go for more funds in the 1974-1975 budget-innovated programmes. We've seen this in this ministry and in other ministries. When it suits political expediency the government has no hesitation with supplementary estimates, and on the flimsiest of pretexts. I always get concerned when I see good services shot down the drain, and then two or three years later they will be revived when, for example, your policy on community information services comes forward.

Let me just read some quotes from the report itself. They point out that the short mandate of LIP has created frustration and disappointment to both the project employees and to their plans group; their job is rendered transitory by the funding limitations. Yet the report of your own department, Mr. Minister, acknowledges that the need is long term and the commitment of the people involved is continuous.

They say that the concept of a stimulating innovative programme in response to locally perceived needs is an excellent one, and then dispute having it delivered through a job-creation programme. Your own people say it's an excellent idea, and yet there is no commitment in order to try and continue this from the provincial level, in terms of encouraging future innovation, or to support the worthy innovations which have been achieved.

As the report says, there is a whole new system of social services which has developed as a consequence of the LIP funding. Then you come to the assessment by the senior staff of the ministry, who were canvassed in the process of preparing this report, as were, I gather, staffs of other ministries as well. But since half of the LIP projects came from within areas covered by the minister, one would assume that the bulk of the people who were interviewed were from the ministry

as well. It's on page 40, if the minister is trying to follow it:

One of the most important findings yielded by the interview schedule was that while agreeing with the concept of stimulating local initiative, programme managers felt that social service delivery could not be effective on an ad hoc and short-term basis. They saw this approach to social services as a Band-Aid solution to existing gaps in service delivery, and they were critical of LIP as being ineffective on a long-term basis and having little chance of providing effective services.

Of course, that's where this ministry comes in, because the chance of providing effective services does depend on whether there is any commitment to this approach or not. I would suggest that that basic policy thrust, or lack of thrust by the minister, would be an issue whether or not there had been a LIP programme. It happens that we've learned an awful lot about innovative services through the LIP programme. The need, though, to have other alternatives, to establish agencies and establish programmes, would exist whether or not we had seen it proved through the Local Initiatives Programme.

They say the development of a provincial response to service needs and systems perceived at the local level is central to the entire question of the nature of provincial input in LIP type programmes. But there is, as yet, no provincial response. They recommend that the LIP concept of encouraging privately sponsored and initiated social services should be developed more clearly and implemented within the branches and ministries whose responsibilities relate to the provision of social, health and community services. In other words, they say, "Yes, let's do it. Implement it. Don't just wear down the groups that are knocking at the door by attrition until almost all of them go away, and then fund a few with a sop in order to quiet the remaining people on the doorstep."

This is the tone of the comments made by the ministry people. They say that the federal government was irresponsible in coming into this area. If the province really thought that the Local Initiatives Programme was irresponsible, then it seems to me that to be consistent—and having had the experience of an earlier year of LIP, and also of a couple of years of OFY—the province should have told the federal government: "We do not want Local Initiatives Programmes in this province. We will block them at every opportunity. We would prefer that you took

your money away and took it to Quebec and the Maritimes, the Northwest Territories, and other areas which maybe can use the employment creation. As far as we are concerned, the employment creation aspects of LIP don't counterbalance the disruption that will be done to our social service delivery system in this province."

Mr. Eberlee: We took the more sensible alternative and took the position that LIP played a very useful role. It has played a very useful role in this province. But we kept hammering at the federal government to sit down with us so we could plan jointly so there wouldn't be disruption; so that the municipalities wouldn't be complaining, as Metro does from time to time, about how its services have been disrupted; so that we wouldn't have our managers beefing, and so on. But we never quite succeeded in getting through to the federal people the desirability of having a little bit of joint planning, which as I say seems to me to be the third and sensible alternative.

Mr. Cassidy: Your response now is to take the orange paper that Marc Lalonde put out in April and say that you are very interested—the minister said this a moment ago—in programmes such as LEAP, I think it is, which is the kind of permanent on-going employment creation programme. That is fine, but what do you do in the interim? Do you simply let it all dry up and then start up again?

Mr. Eberlee: We have had numerous contacts this summer with the federal people in anticipation of the 1973-1974 LIP. I think perhaps we have nailed down with them certain approaches which may be better and which will result in a better evaluation next year.

Mr. Cassidy: Maybe I am just being too simple for words; I don't see results coming out of that for now. I see promises, I see meetings, I see consultations, I don't see results. The results that I do see are those that have been achieved through—

Mr. Eberlee: We didn't have those results previously. We hope that you will see those results as LIP for 1973-1974 is implemented and as it is evaluated subsequently.

Mr. Cassidy: You mean in the coming year?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay. I don't know of the 1,200 LIP projects how many deserve to be

carried on on a permanent basis, but say for the sake of argument it was a couple of hundred. Obviously the whole business of expectations being aroused and clients getting services which they didn't get before and so on, is all there. You let that go down the drain. But you say: "Watch us in April, 1974 because then we will really have it taped." That is not good enough.

Mr. Eberlee: No, as I indicated earlier, I think many LIP-initiated projects will continue in relation to our on-going programme, but we are talking about new LIP.

Mr. Cassidy: Okay, but the ones that continue will not continue thanks to this ministry.

To come back to the question of employment creation and the minister quoting the Council on Social Development as saying that LIP had not helped most those who needed it most. The figures he quoted from the council were that 50 per cent of the people who were employed under LIP projects had either been on welfare or unemployment insurance. He also ignored—

Mr. Chairman: Order please. I know the minister quoted from a paper, but I don't know what relationship this has to community development at all. Quite frankly, there is a rule against repetition; we have been awfully lax, both in this committee and in the House, but I think there has to be a line drawn. If there is something new over and above the continuation of LIP projects—which I think has been dealt on quite fully by both you and Mr. Martel—if there is nothing new in this vote, then I am going to call to order anybody who repeats that particular subject.

Mr. Cassidy: You are right, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing new in this vote. I am concluding my remarks; I am just about at the end.

The point I wanted to make was that the whole attitude of the provincial officials who were consulted and canvassed in this study was don't rock the boat. They said it in a subtle way, but they really were saying don't rock the boat, with certain biased kinds of comments about: "Maybe it's not too bad an idea."

This report doesn't take that stand over-all. They say that the concept behind LIP is one which must be encouraged; that it is a progressive step in involving the community and that, in other words the provincial government ought to act in a much more positive way than it has been doing. That

is the point I wanted to make to the minister.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Morningstar.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to mention the fact that LIP has worked very well indeed in the Welland riding and the people appreciated it very much indeed. It has worked very well indeed. I don't know about these other members here, but it did over our way and we are very grateful for that programme. It was of great help to our young people, the university students and the college students, and so on.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Morningstar: I want that recorded too, Mr. Minister.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, just to wind up my position on this, I was interested in the discussion between members of the NDP and Mr. Cole on the way they have to proceed in the expenditure of \$84,000 for people.

I wonder if the minister could comment on the philosophies of this government, when it seems to be perfectly appropriate to obtain \$300,000 for a public relations-oriented job for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, without apparently too much resistance from Management Board. They can develop—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell—

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to know what the minister says about the—

Mr. Chairman: Order please. If you are going to be discussing the philosophy of government, there is ample opportunity in both the Throne Speech debate and the Budget debate for that type of comment, Mrs. Campbell. We are dealing here with the community development branch.

Mrs. Campbell: And that is what I am getting to.

Mr. Chairman: But if you are talking about government philosophy, this is not the place to discuss it; unless it is in the context of this item.

Mrs. Campbell: I believe it is in the context; if I could continue.

Mr. Chairman: All right, continue and I'll rule on whether it is out of order.

Mrs. Campbell: Right; and I have mentioned the first expenditure. I want to know if the minister has drawn to the attention of Management Board the discrepancies between the way in which this ministry has to proceed on the allocation of \$84,000 for community services as opposed to the cost of delivery of service and moneys available, such as the \$300,000. And such as the little game that was developed in order to get people to play games with the transportation system; such as the delivery of wild rice and recipes for wild rice; and such as the film slides from Natural Resources showing the horticultural exhibition with two girls in front of it.

I would like to know what protest has been made by the minister to the Management Board on the way in which one is apparently able to get funds for these purposes as opposed to an allocation of funds in this particular field, where only \$84,000 is available to the community. Has the minister protested; and if so what is the result of that protest?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I think it was indicated in the previous remarks that the priorities of government are left to the government—and it's quite true that I am a member of cabinet.

As these estimates have indicated, there is no doubt our social needs and recreational needs are rising and that with more financial resources we would be in a much better position to do the many things that are being brought to our attention.

Mrs. Campbell referred specifically to community development and to the small budget of \$84,000. We agree if we had more money we'd have more counsellors and we'd be able to provide more services.

We are making representation to Management Board on certain items that we feel are on a priority basis—and these were mentioned earlier. We feel there are certain items that command a very, very high priority. We are making submissions to Management Board to try to obtain funds for these purposes. Mrs. Campbell mentioned some of them that are in her own riding. I'm referring to people under 65 who are handicapped. To me this commands probably the highest priority.

Mr. B. Newman: Has the minister considered asking his own cabinet colleagues to drop that \$2 million they give to race horses and funnelling it into your depart-

ment? Shouldn't we be more concerned with people than race horses?

Mr. Cassidy: That's a damn fine idea.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes; that's a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, we've said that now for 12 years—14 years in this House—and it falls upon deaf ears as far as the ministers are concerned.

Mr. Morningstar: Well, Mr. Chairman, I feel confident that these remarks will give the minister encouragement.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry?

Carried.

Item 3, Indian community. Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Stokes, I had no indication from the official opposition. Do they wish to lead off?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, certainly we do, Mr. Chairman.

Again I look at the grants, objective of service—

Mr. Stokes: What is it in these estimates or in the matters in the committee of the House that gives some spokesman from that party the divine right to lead off on every little segment of every estimate?

Mr. Chairman: I'll explain to you because I don't believe you were here. In this committee we adopted the same rules the House uses in question period. We permit the official critic of the official opposition to lead off if he or she so wishes, to be followed by a spokesman for the New Democratic Party, and then the Progressive Conservative Party if they want. We have followed that procedure throughout. We have alternated by parties. We felt this was a far better rule to follow because it is familiar to all members. Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again you go to your objectives and purposes—"assist the native people of Ontario to achieve the optimum level of self-determination, sense of effectiveness and perception of having received just treatment." The specific objective of this activity is to promote and fasten the socio-economic progress of community development in native communities and with native groups.

I am sure that Mr. Stokes is going to develop the situation as it pertains to the native communities across this province. I would just point out that insofar as the experience in Metropolitan Toronto is concerned, the aims and objectives of this particular branch have obviously not been met in any remote way.

When the native peoples find their way into this city, I want to know in specific terms what you are doing about it. Because my experience, as one of the founding directors of the then Indian Community Centre, now the Native Community Centre, as the director of Anduhyaun and in any other way in which I have become involved with the native peoples in this community, is that there is again a token recognition of their needs in the community. In view of the fact that their needs are very great and peculiar to their own philosophies and their own principles, there is evidently here absolutely no comprehension of their problems.

I have mentioned the problems in the courts under the earlier item and I won't repeat it, but I am also mentioning their problems in the work force, their problems in assistance in all sorts of ways, their problems in housing, their problems in the educational field, their problems in understanding what a large city is about. It is an area which to me has been abysmally neglected by this ministry. I would like in specifics to know exactly what you are doing here.

Certainly it has been left to private groups to move into the Indian communities at their invitation to develop programmes both on the reserves and in the city for training as required by the specific bands, and I don't see any thrust from here to support that kind of move, that kind of project, adequately, or indeed to assist those working in the field with the native people in this community.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with reference to Mrs. Campbell's remark, it is quite true the native people who come to a big city, especially to Toronto, need assistance, a lot of assistance, in order to integrate themselves into community life. We are providing assistance. I would like to mention the organizations that we have been dealing with: The Toronto Friendship Centre, the Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, the Manitou Arts Foundation, the Missinabi Institute, the Union of Ontario Indians, the U. of T. Donner Native Scholarship Programme, the Ontario Metis and Non-

Status Indian Association, the Concerned Native Citizens, the Metis locals, the girls—

Mrs. Campbell: Anduhyaun.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Anduhyaun.

Mrs. Campbell: To what extent there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In co-operation with the Ontario Native Women's Association, we arranged for an interim grant of \$1,000 to maintain the present level of operation.

Mrs. Campbell: It's a home for girls.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. In March, 1973, the federal department of the Secretary of State approved an interim grant of \$15,000 to cover immediate operations. We also provided some of our own staff, one from the Indian community branch and another from the children's and youth institutions branch. They are working with the women's committee at this girls' home.

Mrs. Campbell may be interested in the amounts of money that we have given during this 1972-1973 fiscal year: The Toronto Friendship Centre, \$13,400; the Manitou Arts Foundation, \$19,000; the Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres, \$20,500; the Friendship Centre works programme, \$60,000—this is province-wide and the main headquarters are here in Toronto; Friendship communications, \$15,000; Friendship crafts, \$1,000; the Missinabi Institute, \$29,400; and the Union of Ontario Indians \$10,308.

For the 1973-1974 fiscal year, there will be these amounts: The Toronto Friendship Centre, \$15,000; the Concerned Native Citizens, \$12,000; the Federation of Friendship Centres court worker programme, \$68,273; the U of T native students summer programme, \$4,100; the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association, \$15,000; and the Manitou Arts Foundation, \$30,000.

Three of the last items I just mentioned are before Management Board: the Toronto Friendship Centre, \$15,000; the Concerned Native Citizens, \$12,000; and the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association, \$15,000. There should be no problem in obtaining approval.

Mr. Chairman, within our resources we do provide as much assistance as we can, because we recognize that these native people coming to the city of Toronto, especially from northern Ontario where it is an entirely different environment, do need more assistance than many others.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the minister what thrust there is to assist in the development of skills in the native people to assist their own people in various areas. I am not talking about courts. The court worker for the most part is in the criminal court. What about the other areas of assistance to families in counselling? How are you developing counsellors for this particular group in that community?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do a lot of this, Mrs. Campbell. Maybe at this time I should ask Mr. Welldon, who is the director of our Indian community branch, to enlarge on this?

Mr. W. Welldon (Director, Indian Community Development): Yes, we are funding the Toronto Friendship Centre, and of course the Federation of Friendship Centres of Ontario for the court worker counselling programme, but particularly the Toronto Friendship Centre. They also have moneys from federal sources, of course, and they are spending—

Mrs. Campbell: They have to be matched before they get a grant, don't they? Or has that stopped now?

Mr. Welldon: That has stopped now, yes. The core budgeting of friendship centres does come from the federal Secretary of State, and at the request of the friendship centres themselves we are now moving into programmes rather than operational funding of the organizations. For example, the court worker programme is funded by the province in greater part. The Toronto Friendship Centre has counselling services, which we are also funding; and the staff of the centre, Mrs. Millie Redmond, prefers that they provide their own counselling service through our funding.

Mrs. Campbell: You say you are providing counselling service; are you aware of the terrible delays—and I have mentioned this before, but the director wasn't in on that vote; I am being repetitive, but I would like to get the answer. Are you aware of the tremendous delays in the finalizing of cases in the family division caused by the judges having to go to Millie Redmond to get her involved in the court work because of the inadequacy of general counselling for this purpose? Are you aware of that? If you are, what is being done about it?

Mr. Welldon: Our branch representatives do maintain a very close liaison with Mrs. Redmond, and of course with the larger

organization, the Ontario federation. They present to us, and have done for the current fiscal year, their proposals. They have asked us to meet certain fiscal responsibilities. We have met their requests entirely, 100 per cent, and they have not notified us of further requirements in the counselling service.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps they have their own priorities on a limited amount of money. Is the budget for Anduhyau House in this branch, or does that come under another vote we have already dealt with?

Mr. Eberlee: Yes, Anduhyau House receives payments with respect to the residential needs of some persons who are welfare recipients, some who are in effect sponsored by the children's and youth institutions branch and some, I believe, by CASs as well.

Mr. Welldon: And the federal government.

Mr. Eberlee: And the federal government as well. So its funding, or the purchase of services, comes from several different sources.

Mrs. Campbell: But what is the direct grant? Is there a direct grant now?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, as the minister indicated, there was a small grant of \$1,000 to help them maintain themselves. At the moment they are working with staff from this branch and from the children's and youth institutions branch to seek ways of putting themselves on a sounder funding basis.

Mr. Welldon: I might add, Mr. Chairman, that I met Mrs. Corbia Laval, the president of the organization, for an hour on Monday last. We talked with board members even this morning regarding the future programming, and I think there is a fairly close liaison in planning for this operation in the future. We have offered assistance with staff training because staff administration is one of the problems.

Mrs. Campbell: This is exactly what I was asking the minister.

Mr. Welldon: And we have agreed this week that our Indian community branch will provide some moneys in one way or another to assist in staff development.

Mrs. Campbell: In looking at the Indians who come into the city, their traditional reasons are no longer valid. I wonder if you have engaged in any research to try to find out why they are coming here? What is wrong with your programmes vis-a-vis the

reserves that they feel they want to be here, because most of them are not really all that happy in the city? What research has been done on that?

Mr. Welldon: Two years ago the Indian community branch—

Mr. Stokes: That's a condemnation of the federal people being unable to provide viable alternatives on the reserves.

Mrs. Campbell: I agree with that, I agree with that. But we do have a programme before us which is supposed to be of assistance, and that's the one I'm dealing with. I'm not blind to the other responsibilities, but what have you done within this vote?

Mr. Welldon: Just two years ago, Mr. Chairman, the Indian community branch, in association with the federal government, funded the Union of Ontario Indians for a study of the Indian in the city, and we are awaiting the report.

Mrs. Campbell: Have you been talking to them about the status of the report?

Mr. Welldon: Yes. We anticipate it at any time. It has been promised to us. Prof. Harvey McKeough of Trent University is responsible for the report.

Mrs. Campbell: Again, of course, the general comment is that if we are committed to assist the native peoples of Ontario, as the objective states, the funds available are remarkably small for this purpose. I am not unmindful of the federal obligations in this area, Mr. Chairman, but again, if one is going to spell out an objective as the purpose, as this branch has done, then to me they have to justify their role in so doing. I would like to have seen the role being that justice be done and not just the appearance of justice having been done. Your phrasing there leads me to believe that again it's rather an appearance than a fact.

I will not labour the point, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Briefly, Mr. Chairman, we have increased our budget to the branch by 32 per cent, and in dollars we have been able to obtain an increase of about half a million—\$582,700. I'd also like to mention to Mrs. Campbell that even though our budget is only \$2.5 million, these are mainly consultative services and resource officers and we do provide services to the native people. We try and provide them with the services that others are receiving, all the other services

that are being given under our regular programmes.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But the needs are great for the native people. I have many in my own area and I know Mr. Stokes and other members know that the needs of the native people are very great.

Mrs. Campbell: Is the minister aware that in some bands that are within rather short distances of Metro, some of them have actually asked for certain services, central neighbourhood house for instance and others, and they did a project as a result of the expressed concern of the bands? What have the bands asked of you, if anything, and what are you doing about it, if in fact they have asked for these services?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sorry, which band was it?

Mrs. Campbell: The Six Nations has had some projects, and so have the Georgina Islands people. There are several within the scope of this area, and they asked in one case, for instance, for the development of young people to have training in camp administration, day camps and so on. That was an obvious need. Was it dropped when the project dropped or what has happened?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Welldon, are you familiar with this?

Mr. Welldon: I'm not familiar with that programme, Mr. Chairman. We have funded some camps, but I'm not sure which.

Mr. Stokes: Most of that is done indirectly through the Friendship Centres.

Mr. Eberlee: Our programme is not of the on-going type that the other governmental programmes often are, but rather to try to employ innovative means to help the bands become economically and socially independent.

Mrs. Campbell: Right. Could I know what those innovative means are?

Mr. Martyn: First it has, of course, provided funds to the Georgina Island band.

Mrs. Campbell: Georgina Island, oh yes.

Mr. Martyn: In the last two years we have provided two grants which have helped them achieve some increased capacity for economic independence. The sort of thing that we would provide, Mr. Chairman, would

be a steel barge that would assist them in communications with the mainland, to take supplies back and forth, to ship their timber and so on across and bring building supplies over to the island. A tractor and back-hoe, a dump truck; this sort of thing. At present they have a request before us for assistance for marina facilities, much as we have provided at the Rama reserve further up the lake.

Mr. Eberlee: We assist them to start businesses and to keep those businesses viable. Perhaps Mr. Welldon could give a rundown.

Mrs. Campbell: I'd like to hear about them.

Mr. Eberlee: We spent \$1,211,000 in these current estimates in that overall area.

Mr. Welldon: A wide variety of projects are funded. For example, Mr. Martyn has mentioned the tractor at the Gibson reserve. We have funded a cranberry development which is quite unique in Ontario; and we have funded audio-visual aid equipment. The native people are taking a considerable interest in the field of communications. In the northwest we have funded radio communications between the isolated reserves.

We have funded audio-visual aid equipment, VTR equipment, to a number of regional organizations in order that they might communicate within the organization and with the isolated communities so that the communities are aware of what is happening and so on. These are just a few of the items we have funded. Mr. Chairman, the hon. member does have a list before her right now.

Mrs. Campbell: What do you do to encourage native arts in this, for instance?

Mr. Welldon: The Manitou Arts Foundation is one.

Mr. Eberlee: The grant, I guess to the Manitou Arts Foundation is one example.

Mr. Welldon: And then, of course, Mr. Chairman, at the local level there has been an increasing number of organizations developing crafts and arts programmes. You will find on our grant list a number of amounts to organizations for the development of arts and crafts.

Mr. Eberlee: This would be friendship centres in many cases?

Mr. Welldon: Not necessarily but many local groups too, which have banded together to work in this particular field.

Mrs. Campbell: I will conclude for the moment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The minister and some of his staff are invited to a luncheon sponsored by the Canadian Olympic Association concerning future programmes, including the junior Olympic programmes undertaken by the province. The luncheon begins at 12:30. I had intended sitting until 1 and then recommencing at 2. It is obvious we are not going to be completed at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Morningstar: Are we invited too?

Mr. Eberlee: It is a federal luncheon.

Mr. Chairman: It is a federal luncheon. I don't know whether Mrs. Campbell has been invited?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is not the luncheon part, Mr. Chairman, it is the meeting on the junior Olympics.

Mr. Chairman: The meeting on the junior Olympics programme, I think, is important.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know whether I have been invited but the gentlemen have? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. Chairman: No, I am saying that since this is a federal programme I thought you might be invited. In any case, I had hoped that if we stayed until one we might be completed. It appears quite obvious that we won't be, so I would suggest that we recess from now until 2 o'clock, and reconvene then.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I always have tried, speaking personally, to accommodate the minister and his staff. But you will remember that you put strictures on this committee that we must in any event end the estimates by 6 o'clock. If that is to be a stricture, I have to take that—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I did not say that we complete the estimates by 6 o'clock. I said the committee will not sit—

Mrs. Campbell: —beyond 6. I'm sorry if I misunderstood you.

Mr. Chairman: If necessary we will be back after the question period tomorrow.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, we could keep going until 1 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Could you?

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And we could keep the sports and recreation branch, if this is agreeable to the committee, to our very last item. Mr. Secord is the director of sports and recreation and that item will likely be the next vote. Mr. Secord could represent us at this luncheon and then we could keep the sports and recreation branch for the very last vote.

Mrs. Campbell: The indication is that we will be on this vote until probably 1. If that is correct I see no reason not to.

Mr. Chairman: If the committee has no objection perhaps what we could do is defer discussions on item 4 until the last and deal with all items up to then, and give Mr. Secord an opportunity to carry on.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, could I ask one question? I was very impressed with the figures that our ministry gave out for the assistance to our Indian people.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Morningstar, I wonder if you would defer that until we get this point settled. Is everybody agreeable that Mr. Secord's branch be deferred until the final vote?

Mrs. Campbell: Unless of course they are ready to proceed after the break.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, well Mr. Secord will be tied up at this meeting.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He will be back.

Mr. Chairman: He is the director of sports.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what I meant; if he is back at 2 and is still ready, I would ask we go ahead.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, okay, we'll get there.

Mr. Morningstar: I was very interested in the figures the minister gave us. Do you get a subsidy from the federal government on their expenditures? Is it a dollar-for-dollar percentage? Is this all Ontario money or is there a grant from the federal government? The minister mentioned about so many thousand here and so many thousand there; I was quite impressed with those figures.

Mr. Martyn: There is a cost sharing of about \$500,000.

Mrs. Campbell: It would then be the only branch in this ministry that didn't operate on other people's money.

Mr. Morningstar: Pretty well. I'm glad to hear that, Mr. Minister, congratulations. We must look after the native Canadians, you know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to start out by saying that the \$2.2 million that has been allocated by this government and this ministry to the Indian community branch is about equivalent to what we donate to the breeders of race horses in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Martel: We have to look after E. P. Taylor.

Mr. Stokes: You have allowed the Indian community branch about the same that you have allowed the citizenship branch, which expends almost all of its resources within the city of Toronto.

I want to say that the people who are responsible for the expenditure of funds in this branch must be magicians in trying to establish priorities for the expenditure of those funds in the areas where it will do the most good and where there are the greatest needs. I don't know how they do it, really.

I want to start off by asking a question. Are the director and the assistant director of this branch classified as full-time directors with a mandate to go forward and perform the things they are expected to do? Or are they still only acting in that capacity?

Mr. Eberlee: Could I answer that? Mr. Welldon has the title of acting director pending the final resolution of our ministry organization. He is, however, paid at the rate that the position carries, that the directorship carries. He has a full mandate, at least at the administrative level, to pursue the objectives of the branch.

Mr. Stokes: A full mandate in an active capacity?

Mr. Eberlee: And I would say the same of the acting assistant.

Mr. Stokes: There hasn't been an agency or a branch of this entire government that I have been associated with more closely on an on-going basis than this particular branch. Because of the makeup of my riding and because of the number of native peoples in northern Ontario I guess it is only natural that I would focus more attention to this branch than any other branch within the entire government.

The first criticism I made of this branch when I came into the Legislature six years ago was that when they were operating with a budget of \$1.4 million—that was six years ago—they were able to find ways of spending only \$400,000 of it. Actually \$1 million of that total amount went back to the Treasury. They didn't know how to spend it.

Now that the thing is back on the rails again and you have been able to attract the kind of dedicated people you have at the present time, you can only find it in your heart to allocate \$2.2 million to the needs of the total Indian community in the Province of Ontario.

I know when this minister sits around the cabinet table he is a very reasonable sort of a guy, not too forceful, and as a result of it the native people are again short-changed. I am sure that if the minister sat down some evening all by himself and just thought back over his tenure in this Legislature and enumerated all of the worthwhile projects that could be undertaken by this branch alone, he could find ample justification for spending this entire amount in his own riding. I know that strides have been made in Moosonee and there have been some on-going programmes with regard to Attawapiskat and Winisk and Ogaki, but it is only scratching the surface of the need.

This branch is the only Ontario government agency solely concerned with native people, and that's a fact. The branch presumably acts as an information clearing house through the interministerial committee on natives affairs and a network of contacts. The branch is also involved in an interministerial task force whereby project teams respond to specific needs in Indian communities.

Now, my first concept of the Indian community branch was that it would liaise with every department of government, highlight the needs and try and act as a motivating force with other ministries of government to assist native people.

Mr. Martel: That's correct.

Mr. Stokes: Another responsibility of this branch was that the director of the Indian community branch was to be the head of a liaison committee with the federal authority so that there would be complement any role—rather than as a sort of adversary or doing things in isolation.

Now I have never seen, in the last two or three years, any kind of documentation concerning that kind of liaison; not only with

the federal authority, but the interministerial task force. I want to start off by asking you if it's still in existence and who are the members of that liaison with the federal government? And then I want to know who is on the interministerial task force specifically responsible for the needs of native people?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to the earlier remarks, you are quite correct, Mr. Stokes, in saying that the Indian community branch is mainly a liaison branch with other ministries.

In other words, if a road is needed, we do believe that it's more the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. If housing is required—and I think you will agree housing is one of the very large needs; it's really a large social component—that really comes under Ontario Housing. It has been providing services and supporting us in the need for housing.

When you mentioned the \$2.5 million, as being much too small, remember that this is only a fraction of the amount of money that is being spent for native people under the various programmes.

With reference to liaison with the federal government, we have a very close liaison with it. Mr. Welldon and Mr. Martyn meet with federal officials and there is the interministerial committee. Mr. Martyn is the chairman of one committee.

Mr. Stokes: Let me interject. The minister and the deputy and on down to Mr. Martyn, probably aren't as close to the situation as I am, but I visited every community in the northern part of my riding this summer. I spent five days up there and I don't want to get into any particular details, but I think I should in one instance.

I asked for some form of assistance through the federal government for training and assisting band managers so that they could understand and benefit from the on-going programmes at the federal and the provincial level—whether they be LIP, whether they be OFY, or whether they be with the community development branch itself or the Indian community branch.

I asked the regional manager, Mr. Rodine, who is at 55 St. Clair Ave., if he would provide that kind of assistance to band managers. He said a good many of the communities I mentioned didn't enjoy reserve status, and you know yourself you have many satellite communities where they are, in

effect, squatting on Crown land. For purposes of the implementation of the Indian Act they are sort of second-class Indians. They don't get the same kind of treatment as those who do have and enjoy reserve status.

I have about eight satellite communities where for general purposes the residents come within the purview of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, but any time it suits their purpose they say this is wholly and solely the responsibility of the provincial government and this particular branch. When I got the letter from Mr. Rodine I immediately sent one to this branch, and I'm sure they were just as dismayed as I was to learn that those people in the satellite communities weren't really full-fledged Indians; that they didn't qualify for many of the on-going programmes and the kind of assistance that was made available to those communities with reserve status. I'm wondering just how effective is the liaison?

Let's hearken back to 1970 when Mr. Chretien brought in his white paper. He said that for all practical purposes they were going to phase out the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. They were going to transfer responsibility for on-going programmes to the provincial government and there would be an appropriate transfer of funds in order for them to carry this out.

You know what the reaction was, right across the whole country. The Indians weren't going to be sold down the drain for a few dollars that the federal government was going to transfer to the province in order to fill the void and carry out these programmes. They wanted guarantees that there would be something to replace the Indian Act; as inadequate as it is in many instances, at least it is something from which to start. Unless there was an absolute guarantee of treaty and aboriginal rights they wanted no part of any transfer of authority or responsibility from the federal to the provincial government.

That is why I said these people in this branch are magicians in order to have been able to spend, last year it was \$1.7 million, in the way in which they have. I think they must have manufactured money over there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But they do a fairly good job.

Mr. Stokes: They do an extremely good job.

Mrs. Campbell: They do many—

Mr. Stokes: But it is not even a fraction of the need. The budgetary requirement is your responsibility. I said, when you had responsibilities elsewhere, that you were never forceful enough around the cabinet table. The first point I want to make is that you must be more forceful if this branch is going to provide a meaningful service and meaningful assistance to native groups.

You mentioned there was this on-going liaison for housing and everything else, but in something as basic as the specific that I brought to your attention, the Department of Indian Affairs says it is your responsibility; your branch says it is the Indian Affairs department's responsibility. Where is the liaison?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am very familiar with what the hon. member says. I have over 5,000 Indians in my riding and probably three-quarters are on reserves. I visit these remote communities; I try twice a year. The Indians are confused and I must admit I'm confused also about the jurisdiction—what is federal and what is provincial.

Supposing this is the Indian reserve; here are the boundaries. If they live just across the street—and sometimes it is even half of the street—then they are off the reserve. It's a very difficult area. When the day comes that social services, education and so on are all under one jurisdiction, I think it will be a lot better for everyone; but right now it's most difficult to try to administer these programmes. You are probably familiar with the problem of those who come under family benefits and general welfare assistance and the really complex question of whether they are on reserve or off reserve.

Again, Mr. Chairman, you could have a much more forceful minister dealing with the native people, but I'm not too sure whether that would answer the question. Sure, with more money we could do more, but I reiterate that when it comes to housing, for instance, I strongly believe that the construction of housing should not come under administration but should remain with Ontario Housing; similarly, the construction of roads should not come under our ministry but should remain with Transportation and Communications.

As for all the social services, yes, we are responsible for social and community services, but I would not recommend that we have a special Ministry of Indian Affairs. Our role, as we have said, is mainly one of liaison, of being supportive catalysts.

Mr. Stokes: No, that is a bit of a smoke-screen, Mr. Minister. If you would look at a breakdown of this amount of money we are talking about, you would see that by far the largest single amount—\$1.2 million—goes to community projects for Indian people. That's \$1.2 million out of \$2.2 million; so while you do provide social services, I would like to think that the orientation of this particular branch is to specific community projects. And, of course, what you have just said reinforces this. If you are going to carry on a meaningful programme of community projects, established in most cases by the natives themselves, this is completely inadequate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we agree that we should provide community projects. We agreed that—

Mr. Stokes: You can't hive off that responsibility to the federal government—well, in many cases you can, but you certainly can't do it to the other 21 or 22 ministries of this particular government. You have accepted the responsibility for assisting native people with community projects, and I think that is the main thrust of your tangible work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we are doing this to a degree, and we have recommended to the Northern Ontario Development Corp. that they provide as much assistance as possible to the native people; again, this is a branch—

Mr. Stokes: They don't provide them with a cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They haven't in the past, but we have recommended to the new—

Mr. Stokes: It isn't even within their terms of reference.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have recommended this, and we are looking into various areas—co-ops and so forth that provide employment—where they should be assisted. We do not believe that we should have the main responsibility. We do believe that under the existing programmes of other departments, the same services should be provided to the native people as are provided to the non-natives. Our role, again, should be one of consultation, of liaison and, as the deputy mentioned, of being a catalyst to make the various organizations aware of this.

Mr. Martel: Ever hear about initiative?

Mr. Stokes: Can you name one instance? I could cite chapter and verse about a very dedicated community called Collins, about

20 miles west of Armstrong on the main line of the Canadian National Railways. There isn't a more dedicated and more enterprising group of Indians any place in North America. On their own initiative, they did a cost-benefit analysis of a project that would involve the entire community. They went to your branch. The project got complete endorsement from your branch. I will give them credit for it, they have been working very, very closely with this community. They went to the Northern Ontario Development Corp. which looked over their cost-benefit study and they endorsed it completely. They came down here to ARDA, which seemed to be the only vehicle whereby they could obtain the necessary financing, but they can't even get to see Mr. Crown of that particular agency. As a matter of fact, I asked somebody in this room a little while ago if Mr. Crown really ever existed, or if he was just a figment of somebody's imagination.

Mrs. Campbell: But on salary.

Mr. Stokes: He is on salary. You tell me that you act as a liaison with other ministries of this government. I challenge you, Mr. Minister, to name one case where you have been successful in getting a commitment from them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about Ontario Housing? What about housing development?

Mr. Stokes: I am not talking about housing. I am talking about community projects that make those communities more viable and gives the Indian a sense of pride, a sense of well being, and a sense of accomplishing something worth while.

Mr. Eberlee: Could I speak from personal experience in another ministry, in the Ministry of Labour? I was very conscious that it was the catalytic role of this operation that persuaded the Ministry of Labour to engage then in more apprenticeships in an effort to get Indians into industrial training and into apprenticeship; that the employment standards branch of the Ministry of Labour was very conscious of the needs of Indian people, of the fact that guides, for instance, weren't being covered under the Employment Standards Act. I think eventually there were some changes in that area. The Human Rights Commission probably had its own mandate in that area, but the two groups work closely together to provide services that weren't readily available.

As I say, from that particular ministry I was very conscious that this operation was

striving very hard to get the government—the ministries and the bureaucrats at least—very much more conscious of the needs of the native peoples, and I think they were responsive.

Mr. Stokes: It is very appropriate, Mr. Eberlee, that you should mention guides specifically because the group that I am talking about call themselves the Ogoki River Guides, and who the hell is going to hire them? You can train guides until you have got the north full of them but it is useless unless you can provide some economic opportunity for them. This would have employed the entire community.

Mr. Eberlee: I understand that a grant has been given.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the grant was given; Mr. Welldon had the details. The grant was given last summer, some \$7,000.

Mrs. Campbell: It is \$6,500 on the 1973 budget form.

Mr. Stokes: All that was was seed money to allow the co-ordinator to come down here and talk to these bureaucrats. That's not anywhere near the kind of money we are talking about to fund the project.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Is the hon. member recommending that we should look after it? Instead of having NODC or Mr. Crown—that's the ARDA programme—and Ontario Housing, are you recommending that our budget be large enough to provide housing for the Indians?

Mr. Stokes: You have one of two choices: Either you make your interministerial task force more responsive to the needs of the Indian people—and you say that you have attempted this, and it hasn't been successful to date—and you really put the pressure on NODC or other government agencies that are concerned with providing some economic stimulus to these communities and these groups of people, or you go to the cabinet table and you demand sufficient money to do it yourself. I don't care how you accomplish it. The fact is it is not being done.

Mr. Eberlee: From our standpoint, I think our experiences with other ministries is similar to that with the Ministry of Labour in the past, is it not?

Mr. Welldon: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: No, it is not. It is not, because NODC have nothing in their terms of refer-

ence that will provide this kind of assistance. Mr. Don Patience has got a path worn from Collins down to Thunder Bay telling Mr. Padley and Mr. McKenzie about what a fine project they have, and it was completely endorsed by NODC. They said, "Take it down to ARDA and try to convince them, with our assistance, that you have got something worthwhile going for you."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Referring to the Collins communique that Mr. Stokes referred to, I am just reading here from the Globe and Mail, Friday, Oct. 19:

The NODC report last June—endorsed by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism—said "there is every reason to believe that the Ogoki River Guides will be able to operate the proposed wilderness lodge ... provided a grant is available for the estimated capital costs," plus a loan to cover the first few months of operation.

My understanding is that NODC are well aware of this matter and that there may have been grants given.

Mr. Stokes: By whom?

Mr. Eberlee: No NODC grant.

Mr. Stokes: No. No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not yet. But they are aware of it and they are—

Mr. Eberlee: Our grant was specifically for certain things to help them—

Mr. Stokes: For administrative funds.

Mr. Welldon: No, last year the funds were provided for certain types of equipment. This year, a grant is being processed right now to assist in the management of the corporation and ARDA and DREE and NODC, together with our own branch, are working very closely together and it seems fairly positive that the DREE-ARDA programmes will be providing the money that the Ogoki River Guides need.

Mr. Eberlee: Our job is basically to try to railroad all these other agencies into coming along with support for these projects. It can be frustrating, yes, but our experience is that in the end we are able to get the package put together.

Mr. Stokes: Can you give me anything of a tangible nature that would indicate that you have been able to persuade NODC or ARDA to help? Those are the only two that I can think of where you can go as a source.

Heaven knows, I have been trying for eight months to try and get some form of assistance for this group. They are by far the most dedicated, the most industrious and the most enterprising group of Indians that I have ever met, and I have travelled the entire province and many states in the United States trying to pick up ideas from them.

I am not saying your Indian community branch is letting them down the drain, because I know that they have burned the midnight oil themselves trying to open doors for this group. The simple fact is it hasn't happened, and if you can give me any tangible proof that you have got your foot in the door with NODC or ARDA, I will go on to something else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I will be pleased, Mr. Chairman, to keep Mr. Stokes informed of the status of this application.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, who is on your interministerial task force?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Martyn is the chairman. Could you read out the members, Mr. Martyn?

Mr. Martyn: There are members from 16 government ministries. There are currently 19 representatives on the committee. Do you want the names of the ministries or the names of the individuals?

Mr. Stokes: Just the ministries.

Mr. Martyn: I should point out that most of the ministries that are represented are represented at either the ADM level, the executive director level, director—

Mr. Stokes: ADM?

Mr. Martyn: Assistant deputy minister. The following ministries are represented: Community and Social Services, Agriculture and Food, Attorney General, Colleges and Universities, Correctional Services, Education, Environment, Health, Industry and Tourism, Labour, Natural Resources, Ontario Housing Corp., the Premier's Office, the Solicitor General's department, Transportation and Communications, Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Stokes: How often do they meet?

Mr. Martyn: Every three months. I should also point out that there are subcommittees of that committee that will meet on specific topics, such as mercury poisoning and that sort of thing.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Who is on the liaison committee, if it is still in existence, with the federal government?

Mr. Welldon: There is no liaison committee with the federal government; no duly-appointed liaison committee.

Mr. Stokes: This was disbanded?

Mr. Eberlee: It was never established.

Mr. Welldon: It was in operation for a while under the original federal-provincial community development agreement. That liaison committee is not in existence.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But there is close liaison, Mr. Stokes. You mentioned Mr. Rodine, who is the new administrator for the Province of Ontario; there's close liaison with Mr. Cassey from my area. I can't remember the name of the one in your area but there is close liaison between the federal Department of Indian Affairs and our people.

Mr. Stokes: I doubt that, Mr. Minister. When I have to act as an intermediary between both levels of government, and bring to the attention of the federal government that the province thinks it's their responsibility and, conversely, that the federal government thinks it's the provincial responsibility, there is not much liaison.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With all due respect, Mr. Chairman, there is this very complex area of federal jurisdiction and provincial jurisdiction. It is a very grey area.

Mr. Stokes: But it's not going to go away.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I get very frustrated when I think of the Indian communities in my riding, and I get very frustrated trying to sort out this hodge-podge of what comes under federal responsibility and what comes under provincial responsibility. Most of the native people in my riding are on reserves.

Mr. Martyn: I should point out also, Mr. Chairman, if I may, that we're not a department of Indian affairs. We don't represent the province on all the programmes, whether it be housing or education or correctional services or whatever vis-à-vis the federal government.

Mr. Stokes: Just read your own publication.

Mr. Martyn: Yes, I know the publication.

Mr. Stokes: It says, "As the only Ontario government agency solely concerned with native people."

Mr. Eberlee: Solely concerned, yes.

Mr. Stokes: If anybody is going to do it, to effect this kind of liaison, it's got to be this branch.

All right, I want to go on to something else.

There is a fund of \$200,000 made available from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Ministry of Natural Resources to assist native people in developing resources indigenous to their particular areas. Those resource development officers associated with Natural Resources do yeoman service in assisting native people. I'm wondering if you couldn't prevail upon the federal government to direct a certain number of dollars—I don't know what it would be; why don't you start with \$1 million?—saying, "We will allocate certain of those funds to areas where this branch has certain expertise, particularly in community field workers."

As I travel through the north, I find so many of those native peoples don't even know where to begin. As a matter of fact, yesterday morning I got a letter from one of these satellite communities, in which the spokesman for the community enclosed a bank money order, made out to me, in the amount of \$50 so that they could begin to purchase the land upon which their community rested. Now that's the degree of sophistication that you experience when you are dealing with remote communities.

If you can't find it in your own budget and I don't know where you are going to find it, why don't you prevail upon the federal government and say, "We do have the kind of people that we can put into the field or we can recruit or second the kind of people that we can put into the field, to spend three weeks or a month in the community to explain ongoing progress?"

Let me give you one more example: The most northerly community in Ontario is Fort Severn on the shores of Hudson Bay and the minister has visited it on numerous occasions. They wanted to take advantage of a LIP project at my urging. All they wanted was \$2,500 to fund a programme whereby able-bodied citizens in that community would go out several miles from the community and cut firewood to bring in for the needs of senior citizens who were incapable of doing this themselves.

I had to get a person in the Canada Manpower office in the city of Thunder Bay to get a two-way radio hook-up—weather permitting, it was the only means of communication—to try to get some kind of information from that

community as to the number of cords of wood they wanted to cut; the number of gallons of gas it was going to take; how many man-hours were involved. There wasn't a person in that community who even knew how to begin to fill out one of those LIP applications.

You are getting right down to some pretty basic things when you are talking about community development in the remote areas of this province. This is the vehicle. There is no doubt in my mind and somehow you've got to come up with the resources—because when I get a bank money order or a postal money order made out to me personally in the amount of \$50 and asking me to negotiate a title to land upon which their community sits, whereby they are aspiring to reserve status, boy, we've sure got a long way to go!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with the community that Mr. Stokes mentioned, Fort Severn. It is probably one of

the most remote communities in the north, with the type of communications they have. This, as you know, will be remedied. That whole remote northern Ontario area is an area where the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has indicated it will move in.

I think that will be serviced via Moosonee, via the ONR. I think presently it is serviced on a two-way radio from Sioux Lookout. I agree with you that the needs are great in these very remote areas. I'm entirely in agreement.

Mr. Stokes: Let me get to one other area where this—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, it is 1 o'clock if you were through why, of course, we would break but if you are going to continue we might as well continue at 2.

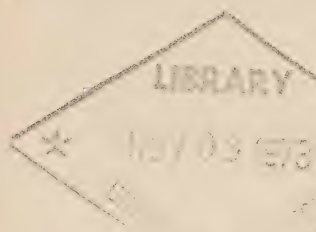
It being 1 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Ministry of Community
and Social Services**

Chairman: Mr. S. B. Handleman

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, October 24, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1973

The committee resumed at 2 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES (concluded)

On vote 2504:

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order. Mr. Stokes, you were on item 3. Continue.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Yes. I don't want to spend too much more time on economic development; I want to get on to specific social problems. But I think it's worthwhile reading into the record two paragraphs from "Ontario Economic Circumstances and Opportunities," one of a series of staff papers prepared by the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion as a contribution to federal-provincial consultation on regional development policy in Canada.

If this liaison that you speak of is meaningful, I'm sure you'll be aware of the particular needs of northern Ontario. DREE indicated a few months ago that they were particularly concerned about the inadequacy of the DREE programme, and I think sufficient evidence will manifest itself later on during the estimates to indicate that the Northern Ontario Development Corp. has been just as ineffectual.

I want to quote two paragraphs dealing specifically with the unique problems in northern Ontario and particularly oriented toward the kinds of communities we are concerned about here. I quote:

Two problems in northern Ontario are of particular significance. The population living in remote rural areas, largely of Indian origin, which accounts for as much as a twelfth of the regional total, faces particularly severe economic and social problems. Employment opportunities are declining rapidly in their traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing and trapping, but because most live in scattered and remote communities throughout the northern part of the region, few alternative employment opportunities are available. Their problems are further exacerbated by a high birth

rate. The results are a low standard of living, substandard housing, often migration to urban centres for which they are not prepared and which are not prepared to receive them.

A twofold objective might be required to fully meet the needs of northern Ontario's native population. First, to improve employment opportunities in the remote areas for those who wish to remain and, second, to improve the educational levels of those that prefer to migrate to the urban centres. While a good deal of progress has been made in recent years, much remains to be done.

I think that capsulates what I've attempted to say with regard to the Indian community branch and its emphasis on community projects for Indian people. I'm not going to spend any more time on that. I realize everybody is anxious to wind down this thing, but I think that any time spent here on focusing attention on the needs of native people is time well spent.

I want to get into more specifics. I don't want you to react to each specific instance, but these are the things that occur to me that I think you should be focusing attention on. I don't believe that I have the right to sit here and criticize without coming up with some positive alternatives. For the edification of those who might wish to listen I would like to ask you, if you haven't already done so, if you will undertake to concern yourselves about specific issues.

One of them that I want to talk about is the handicrafts industry. This is a great source of revenue for the people in these communities of which we speak, for the simple reason that they can get by with a much smaller amount of ready cash than the average person living in an urban setting. They don't have high rents to pay. They don't have transportation costs within their own milieu unless they have to travel outside.

I'm saying that in order for them to sustain themselves in the communities in which they live they can get by with a much smaller amount, relatively speaking, of ready cash. This is one source. I think the quality

of workmanship far exceeds anything that you will get via these imports.

I see a good many handicraft shops where they import things that are mass-produced in Hong Kong, in Taiwan, in the Philippines and places like this. As I travel through the north, I meet people who are saying to me, "Can't you take this stuff out and sell it for us?" The last thing in the world that I, personally, want to do is to get involved in the business transaction. It just indicates the need for some kind of outlet whereby quality control is maintained and where the native people are getting a fair dollar for the kind of work that they are producing.

I have brought some of it down on occasion just to try to show people down here the quality of the workmanship and the variety of the goods that are available, if they had some kind of outlet. I think that you had a rather unfortunate experience with handicrafts. There was a considerable amount of money allocated for this specific purpose. There is no indication from where I sit that anything meaningful has been accomplished, because three or four of the communities up there asked me specifically if I wouldn't undertake to find outlets for them.

I have tried to and I don't like to get involved in this sort of thing for the simple reason that if the Indian gets short-changed somewhere along the way they can point the finger at me and say I recommended the wrong person or the wrong outlet or something of this nature. I think this is one of the areas in which you could become much more actively involved. I suggest that it would be worth your while to send a field worker into these areas to find out what the quality of the workmanship is. Their biggest problem is that they have to send work out on consignment. There is nobody willing to come up with a reasonable amount of money in order adequately to compensate native people for what they do. They might get \$2,000 or \$3,000 worth of work in handicrafts from a community, and out it goes on a consignment. If they have to wait eight months for their money, at whatever rate somebody is prepared to pay them, then certainly this isn't the answer. You are going to have to set up some kind of a marketing structure where they are paid cash on the barrelhead for what they do, because this is the philosophy of the native person. They expect to get paid here and now for what they do. The minister knows what I mean. I'm not going to spend a lot of time on it.

Another aspect is law enforcement. There is hardly a community in the north that I go into where I am not continually reminded of the complete lack of police surveillance on a regular and ongoing basis and the need for immediate action by law enforcement officers throughout the province when their assistance is sought.

I went into one community during a recent trip up north where the leaders in the community apologized for the general appearance of the place because they said three or four of the young hooligans on the reserve, or in this Indian community, had gotten some LSD from some place and they had done an awful lot of property damage. They had intimidated law-abiding citizens in the community.

The Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko) has promised me time and again and repeatedly over several months that something tangible would be done to assist Indian communities in providing some kind of law enforcement presence and surveillance. This hasn't happened.

I wrote to the Department of Indian Affairs and asked for its assistance in such a programme. The hon. Mr. Chretien sent me the results of a survey that had been released in January, 1973, saying that it was the consensus of most of the bands in most of the jurisdictions in Canada that they wanted a police force that would be an extension of the OPP in Ontario, and this had received federal Treasury Board approval and they were in the process of implementing this.

I was completely flabbergasted when I found out that Mr. Chretien had gotten this far and I thought the Solicitor General should really bring himself up to date.

When I showed the Solicitor General the particular study results and the action taken as a result of it, he was completely flabbergasted. He had never even heard of a survey let alone come to grips with co-ordinating provincial policies with those at the federal level. Obviously, the liaison again has broken down. This is another area to which you should address yourself.

I also would like to ask the minister to what extent there has been any involvement with native groups concerning projects that would be a parallel to the James Bay project. You understand the problems that the federal government and the Province of Quebec are having with the native groups in the Province of Quebec.

The very same thing could happen in the Province of Ontario unless you sort of come

clean with native groups and make them aware of these ongoing programmes. I want to refer to two of them specifically.

One has just been completed, and that is the federal-provincial water survey for all of northern Ontario. They have been engaged in a water quality, water quantity, stream flow survey of all of the rivers flowing into James and Hudson Bay.

It was shown in some instances that even the US Corps of Army Engineers were doing similar surveys concerning our water resources. In case there is ever any indication that there is going to be any damming of rivers that would inundate thousands of shore miles of the Hudson and James Bay lowlands; or if there is ever any effort or even any hint of diverting water for use elsewhere. If you will look at the interim reports of that federal-provincial team that was assigned the task of assessing our water potential, you will see that was in one of their terms of reference.

The minister knows very well of what I am speaking. In his former responsibility as the Minister of Natural Resources, he actually had a research team that was sort of acting as a liaison group. The native people are very uptight about the implications of this survey and what the results of it might be.

I think that this is one of the ways in which through this branch you can assure the native people that there is in effect complete liaison between the federal government and other ministries in this government. I think that you should be in a position to assure them that nothing will be done without complete and full consultation and anything that is done will bear in mind the ecological consequences. You will have to assure them that anything that is done by way of reversing stream flows or anything that is going to upset the balance of nature, will take their particular and unique needs into account.

Another one is the Onakawana programme. There is a feasibility study going on at the present time in the minister's own riding. I hear from time to time that native groups get pretty uptight about this sort of thing. All I am asking is that you bring them along with you and put your cards on the table with them. This has been the problem in the past.

On this water survey, for instance, I found it extremely difficult to get these interim reports. I even had to prevail upon the Minister of the Environment to get a tight-

fisted civil servant to release one of the interim reports. If you have got nothing to hide, why hide it because it will only bring problems down around your ears?

If you have got a specific plan in mind, say so, and bring these people along with you and you will get much wider public acceptance, particularly from native people. You will get their co-operation rather than if you try to present them with a fait accompli.

The other matter that I want to bring to your attention, Mr. Minister—I just want to remind you of it; I have already brought it to your attention—is the lack of communication and the lack of transportation. Some steps are being taken through the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission and their telecommunications arm to provide better communications in the north. Unfortunately, very little is done by way of transportation.

I have kept the minister fully informed about what my thoughts were in this particular area and sent him copies of letters that I have addressed to his colleague, the Minister of Transportation and Communications. I have even gone so far as to suggest that a barge service be undertaken by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to cover areas along the coastlines of James Bay and Hudson Bay that serve the remote communities in both the minister's riding and my own.

At the present time the only way they get supplies in is via barge from Moosonee up to Fort Albany, Attawapiskat, Winisk and Fort Severn. It is operated by the Hudson's Bay Co. and last year the barge, which only operates once a year, was washed up on shore and it meant that some of those communities in the north didn't get their regular shipment of supplies. It meant that costs went up dramatically.

When we are talking about these communities we are talking about communities whose people have never seen a fresh potato, have never had any fresh produce. There are a lot of people my age in the community at Fort Severn who have never seen a fresh potato.

We are getting down to some pretty basic things when you are talking about Indian community work. One of the ways in which this government can assist is by providing adequate and alternative means of transportation. I think, since the only way you can ship provisions into those communities is by barge, this ministry and this branch of this ministry in particular can, through the inter-

ministerial task force, prevail upon those ministries responsible for doing these various things.

I think it is unfortunate that the Indian community branch comes so late in these particular estimates. I think we tend to give them short shrift, and there are many things we should be discussing in much more detail. But everybody knows that we've only got so many days and so many hours in which to complete all of the supply items from all of the ministries. I do hope, though, that with the brief outline I have given to the minister at this particular time and with our ongoing liaison in working closely with people within the branch, we can get on with the more specific job of looking into specific needs.

I wanted to take the time of the committee, Mr. Chairman, to highlight at least the most important needs, and I hope the minister will reply briefly and give me some assurance that he is going to approach these problems in a meaningful and constructive way.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to reply to what the hon. member has brought forth, because there are many members here who are not familiar with the native people in northern Ontario. When we speak about the native people of the Six Nations in the Brantford and other areas, and we speak about the native people in northern Ontario, it is like night and day, Mr. Chairman. Ninety-five per cent of the people in the remote areas do not speak English and have never seen television, so many of them are living in really primitive conditions.

With reference to the first item, handicrafts, I entirely agree with the hon. member that a lot more could be done to assist the Indian people in the area of handicrafts. The Indian people have proved that they are very skilful in this area.

If I may refer to what has been done on the Quebec side with the Eskimos, in places like Povungnituk, Fort Harrison, the Belcher Islands and so forth, it is not unusual for Eskimos to make—well, in Povungnituk they make an average of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 per year and some make even more. Of course, they are very skilful in soapstone carving and they have organized co-operatives to market them. When the Eskimos bring their soapstone carvings to the Co-op store—usually on a Friday night—they are paid so much for them; and at the end of the year, they share the dividends.

I believe this is an area where we should be doing more to provide assistance to the Indian people, who, as I say again, are very skilful in wood carving as well as in using moose hides and deer hides to make moccasins, mitts and so forth. One area where we are doing this—and I am speaking from my own experience—is in the Moosonee-Moose Factory area. The James Bay Education Centre has been helping the Indian peoples with adult classes, and there is a shop called the Handicraft Shop. Of course, the demand for handicrafts made by Indian people is very large, and what is being done now is remarkable, compared with what was done five years ago.

But, again, we have to provide more assistance to all Indian settlements—and I do believe co-operatives are the right approach—and to assist them in marketing these handicrafts. I am entirely in agreement with the hon. member that this is a means of assisting the Indian people to assist themselves; it is the type of work they can do themselves, and we should be providing as much assistance as possible.

With reference to the second matter, law enforcement, it is quite true that we are very interested and we are involved. But law enforcement, as the hon. member knows, comes more directly under the Attorney General (Mr. Bales). We act as a sort of liaison with the Attorney General in this area.

The hon. member is probably aware that plans are being made for a meeting to be held in Sioux Lookout with all the chiefs of that region. Our branch is providing financial assistance for travelling accommodation for chiefs who are coming from remote areas. A similar arrangement is being worked out for a meeting of Treaty 3 in the Kenora area. At a later date the OPP officers along with members of our Indian community branch and the Ontario Human Rights Commission staff will be visiting all the reserves of the area at the invitation of the chiefs. The OPP is planning to establish training sessions to provide officers with basic information about the Indian cultural heritage, contemporary problems and human relations.

Lastly, the Indian community branch is working closely in the matter of recruitment. I think the hon. members agree that it is always best to have native people look after their own affairs. There is a need for Indians to become law enforcement officers. The OPP has now set aside funds for a pilot native recruitment project and our branch is pro-

viding advice and assistance in this area on a continuing basis.

With reference to the James Bay project, I do not wish to comment on that. The member is referring to the \$6 billion or \$7 billion project on the Quebec side. I think the hon. member asked how we will deal with such situations if similar projects are established on the Ontario side. I am well aware of the controversy raging in the court cases dealing with the James Bay project on the Quebec side.

He referred to Onakawana. Onakawana is an area about 60 miles south of Moosonee where there is a tremendous large deposit of lignite, which is low-grade coal. A study has been made on a triple-sharing basis—Ontario Hydro, the Ontario government and the company in question, formerly the Alberta Coal Co., which now I believe is called Manalta. This study is presently in the process of being finalized with Ontario Hydro in conjunction with the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough).

Mr. Stokes: Pardon me. What do you mean by finalized?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Finalized to see whether it is a viable project. I think it is.

Mr. Stokes: Apart from the economics of the thing, surely you would want to involve your own people—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, yes, and the Indians.

Mr. Stokes: —in Moosonee to make sure that any environmental problems are going to be taken care of and that their one and only means of livelihood won't be taken away.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree. The decision has not yet been made whether that project will go ahead or not. In the meantime, Ontario Hydro representatives visited the James Bay area last summer, the James Bay Education Centre. They met with the board governors and the principal. The intention is, if that plant, which would be a thermal plant, goes ahead, to utilize the native people from the Moose Factory and Moosonee area, and the school would be used as a training ground. The native people were on the committee of the environment that was set up. They had representatives on it to determine how it would affect the environment.

This question of the environment is a very important one. Two years ago we visited Alberta and Saskatchewan, where three-quar-

ters of the electricity is supplied by thermal plants using lignite. I can tell you, Mr. Chairman, that in places like Edmonton and elsewhere, the environment today—and I'm speaking about land reclamation—is better today than it was previously. In other words, this is open pit mining. After the lignite is removed, the land is left in a better condition than it was before.

Most of the Onakawana area is bog or swamp. I'm optimistic that if that plant goes ahead, as far as the environmental features are concerned, the land will be improved. I'd like to say to the hon. members that the Indians will be fully involved in the development of the lignite. I would also say that I am optimistic that the columbium will also be developed, and again they are looking for employment of native people. I think the hon. member agrees with me that what we are trying to do today is to provide employment for the native people. I'm sure that they would much prefer to be employed than to be on social assistance.

With reference to the diversion of the waters, this, Mr. Chairman, is a matter that has been before the committee on several occasions. My understanding is that the areas north of Lake Nipigon are being studied for their future usefulness in providing electric power, and alleged plans to flood the Ogoki River basin have been brought to the government's attention repeatedly by native people.

As far back as May, 1972, full native involvement has been assured that any plans to utilize northern Ontario water resources would be in full consultation with the native people. To my knowledge, no plans are under consideration to effect water diversion from northwestern Ontario, or to use Lake Nipigon as a reservoir to control water levels in the Great Lakes.

Again, I would like to assure the hon. member that nothing will be done to adversely affect the native people. At the present time it's strictly a study on the water resources of that region.

With reference to the lack of transportation and communications, again, Mr. Chairman, I fully agree. This, to me, ranks probably as priority number one in helping the native people. I'm hoping that a lot will be done in this area. I think Mr. Stokes is aware of the intention of the government, in conjunction with the Bell Telephone and Ontario Northland Transportation Commission and so forth, to provide communications to that area and to extend telephone service. The federal government is also involved.

I believe in 1974 that places like Winisk will have television and communications by satellite. That whole area, in a few years, will be entirely different than it is now, entirely different in the area of transportation and communications. As the hon. member knows, we have built some airstrips and others are under construction, and this will also help.

I am entirely in agreement when people complain about the high price of food today. When you pay 75 cents on the average for a loaf of bread, when you pay maybe \$1.50 for a pound of butter, when you buy gasoline, if you can get it, at \$1.50 or \$1.75 a gallon, this area is certainly one where we just have to do more to provide assistance in trying to lower the cost of goods.

Mr. Stokes: It's 35 cents for an apple.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. On water barging, I'm entirely in agreement, Mr. Chairman. If one looks at the map and sees the shoreline of James Bay and Hudson Bay, it is longer than it is from Halifax to Vancouver. This is an area where we should be doing more transportation, and barging is probably the cheapest means of transportation. So, the Ontario Northland Railway have this year, for the first time, entered into barging, and I've recommended that they extend their barging operation to serve the west coast of James Bay and Hudson Bay.

Again, on transportation, in wintertime in the Northwest Territories and in Alaska they have what they call tote roads. There are winter roads. They are cheap to build because most of that area is tundra, so there is very little construction cost. I'm hoping that there will be winter transportation via some source, either tractor-train, or some type of a vehicle, whereby goods could be transported during the winter months—and the winter months are long in that area.

Our branch is considering assisting some of the Indian bands in this area. The Indians have met with us. Some of them want to establish co-operative stores and they wish to transport their own goods. We feel that they should be encouraged to do this, and I'm optimistic, Mr. Chairman, that in this whole area of transportation there will be assistance, because the native people today are in dire need of more assistance in the area of transportation and communications.

Mr. Stokes: There's one final thing that I forgot to mention and I think I'd be remiss if I didn't, and that is, new towns that spring up, based on resources that are indigenous

to the area. I want to talk specifically about the Lake St. Joe area, which is just on the border of Kenora riding and Thunder Bay riding.

It will be the largest single industrial undertaking in northwestern Ontario. It could involve anywhere from \$325 million to \$400 million. It could involve a brand new community of 10,000 people in the area and could solve a lot of the needs of the native people.

It will only be anywhere from 10 to 20 miles from an existing reserve that has a population anywhere from 500 to 800 people, depending on when you count heads. It could be the service centre for the whole of northwestern Ontario.

There is an interdepartmental committee now studying the most appropriate place for the establishment of a new community. I've already brought to the attention of the chairman of that interministerial committee, Mr. Drysdale from Natural Resources, that I don't think there is anybody from this ministry on it—correct me if I'm wrong—but there is from Transportation and Communications and from TEIGA.

I've asked the chairman to appraise your department and this particular branch of the implications of the establishment of a brand new community which will, in all likelihood, be the service centre for the whole north.

I think it is absolutely imperative that before any major decisions are taken that there be full and complete consultation with all ministries and particularly with this branch; also with the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. If we are working at cross purposes with them, the duplication of effort and services is going to become so costly that none of it is going to be adequate.

All I'm asking you is that in this interministerial task force you busy yourselves, make yourselves aware of what is going on in that particular area, so that you get in on the ground floor and don't have to come along as Johnnies-come-lately and say, "We wish you had done otherwise," or "This isn't the way we would have done it."

I think that the cost of services today and the duplication of services is just so expensive that we just can't afford that luxury. I think that this is the final thing that I would like to impress upon you—the need for participation in undertakings of this nature so that we don't come back 10 or 15 years from now and say, "We should have done otherwise."

Mr. D. Martyn (Executive Director, Community Services Division): Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with the hon. member and we'll look into that and hopefully participate in that planning process.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I have a couple of questions, particularly in regard to some of the remarks that the minister made. He explained the problems of the branch so far as developments are concerned.

But with one development that is under study, the Maple Mountain development, there has been no contact so far with the Indian band that may be affected by it—right through the \$300,000 that has been spent on the study.

The band chief has written letters to the minister concerned and to the Premier (Mr. Davis)—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To me?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I didn't say you, Mr. Minister, I said the "minister concerned."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I certainly have heard of Maple Mountain. It seems to me practically every day of the week I'm getting a resolution from various municipalities in northern Ontario in support of Maple Mountain.

Mr. Stokes: Northeastern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To my knowledge, I haven't received any letters or any representation—

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, no. I didn't say you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —from Indian bands and I wasn't aware that there were Indian bands located in the immediate area of Maple Mountain.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, there are, and some of their trap lines go into the area. But they finally did get replies to some of their letters, but months after. But there has been no official contact with those people who are doing the study; including nothing on the environmental aspects, which I presume are also being studied. Nobody can find out what's being done. Everybody says he doesn't know. But they all say that they spent \$300,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that is the extent of my knowledge, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, there have been, I understand, some very general discussions by our area supervisor Marshall Noganosh with the band in question. Nothing in the way of a formal study to the government.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the government is doing the study under Industry and Tourism.

Mr. Martyn: But not with this branch. This is something that has been commissioned by another ministry.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But I just say to you here that the Indian band has not been contacted by the people who are doing the studies. They have not had a part in the environmental considerations the same way as they have had in the Anaconda band.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll be pleased to look into it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not suggesting to you that they are in opposition or suggesting that they may or may not support it. It is important, I'm saying to you that they have had no opportunity of input into the studies that have been done by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a good question.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And, on the same basis as has been done in the lignite areas, I believe that band should have the same opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As far as the lignite is concerned, Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that the committee was set up by the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) as far as the effects on the environment were concerned. As yet no decision has been made as to whether or not that project will go ahead. The viability is the main question—whether it could be a viable operation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, I'm suggesting to you, though, that the same opportunity be given to other bands where they are going to be affected by a development be it either at Maple Mountain or Anaconda.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We agree. The native people should be fully consulted with reference to Maple Mountain, should it be decided that it proceed.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There has been no consultation even though \$300,000 has been spent on the studies up to this point. The problem is that the studies, according to some of the members involved, are now com-

pleted and the decision is based in the policy field. I don't know when they are going to be referred to; after the decision is made or what?

There is one other question I'd like to ask and I'm sure you may be able to answer this better than the people who are directly involved. You mentioned barging on James Bay.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: As far as I can figure out from what's said and from what information I've been able to obtain, the barging is directed mainly toward the development of the power in Quebec. And an adjunct to that, there may be some services to the local people and to the native people. I find this very hard to understand.

The government of Ontario is not taking a position on the James Bay development in regard to the environmental conditions or others because it is a Quebec problem and a federal government problem. But there are some side effects of that which could affect Ontario.

At the same time, they are getting into an economic position where they are going to take advantage of everything that is going through the ONR and through the barging.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: To say that the barging is being set up to service the native people is not quite what is being done.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree, Mr. Chairman, with what the hon. member says. This is what has taken place in my understanding. It was only this summer for the first time that the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission was getting directly involved in barging.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And only on the basis of the development in Quebec?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. I have written to the chairman and I have mentioned this to the commissioners, and I've said, this is fine, if they see an opportunity to get involved in barging they should, because the Ontario Northland Transportation Act covers all modes of transportation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Air, land, water; what have you. I've said to the chairman, and I have this in writing, that they should seriously look into the servicing of the west coast

of James Bay and Hudson Bay. There is a real social obligation there.

At the present time, those coasts are only served by the Hudson's Bay Co. and, as was mentioned by Mr. Stokes, last year it only had one barge that served the Winiska-Fort Severn area and that barge never got there due to a storm. Those Indians were left with their supplies quite depleted. They had to be flown in.

That is why I feel very strongly that the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission should definitely look into providing water services on the east coast as well as the west coast.

At the same time, this does not prevent the native people, if they wish, from going into barging for themselves and they are considering this. I believe it's the Attawapiskat band. Some of the others are also negotiating. When I say negotiating, I mean looking into purchasing their own barges. This is fine. We're willing to help them. If they want to help themselves, then we should assist them. In this whole area of transportation, the potential in the James Bay area is unlimited.

Mr. Chairman, briefly, at the present time, in the case of both of those settlements on the west coast, the barges come from Montreal, go up the Atlantic Ocean, across Hudson Bay Strait and down the east coast of Hudson Bay. They usually don't get there until July. If those goods went via the ONR to Moosonee by rail and then were transhipped from Moosonee by our own barging, the goods would be delivered maybe one month to six weeks earlier at a much lower cost than going from Montreal up the Atlantic Ocean via Hudson Bay Strait and down. The potential of barging in the James Bay area is unlimited. This is being looked into by both the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission and also by the Northern Ontario Development Corp.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We agree on the need for it. I just say to you that the priorities should be to service the people. Obviously, the priorities are to service the development in northern Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Cannot both be done, Mr. Smith?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Certainly they both can be done. But I would not like to see the priority of servicing the people not fulfilled, because it may not work out that they get the business from the Quebec government

and development. Right now the prime priority of the ONR, as it has been explained to me, is to service that business that is going to be there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can tell you, Mr. Smith, that we will continue to press upon them the urgent need to service them. If bargaining services were provided by some other means, the Hudson's Bay Co. would like to get out of bargaining because it's a non-profitable operation. I'm referring to the west coast.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is right now an ideal opportunity to provide bargaining services to both coasts and it should be done for the reasons you just mentioned, that is, to provide the services for the Indian peoples.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): One point, Mr. Chairman: Have you been able to speed up the approval of grants to the Indian community? I understand, having read the Hanson task force report, that the branch that had the most difficulty in getting its grants approved and which took the longest period of time for approval from central command was that dealing with the native people.

Mr. Martyn: If I may, Mr. Chairman, these grants, like many others in this programme, go through Management Board approval, and the process to Management Board is most expeditious within the ministry. We found that, generally speaking, the process has been improved in the last six months. It's not perfect by any means. Anything that has to go through a ministerial approval process and then through a Management Board process takes some time. One has to await a formal report from Management Board, but the process has improved, Mr. Martel, in the last six months.

Mr. Martel: May I ask when you have the moneys, once they're approved here today, and when the moneys are located within the ministry, then why it's necessary to get approval of Management Board? Have they not agreed to these estimates ahead of time and provided you with numbers of dollars?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe the deputy minister would like to answer that.

Mr. T. M. Eberlee (Deputy Minister): They've given us a bulk amount but they

have reserved the authority to pass on the validity of the individual payments that are proposed. It's not unusual in government.

Mr. Martel: I realize it's not unusual. It just seems to be a waste of time.

Mr. Eberlee: As civil servants we consider it's a very useful check on our resource.

Mr. Martel: Right. You might, but I would suspect that when it comes before Management Board, and you've got 1,400 different grants that might be approved for all of the departments, it's merely a red stamp that's pounded over them all.

Mr. Martyn: I can assure you that that is not the case.

Mr. Eberlee: I wish it were that easy.

Mr. Martel: I would suspect that they don't have the time to spend debating every item of grant that has been adopted or is in their post-budget.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are fully looked into, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Eberlee: But they do have a secretary, a support secretary.

Mr. Martel: They have a secretary? Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It goes to the Management Board.

Mr. Martel: When it gets to the minister, after it has gone through the secretary, it is a formality then?

Mr. Eberlee: I would not think so.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have another comment, Mr. Newman?

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Yes, I wanted to ask the minister something concerning this item. So far all of the discussion has been on the Indians in the north and maybe rightfully so. They are by far in a more serious position than are those in southern Ontario. I wonder if the Indians in southern Ontario have approached your ministry for assistance in any type of development?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, certainly. We provide for instance, daycare centres. There are several daycare centres now being operated by Indian bands in southern Ontario. I opened one, south of Sarnia, in June. The programmes of the Indians—

Mr. B. Newman: The Walpole Island area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. B. Newman: That probably is the Walpole Island area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right, Walpole Island.

Mr. Martyn: May I reply, Mr. Chairman? A little over 15 per cent of the total grants budgeted in this branch is to southwestern Ontario.

Mr. B. Newman: May I ask the minister if the Indians have approached the ministry for the development of tourist attractions in southwestern Ontario as a method of supplementing their income?

Some of them are on the throughway between Detroit and Buffalo and the traffic is quite heavy. Possibly by the means of some type of tour attractions, they could funnel off a lot of that traffic and maybe supplement their income by the development of an Indian village or other types of tour attractions. The attraction should be left entirely up to them—even whether they even want it or don't want it. I am just wondering if that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I will ask Mr. Welldon, but the one that comes to my mind is the camping ground park that we have been assisting. It is south of Sarnia.

Mr. W. Welldon: (Acting Director, Indian Community Development). Saugeen.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Saugeen is one we have been assisting and there are others. Mr. Welldon can enlarge on it.

Mr. Welldon: Yes, a current example is, of course, Saugeen Indian reserve at Southampton. At this moment we are in the process of funding them \$15,000 for the development of an amphitheatre and an Indian dance troupe to present Indian pow-wow displays and so on on the reserve at Saugeen.

Mr. B. Newman: That's worthy of support. I am simply referring, Mr. Minister, to the southern part, farther south; that is, in line with Detroit and Buffalo. Our American friends and others just scoot from one port of entry over to the port of exit, that is, from Windsor right through to Buffalo. Whereas, perhaps we could hold them back in the province—provided we want to—at some of these Indian settlements or Indian-developed tour attractions. Has your depart-

ment considered any assistance for them, provided they have asked for it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do, Mr. Chairman, and I believe the ministry of Industry and Tourism also provides assistance.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: No, I wanted to ask one other question and that is concerning the school at Moosonee. Why doesn't your department get itself more involved in the school? From what I understand, this school is really operated by non-Indians. Should your ministry not have some input so that course content and other teaching subjects would be more oriented toward the native population, rather than us attempting to impose our cultures on them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. member it is a very good question. But I would say to Mr. Newman that if he has had an opportunity to visit or to acquaint himself with the James Bay education centre as it is being operated today, he will find today that the native people are involved. The native people from Moose Factory and Moosonee are on the board of education, and the whole school is geared to the needs of the native people of the area. I think you will find, Mr. Newman, that that school today is really providing very worthwhile services, academic and vocational.

With reference to the possible mining developments in the area, the school is prepared to give adult classes to the native people. There are adult classes right now. There is a nursery for the native people. The courses are really geared to the needs of the Indian people.

That criticism, I think, was valid a few years ago—I forget the year the school was opened, it has probably been in operation five years—but I would say that in the last year or two real efforts have been made to involve the native people in the type of programmes that should be given.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I raise this because I have been told exactly the opposite and I sort of feel assured, you making mention of this, that this is being done, but I understand—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The criticism I am getting, Mr. Newman, is that the school is too much involved right now. The criticism I am getting is from the white people. The James Bay education centre is involved in heavy vehicles, they are repairing the roads, they

are looking at all sorts of projects right now in transportation. They were in to see us two weeks ago. They would like to involve the local people, the Indians, in building a winter road to the northern settlements.

The criticisms I am getting are from the white people saying that the work in that area is being done by the native people and that sometimes it is much more costly. I refute that argument by saying that the native people are there, and even though it may cost a few more dollars it is better to employ them and to train them than to put up a lot of these contracts by public tender. So the native people are being very much involved.

I would say to you, Mr. Newman, I will be pleased to send to you the type of programmes, the courses that are being taught, the names of the Indian people who are on the board of governors of the James Bay education centre, and the type of work that has been going on. Handicrafts, for instance; you would be amazed at the work that is being done at the handicraft courses that are given and the upgrading of the handicraft work in the Moosonee area.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll appreciate that information, Mr. Minister. However, I am still sort of concerned that maybe we are attempting to teach white man's subjects to the Indian, rather than first teaching him more or less how to survive or how to improve his meagre way of life there.

Mr. Martel: On a white man's timetable.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think there has to be a proper balance. You see, they are teaching both; they are teaching academic subjects and they are teaching vocational subjects. The criticism has been, why should the native people from Moosonee and Moose Factory, and all the west coast of James Bay and Hudson Bay, have to go to school 200 or 300 miles away? At the present time they are going to schools in Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay, and some maybe even further south. So this is being done.

They are providing now, I believe, grades 9 and 10, and as times goes on they will provide grades 11 and 12. They are also providing vocational courses. There are many native people who do not wish to pursue further education, who are more interested in learning handicrafts and being craftsmen in wood-work and repairing of vehicles, and this is being taught, the vocational side.

Referring to Quebec Hydro, they are coming to Moosonee to see what is being done. The James Bay education centre is probably one of the best education training centres in Ontario, and it is the result of the last two or three years where there has been real emphasis on vocational training.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand the drop-out rate is astronomical. If that is so, then the programme is not meeting the needs or the wishes of those who originally enrolled.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What the hon. member says could be quite true, but I think this applies not only to Moosonee, I think this applies to many Indian communities.

Mr. B. Newman: But doesn't that tell you something then?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman, just one moment. I understand your concern about the Moosonee centre, but it's not in this vote; it's not even in these estimates.

Mr. B. Newman: No, the Indian community is in this vote, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Oh yes.

Mr. B. Newman: —and as a result I am referring to the—

Mr. Chairman: But as to the operation of the school and its financing and curriculum, you asked the minister whether or not he should have more input into it; and he explained to you the amount there has been put into it from his point of view.

Mr. B. Newman: I would think that the ministry would be very much concerned with the fact that one branch of government is providing substantial funds for the development of an educational centre that may not be meeting the needs of the Indian community. Now, the minister makes mention that they are meeting the needs. I'll accept the comments he makes, but my informants give me the opposite point of view.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How long ago, Mr. Newman, has it been since you were in Moosonee?

Mr. B. Newman: I am only speaking from information passed to me, Mr. Minister. I am not speaking from first-hand knowledge of it. I would assume that the parties that tell me this are fully knowledgeable with the problem there. And they make mention that the drop-out rate in the area is so high that there must be a reason for it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is quite true. The drop-out rate is high. Again, Mr. Chairman, I do like to reiterate that this is a very difficult area—how to motivate Indian people to remain in school. Their way of life up in that area has been the great outdoors. They love to fish, they love to trap, and it's very difficult. We have a problem in southern Ontario in keeping children at school. You can well imagine what it is like for an Indian boy who sees his father continually out trapping and hunting and living outdoors; it is very difficult to try to motivate him to keep him in the school.

Mr. B. Newman: I won't proceed with this, Mr. Chairman; I'll discuss this in one of the other ministries. But it does concern me very much that even the minister agrees that the drop-out rate is extremely high—and maybe even abnormally high—and that his ministry may also be falling down on the job in not attempting to resolve the problem to the betterment of the Indian way of life; and not having them resort to just dropping out of what maybe we have attempted to set up for them, rather than what they should be setting up for themselves. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 of vote 2504 carry?

Carried. Item 4, sports and recreation.

Perhaps we'd better have this shift in staff. I hope you didn't rush through your meeting, Mr. Secord.

Mr. R. E. Secord (Director, Youth and Recreation Branch): Thank you very much for the opportunity to attend.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Yes, Mr. Chairman. In approaching this particular vote, I have to say right from the start that my experience with this particular branch leaves me in a very critical position. It is quite possible that I have not fully understood all of the ramifications of it.

If I may again look to these beautiful phrases which carry out, it seems to me, the concerns of all levels of government, including the municipal, "to develop and gain understanding of a vital and humane philosophy of leisure;" and the concerns over leisure time have been going on for a long period.

The specific objective of this activity is to "ensure that the citizens of Ontario have enjoyable and satisfying activities in their

leisure time." Well, in the first place, I have in my riding, the Cabbagetown Boxing Club. The Cabbagetown Boxing Club is operated by a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Police force and, from what I can gather both in the community and from recent items in the press, it is a very successful operation. And in line with our concerns for an understanding of a humane philosophy of leisure, this ministry has given them some boxing equipment.

Mr. Chairman: I think we are getting into another vote.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: That would come under the athletics commission.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. All right. Then you just want us to figure on the basis of sport?

This item includes community centres and, of course, any experience I have had in this vote with community centres has been to find it didn't function for our area, so I am not going to talk about it; perhaps it oughtn't in the light of the needs across the province. Certainly I am of the opinion that a municipality should do what is necessary to provide its own community centre programmes. But it is interesting, I would say, that the local municipalities probably spend more on one community centre than the total grants in the estimates for 1972-1973.

We also have here the assistance to all these sports governing bodies, craft foundations and the rest. I would like to know what that assistance is. And when it comes to the resource centre equipment, books, pamphlets, brochures, films, copies of plays and music for production, I would like to know what films, what copies of plays and music. Is there any thrust to get Canadian content in this area? And is it possible, through this resource centre, to find films for those people who are confined in their own homes or apartments—other than the rather dry National Film Board or board of education type of films? If they are available, I would be very happy to hear about it and would want to know how I would go about getting them made available for the disabled and senior citizens in my riding.

When it comes to the camp leadership centre at Bark Lake, I would like to know the basis upon which students are selected and trained, because I am not aware of that programme, as undoubtedly I shall be at this time in the next estimates.

I notice again that we host games and we have very pleasant dinners in hotels, which always concerns me as to whether or not the money couldn't be more usefully spent in actually delivering it to the people who are in need.

Could I have an answer, first of all, to the matter of the governing bodies? What assistance do you give to all these groups?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to the first matter that Mrs. Campbell raised about the collegiate boxing club—

Mr. Chairman: Cabbagetown.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Or Cabbagetown. We will be providing a grant to that organization.

Mrs. Campbell: Good. I have made a point. I will certainly retire now while I am ahead.

Mr. Chairman: Is that an offer?

Mr. B. Newman: There won't be discrimination in boxing, will there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No.

Mr. B. Newman: I mean females will be allowed to box in the same ring?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If they wish.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, they are allowed to attend and observe the manly art of boxing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Secord, are you going to explain these grants to sports-governing bodies?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Secord is the director of the sports and recreation branch.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, in Ontario there are now 57 organized sports governing bodies, each of which has a responsibility for a specific sport, such as basketball, football, boxing, and so on.

Mrs. Campbell: Basketball, boxing and football. Could you give us the rest of them?

Mr. Secord: They include hockey, baseball, netball and team handball. There are 57 different sports, of which 28 are on the Olympic programme and another 15 that have international championships but are not on the Olympic programme. They are others such as ringette that are indigenous to Ontario.

Each of these organizations has an executive, drawn from across the province, responsible to develop that sport in the province. Traditionally, all of the leadership has been

given by volunteers who have done an excellent job. But it was decided that sports administration really needs to be consolidated and co-ordinated, and so the branch provides assistance to these 57 sports governing bodies when they are ready to receive it and ask for it.

Mrs. Campbell: So it is up three over this list. You have 54 here, but it is now 57.

Mr. Secord: We now have had another three, ringette being one; and believe it or not wrist wrestling being another which is now recognized as an international sport.

Mrs. Campbell: What is ringette? I'm sorry, but I don't know what it is.

Mr. Secord: Ringette, Mrs. Campbell, is ice hockey for girls where they use a wand and a doughnut puck.

Mrs. Campbell: Why don't you call it ice hockey and let them play ice hockey?

Mr. Secord: It is a patented game from northern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: North Bay.

Mr. Secord: From North Bay. They have decided on ringette because it describes the puck that is used in the game. It is a doughnut. The girls are on skates but use a wand in the way that we would in floor hockey, as say, St. Alban's boys do. They are now having provincial championships.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't like the way he's wording that.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, at this point it is not an Olympic sport. The assistance provided by the branch to these bodies then is based on the following:

Funds for the development of leadership. That means for coaches, managers, referees, judges, officials and administrators. That is to upgrade the existing leadership and to help develop new leadership for an expanding physical recreation and sports programme.

The second purpose is to provide funds for travel for executive planning meetings. Traditionally, sports have concentrated in the "Golden Horseshoe" because they were not able to expand past that. As was pointed out by our colleagues from the north on the last two occasions when we budgeted, there was little expansion in sports up there because

interested people could not get to Toronto for executive meetings. Funds have now been provided, so that they are truly a provincial sports governing body.

The third thing is for levels of competition that do not now exist. They may, for example, have an intermediate basketball championship for the province and would like to develop a junior one. Funds are available for two consecutive years to help them develop new levels of competition. We also provide a grant for Ontario's top athletes to travel to national and international events outside of the province and outside of the country.

Finally, because we believe that sports administration must be based on business procedures, we provide funds so that each sports governing body can, if they wish, employ an executive director to administer their affairs under their board of directors; and, secondly, for a provincial coach who will develop leadership throughout the province and coach the provincial teams at such events as the Canada Games.

The sports governing bodies have two responsibilities, as the branch has. One is to provide the opportunity for people to play for enjoyment, for the recreational satisfactions that accrue; and secondly, for those who wish to become good, to provide them with the coaching and the competition that is required to make them excel in their particular sport.

Mrs. Campbell: I guess the reason I haven't heard about this new sport for girls is because there probably isn't any ice time available for it in any area with which I'm familiar. Where do they play it?

Mr. Secord: There are some teams in Toronto.

Mrs. Campbell: Where would they get ice time?

Mr. Secord: They play at Ted Reeve Arena and they play at the Centennial Gardens, but most of them are on outdoor ice rinks. You are aware, as I know we are, that most covered ice surfaces are designed for hockey and if there's any time left over we might be able to fit in a little figure-skating.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, this is one of the things, when you are trying to gain a vital humane philosophy of leisure I'm wondering for whom, because it is a fact, whether it's outdoor or covered, in this area all of the

ice time is taken up with hockey and purely for boys.

How many of these sports governing bodies really concern themselves with sports that involve girls? Or are we not concerned about a humane philosophy of leisure for them?

Mr. Secord: Sports that involve girls?

Mrs. Campbell: They are not, surely, in boxing and wrestling?

Mr. Secord: No, they are not in boxing and wrestling. They are in basketball, volleyball, gymnastics—

Mrs. Campbell: Volleyball, yes.

Mr. Secord: —softball, basketball, cycling.

Mrs. Campbell: Are these championships you've been talking about both for male and female?

Mr. Secord: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. So you really are trying to develop something in this area?

Mr. Secord: For both sexes.

Mrs. Campbell: Both sexes. Then you get into the Ontario Municipal Recreation Association; to what extent is that funded? Is it just for the conferences?

Mr. Secord: I am sorry. I didn't get the question.

Mrs. Campbell: The Ontario Municipal Recreation Association—is that to fund conferences?

Mr. Eberlee: Go ahead.

Mr. Secord: They do hold one conference, but that is self-supporting. It's an on-going programme of training members of the 650 municipal recreation committees in co-operation with the branch on what the responsibilities of the committee are in the community to provide recreation services for its citizens. It's basically a training grant.

Mrs. Campbell: Right. Now we come down to this resource centre, and the questions I asked about it.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Secord, could you describe what the resource centre has available in some greater detail? We could invite Mrs. Campbell to come and see it.

Mrs. Campbell: It is not connected with books, pamphlets and brochures? We have that everywhere coming out of our ears.

Mr. Secord: No, it is not.

Mrs. Campbell: Films, copies of plays and music. I wanted to know: (a) What thrust there is to have, shall we say, Canadian content; and what films you have that could be available for senior citizens and the disabled? How do you get them if you want them?

Mr. Secord: Let me answer it in three ways. First of all, with reference to Canadian content, yes, if that is available; if not, foreign content is evaluated to see its applicability here. On some occasions videotapes have been produced by the branch because no other content was available.

Insofar as senior citizens and the handicapped are concerned, there are a considerable number of resources for that, including such things as programmes in senior citizens' homes; programmes for senior citizens' non-institutionalized clubs; and pre-retirement kits for those who are about to retire, in which we provide training courses for them. The films are available—

Mrs. Campbell: What about films for them specifically? What is there? Are these training films?

Mr. Secord: Generally, they're for leaders of groups who will be responsible for using the film as a discussion resource.

Mr. Eberlee: The films are not entertainment?

Mrs. Campbell: No, there is no entertainment film available for this great new philosophy of leisure?

Mr. Secord: There are no entertainment films but we can provide information.

Mr. Eberlee: But this is not the purpose of the Centre.

Mrs. Campbell: I know, I'm just reading what you have here in your objectives and purposes and your resource centres.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, if a group asked us for a film on entertainment, we have a source of about 400 films which we know are available on loan to these groups. They would be referred to the lending agency.

Insofar as music and drama are concerned, that is material that is available to senior citizens' groups. Many senior citizens' choirs use it, and we provide music for them to be able to sing, plays for them to be able to rehearse and produce, and so on.

Mrs. Campbell: But in all of this you don't provide anything that I can see for a group such as the Inner City Angels. They are not included.

Mr. Eberlee: They have just come to us and we are looking at that.

Mrs. Campbell: They do do a great deal of work, both with senior citizens and with young people through the schools. They are not included.

Mr. Secord: Yes, they are.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, how much are they getting? I think they don't know yet.

Mr. Martyn: It has just come in. We have just looked at it in the last couple of weeks.

Mr. Secord: That's right, it was just submitted.

Mr. Campbell: Then my question that they are not included at this time is correct. They may be, but they are not yet.

Mr. Eberlee: They have not yet received a grant.

Mr. Secord: Our staff has consulted with them to determine what they are going to do, and now that they have made a proposal that proposal will be considered to help them do what they want to do better.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, when you come to the camp leadership centre at Bark Lake—again I don't know anything about this programme—how do you select the students?

Mr. Secord: There are two programmes at Bark Lake. One is to train camp counsellors for non-profit camps; that is the welfare camps and so on, about which you know. They are selected by the camp director, they are sent there and trained, in the summer of 1973, and are used on the staff of the camp in 1974; and both the director and the applicant have a commitment for that service.

The other programme is an outdoor recreation programme, largely directed to agencies and schools. Those people are selected by their agency head or by the principal of their school to attend the course, again having a responsibility to come back and develop an outdoor recreation programme in that agency or school.

Mrs. Campbell: Would it be fair to say that pretty basically this is a branch which is concerned with material kits, resource kits and this sort of thing, rather than really

initiating any programme at all? Would that be fair?

Mr. Eberlee: No, that would be quite inaccurate.

Mrs. Campbell: Then could I know what you initiate?

Mr. Secord: Because it is our view that people must find recreational opportunities in their own community, most of the resources that we have are directed to the community to help provide a programme for all ages and both sexes in a variety of activities. The specific programmes for which we have responsibility are largely provincial. We have consultants throughout the province and specialists in our head office who go into communities constantly to help them organize events such as sports programmes, art, crafts, music, drama programmes; in other words all of the activities in which people can become involved at the community level, so that they will enjoy living in that community more and will be able to use their leisure enjoyably and creatively.

Mrs. Campbell: The drama training in Britain, could you tell me something about that programme?

Mr. Secord: Yes, the drama training in Britain programme selected eight young directors from Ontario who had a high degree of experience in theatre and wanted to become directors. They are supported by a subsidy programme in the community theatres of Great Britain for a period of eight months, and then come back and work in such groups as the London Little Theatre, the Stratford Festival or the Shaw Festival, but mostly in small community theatres such as Belleville, Kingston, Ottawa and North Bay. They become directors for on-going productions at those theatres which employ them.

Mrs. Campbell: Could you tell me again, did you say "outstanding"?

Mr. Secord: Outstanding what?

Mrs. Campbell: "Outstanding people," I think you said. How were they chosen to go to Britain?

Mr. Secord: They make application to the branch, which sets up a screening committee of our drama consultant, the president of Theatre Ontario, and a representative of the Dominion Drama Festival. They receive information on the competence of these people by the director of the theatre or theatres

where they may have done some work and they go through an intensive two-week training course in which their competencies are evaluated. Those who show the greatest potential are selected to go. And, as I indicated, they have a commitment to come back and work in little theatre programmes in Ontario for two years after their return.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there anything in this at all on developing skills apart from theatre. I was thinking of the skills for motion pictures or for television, perhaps in conjunction with the French in Quebec, who seem to be so far ahead of us at this time? Is there anything in that, or is it straight theatre?

Mr. Secord: We are developing now a core of people involved in a programme called "Cinesources," which is indigenous Ontario film making. The second point is that we have done a considerable amount of work and have done a number of projects and we are almost ready to develop a policy on the use of the communicative media, particularly cable television, in the smaller communities of the province to involve the local people in the development of the programmes.

Mrs. Campbell: Now that, I would think, is a very good beginning, and I would commend that. I wasn't aware of your involvement in that area.

I think I'll pass the rest of the vote to get to the one where we are really concerned about involvement.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to say that I find an improvement over the emphasis placed on the sports and recreation in northern Ontario. I would like to think that it's as a result of representations made previously.

Mr. Martel: By Jack Stokes. I want to put that in because he's responsible.

Mr. Stokes: Not necessary.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we give full credit to Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Chairman: I can attest to that.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask Mr. Secord a question directly. He has an involvement in ongoing studies concerning recreation generally and I think he was involved, if not in an active way as a resource person and contributed significantly toward the deliberations of the select committee on the

utilization of school facilities. I'm wondering if you have given any serious thought or made any recommendations to this ministry as to how people in the community may make better use of their leisure time by using facilities that are already existent in the community.

Now I want to get into it a little bit more deeply later on for a very specific reason, but generally speaking what is the position of this particular branch with regards to those recommendations?

Mr. Martyn: If I may, Mr. Chairman, this came up under community development. I'm not sure whether you were here during that part of the debate earlier this morning or not, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: The reason I'm bringing it up at this time is that it deals specifically with Mr. Secord's participation.

Mr. Martyn: That's right. There was a position that has been developed by the division. I read a portion of it into the record this morning—comments that were elicited from the two branches which were mentioned in the report of the select committee. As the minister indicated, a discussion will take place shortly at the policy field—the social development committee of Cabinet. I don't know how much more specific you want us to be.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I understand the hon. member's question correctly, in the field of recreation I think—

Mr. Stokes: Specifically, oriented to sports or recreation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —I remember reading a report not too long ago where it said that 85 per cent of recreation in Ontario was mainly watching television. Television was first; and next was sightseeing by automobile. There is certainly a need to emphasize to the people that they should get more involved in recreation and the physical aspects of it. People should be doing more walking, more hiking, more swimming and so forth. It is for both their physical and mental well-being.

I was asking Mr. Secord and Mr. Martyn just recently whether a survey had ever been made in the province about the recreational needs of the people. How many people are involved in all sorts of activities? How many people are interested in swimming, hiking, cycling, sailing and so forth? I'm told that the federal government has this sort of infor-

mation and I think it's something we should have.

I've also mentioned to my staff that there may be a need sometime in the future, in view of the importance of recreation and sports today for us to have a conference to deal specifically with recreational matters. We don't need to tell you that today, with the increasing hours of leisure and more time, recreation really needs more emphasis, to get people who can and who wish to do so to do more physical activities.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, recreation isn't necessarily physical now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, quite true. Recreation is quite a large umbrella.

Mr. B. Newman: Right and our select committee report doesn't necessarily deal with physical recreation only. It's really with community schools, not community use of schools.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Eberlee: Which we are fully supporting.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right, and that's why our aging people, the elderly and so forth, should all be involved and we should be doing more in that area, providing more recreational facilities to our senior citizens.

Mr. Martel: And to members around this madhouse.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: And to members around this madhouse.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Did you address a question to the minister?

Mrs. Campbell: That's good.

Mr. Stokes: To Mr. Secord, if I may elicit a comment from him.

Mr. Secord: On my participation in the studies, Mr. Stokes, or my perception of what's needed? I'm not sure what you want me to comment on.

Mr. Stokes: Both:

Mr. Secord: My participation in the studies, of course, has gone back for a number of years, including the Minister of Education's conference that was held in 1966.

Mr. Stokes: I read it recently, that's why I asked.

Mr. Secord: Right; through the study on the delivery of recreation services and what were called the Montmorency conferences 1 and 2.

I think a great deal of information is provided in those reports in terms of motivating people to understand leisure. Recreation—I beg your forgiveness, Mr. Chairman—I will not philosophize too long.

An hon. member: It's not your vote.

Mr. Secord: Most people equate recreation with refreshment for more toil.

Mrs. Campbell: He's out of order.

Mr. Stokes: He is not. I asked him specifically about leisure time, and that could be a form of recreation.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Secord: Recreation, therefore, is generally construed as being recreative for more toil. I know that what we're really saying is that we must provide the opportunity for people first of all to understand what leisure is all about. That it is not bad but that it is good. It is not negative but it will provide the opportunity for people to achieve their potential in this society. That potential may be singing and not producing things.

It seems to me, therefore, if we can follow on from that, that if leisure is positive, then recreation will be the activities which we become involved in our leisure. We then have to indicate two things: An appreciation of the positive values of leisure and its importance; and secondly to broaden the kinds of activities in which people can become involved.

One of the problems in this society is that recreation is synonymous with sports with many people, and if you're handicapped or elderly or too young or don't perform on the hockey rink, then there's nothing else for you. This is one of the problems, in my view, to which we have to address ourselves; to make sure that people recognize that leisure is good and one can achieve one's potential; and secondly give them a variety of skills from which they can choose their leisure activity and enjoy themselves.

Mr. Martel: He should have been brought to the select committee too.

Mr. Martyn: You didn't invite him. Of course he should.

Mr. Stokes: All right. I'm going to be more specific now. I've had some experience and

some dialogue with the sports councils that have been set up. For the first time in years we seem to be getting the kind of input locally that seems to be required to get a much greater degree of involvement and co-ordination of existing programmes.

I am concerned, though, with regard to the unorganized communities again. Forgive me if I keep getting back to these, but that is where the greatest need lies, it seems to me. They don't have any kind of municipal organization, even though they need the same kind of things you have just been speaking of.

In particular, I would refer to the series of questions and answers you have put out recently to assist people in making applications for grants under the Community Centres Act, where you say they must be made by a municipality, an Indian band or a school board.

This is fine in most areas of the province, but again what I think you have done in your terms of reference has been to unilaterally or arbitrarily set down guidelines and then gone out to try to find people who will conform to those guidelines.

Mr. Eberlee: If I may answer you, speaking out of turn, there is consideration being given to a piece of legislation which would rectify that situation and make it possible for things to happen in unorganized areas.

Mr. Martyn: We will cover it. We agree.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a definite need in unorganized areas.

Mr. Stokes: So you are going to set up this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right, because as both Mr. Martel and Mr. Stokes know, with school reorganization there are problems since the only way an unorganized area can get a grant at the present time is through the school board. When we had individual school boards there was no problem, but when a school board is located 300 miles away they are very—

Mr. Stokes: You must have been looking at my notes.

Mr. Chairman: They're away ahead of you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are a few things—

Mr. Stokes: All right. In the criteria you set down for assistance under the Community Centres Act, they presume that all com-

munities have the ability to come up with about 75 per cent of the cost—which is really not the case. One of the recommendations in the report on the use of school facilities says:

The Ministry of Community and Social Services should update and revise the Community Centres Act so as to encourage and support innovative design and integrated planning in the provision and operation of community facilities.

That is one of the areas in which you can broaden it; and in consultation and co-ordination with the school boards and some assistance from the Ministry of Education, you can meet this need at a much lower cost than if an individual community was undertaking it by itself.

If I can have some assurance that you are going to try to change the criteria for assistance under the Community Services Act to reflect that particularly unique need, that is all I ask.

Mr. Martyn: You have that assurance. We are working in that direction.

Mr. Martel: That's just great, because I know of a municipality that has the plans and so on, but there is no way they can raise \$80,000 to come close to your \$20,000.

Mr. Martyn: We are not saying that it's going to turn around and we would pay the larger part of the costs—

Mr. Martel: Well, I don't expect you to pay 80 per cent, but—

Mr. Eberlee: We are in no position to give assurance on the amount of funding at this point.

Mr. Stokes: Except that you are aware of and attempting to do something about this problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. We are updating the Act to keep up with the changing times and revising it to provide assistance to unorganized areas.

Mr. Eberlee: Could Mr. Secord speak, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, may I also comment on the other things that were implied in Mr. Stokes' question, such as providing more programmes in that municipality, taking kids who want to race, and who are good, out to meets and so on, as well as providing leadership for drama or craft programmes and other things.

An increasing amount of our funds is being directed in that area. Through our games programmes, for instance, we will provide the opportunity to travel and compete to those people who couldn't possibly get out to equal competition on their own or with the community's resources. As you are aware, there were many from your area at Oshawa for the Province of Ontario games because of that subsidy—and we recognize that.

Mr. Martel: You must be somewhat of a salesman. I give you credit for it, if you want.

Mr. Stokes: See what happens when you come up with the right answers?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister—

Mr. Martel: There seems to be more initiative there than—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are very responsive.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Chairman: It's our turn.

Mr. Martel: Go ahead, Sidney.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. McIlveen would never forgive me, Mr. Minister, if I didn't congratulate you on his behalf for the very efficient and rewarding summer games which were held in Oshawa this year. Now I want to ask the \$64,000 question. Is there anything in your estimates for a repeat of the summer games in 1974? Maybe you had better answer that first.

Mr. Stokes: We are dealing with this year's estimates here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We hope so—

Mr. Chairman: That's 1973-1974.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we hope so, Mr. Chairman, and—

Mr. Martel: That isn't the estimates you are talking about, Sid.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also, at noon, we attended the Junior Olympics programme—

Mr. Martel: The chairman's out of order.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Stokes: Call the chairman to order.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Order.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, you are out of order. I hate to tell you that. These estimates cover until March 31, 1974—but I'll let you get away with it this time.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I want to find out what his plans are.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe Mr. Martyn or Mr. Secord—

Mr. Martyn: We're planning for winter games next year.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, the principle of the summer games organization was to select Ontario's team for the Canada Games. The next Canada Games will be held in Lethbridge during the winter of 1975; so it is incumbent upon us to offer the Province of Ontario winter games during the winter break in 1974. But because of the new thrust toward the Junior Olympics and the Olympics in general, as the minister indicated we are anticipating running Junior Olympic programmes next summer and probably incorporating some aspects of the provincial games we held in Oshawa in connection with those, as Mr. Brunelle has said already.

Mr. Chairman: Are you seeking locations for either the summer games or the Junior Olympics?

Mr. Martyn: They will be located at different places around the province.

Mr. Stokes: In the north next year.

Mr. Chairman: But you are seeking locations?

Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: Ottawa will be—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For the location of the Junior Olympics, for instance, we are writing to various municipalities that have a 50-metre pool and a 10-metre diving board.

Mr. Martel: Sudbury has those.

Mr. Chairman: We qualify.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's for what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The Junior Olympics.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about the Ontario winter games?

Mr. Chairman: You haven't chosen the location?

Mr. Secord: Not until you people pass this vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think North Bay—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: That sounds like blackmail.

Mr. Stokes: Can't you give us some kind of inducement?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Can you be quoted on that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, North Bay would certainly be considered—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Don't go any further!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, as you know, Thunder Bay has one of the best ski jumps—

Mr. B. Newman: Maple Mountain?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well if Maple Mountain is available at that time, I guess Maple Mountain could be considered.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's a little soon.

Mr. Martel: There are 12 arenas in the Sudbury area.

Mr. Beckett: Let's get back to the estimates here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister—I want to get back to the estimates—Mr. Secord mentioned that in the sports training programme there is a lot of emphasis on leadership, executive training and coaching. I didn't hear him say anything about officiating, and this disturbs me a little bit.

Mr. Martyn: Yes, he did.

Mr. Secord: About what?

Mr. Chairman: Officiating.

Mr. Martyn: Coaching programme.

Mr. Chairman: The coaching programme is fine. But I think the officiating is so bad that the coaching doesn't help.

Mr. B. Newman: It only looks bad to one of the teams.

Mr. Secord: Yes, I mentioned officiating. I referred to officials and judges, particularly for those sports that are judged, such as gymnastics and diving.

Mr. Chairman: I was thinking more of team sports.

Mr. Secord: Well, there are no team sports that are judgemental. They are all by score.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I am talking about the officials—the referees, the umpires. Is there training in that area for team sports?

Mr. Secord: Yes, and all of these clinics are conducted by the provincial sports governing body in co-operation with the branch, and funds are provided by the ministry for it.

Mr. Chairman: Is it specifically for that or is it conditional?

Mr. Secord: They can use the funds for that?

Mr. Chairman: Okay. The other thing I wanted to ask about, through the minister to Mr. Secord, is the new pre-approval system for community centre grants, which has caused some difficulty mostly because I think it is not understood. Up until the system was put in, my understanding was that if you qualified for a grant you received it, whether or not the building was constructed or in the planning stage. Now, apparently, there must be approval from the branch before they can be given a grant. I just want to add that I'm not arguing with that procedure, but are you in any way imposing standards on people? In other words, are you saying this project qualifies and this one does not? Or are you simply going on a first come first served basis, and as long as they meet all the criteria, they get it?

Mr. Martyn: If I may respond, Mr. Chairman: Applications will be screened on the basis of community needs and resources rather than on the first come, first need basis. Research is now being developed, and has been pretty well finalized, on methods of measuring those needs and resources. We've looked at such things as relative recreation needs in the municipalities, and in particular their ability to pay. Assistance would be concentrated in a pre-approved system to those areas that demonstrate the greatest need.

Mr. Chairman: You are not suggesting that within a single community you determine the priority within that community. You are comparing the needs of the community in comparison of other communities.

Mr. Martyn: Yes, in effect it is a competition of municipality to municipality.

Mr. Chairman: That is all I have. Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I have two quick questions. On the matter of team handball, in our area it is mostly German groups. It is not a game indigenous to this country but is imported from Europe and is a very fascinating one. Who funds this? I think there are two organizations that are now involved in this area. Are they both funded?

Mr. Secord: No, they are being merged now.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, they are being merged.

Mr. Secord: We fund the provincial body, not the individual club; so that it really forces them to develop a provincial programme. Team handball is really indigenous to where there is a large ethnic population, because they brought the game with them and have played it there. That is one of the sports that is concentrated in the "Golden Horseshoe." We are funding clinics, for example, which will take it to northern and northwestern Ontario so that these people can see that there is another sport which requires minimum equipment, is a lot of fun to play and in which they can become involved if they wish to.

Mrs. Campbell: So there is now a provincial organization for team handball. I wasn't aware of that.

The other thing is that since you are interested in the crafts and interested in larger towns, as far as the older people are concerned, what is your role, say with tenants' associations? It is my experience that they have been going for LIP grants for arts and crafts and this sort of thing because they couldn't find funding any place else. Do you have any funding for those groups? Or what kind of an organization do they have to have to get it?

Mr. Secord: What kind of groups are you talking about?

Mrs. Campbell: I am talking about tenants' associations in my area, largely in Ontario Housing, but it could be any tenants' association. Their main thrust is this kind of craft provision, teaching of crafts and provision of materials. They have had to go to LIP, hopefully, to try to get assistance. How do you help?

Mr. Secord: In three ways. First of all, one of the problems with groups like that is that they have some difficulty getting skilled leadership. We provide a leadership training

course so that a person can improve in the skill as well as in the techniques of teaching adults. For the sake of answering your question, let me isolate Ontario Housing from general tenants' associations. Recognizing the problems that are being created in Ontario Housing units, we did a study this year on the problem of recreation in Ontario Housing projects. This is presently being written up for submission to the ministry. We hope that problem will be redressed in the very near future.

In connection with the regular tenants' associations, because as I indicated, we do not again have all the funds in the world, we direct them to the municipal recreation committees. In Toronto it is the parks and recreation committee to which we direct them for funding assistance. That is what they are set up to do under our regulation 200.

Mrs. Campbell: It doesn't assist, because as far as these people are concerned, the ones I am familiar with have ample resource material for teaching but they don't have much material for crafts. If you train teachers and you don't have any materials to work with, it isn't a very useful exercise. I have not seen anything, with the city or with Metro. It would be city because it is recreation. I haven't seen anything there in the way of a thrust or even an appeal for assistance in this area to those who are unable to get out to the community centres and be served. If there is something there, I'd like to know about it.

Mr. Secord: The point you make is very well taken in that the attitude in Toronto generally seems to be if people don't come to the centre then they can't be served. We would hope that they would work on an extension or outreach programme, so that they take the service to where the people are and not ask the people to come to the service; but because we have limitations on our budget we do not feel we can parachute that kind of a programme in over the city of Toronto Parks and Recreation Department, which as you know is appointed by the council to run a recreation programme for all of the citizens of the municipality.

We do pay grants totalling about \$1.8 million to municipalities in the province for the extension of those services.

Mrs. Campbell: Then you are telling me that if the city of Toronto made application for a grant for that extension they would be eligible?

Mr. Secord: They would certainly be considered.

Mrs. Campbell: On what basis? Because, as I say, with their community centre programme, their eligibility is almost meaningless compared to the cost.

Mr. Secord: They would be considered because in our view that's an essential aspect of the municipal recreation committee's function. That is, we would do it on a pilot project to determine the response to an outreach programme offered by the municipality to take activities to people who cannot, for one reason or another, come to them. We would be very interested in a proposal of that nature.

Mrs. Campbell: I won't take the time of the committee, but may I ask that I get from you the eligibility, the funding basis for this, so that I could take it up with the city officials?

Mr. Secord: Certainly.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Smith would like to make a few comments first and then I'll follow him if one of the NDP doesn't want to follow.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a few questions. Insofar as regional sports centres are concerned, as I understand it, the federal people have been moving towards regionalization of this type of thing and they are going to be in the area of development of regional sports centres. What input has Ontario got into that insofar as our own boundaries are concerned? What has taken place in that matter?

Mr. Secord: Let me be quite clear that our regional development for sports is for programmes and not for facilities. The federal government, as you are aware, has recently announced a significant increase in the Sport Canada-Recreation Canada budget.

They are considering the way in which high quality sport facilities can be built in Canada. One of the ways they do it, for example, is to subsidize quite heavily the Canada Games so that there is a legacy of good facilities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is one of the purposes of the Canada Games.

Mr. Secord: Exactly. At the present time, the hierarchy in Ottawa are attempting to

establish a policy suitable to the provinces where federal funds might be available, with some provincial and municipal input into the establishment of such facilities. But it will be limited to such things as this: If a municipality were going to put in a swimming pool and the present budget allowed for them to put in a 25 metre pool, then the federal government would provide funds—if that's the way they end up with their policy—for a 50 metre pool, for the simple reason that that's of international standards and it's difficult to train high quality swimmers in a pool half the size of what they will swim in internationally.

At the moment that policy is undefined, but we have been asked to provide our opinions as to how it might be implemented across the country. I sit as a member of what is called the Provincial Directors Council, which relates constantly to Sports Canada and Recreation Canada to give ideas, from our ministry and then from the province collectively, to the federal government on developing that policy.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is the input you are going to put into this programme insofar as the cost to you is concerned?

Mr. Secord: Federal funds would be used only for facilities of international standards.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You feel that that is the level at which they have to participate? How would you split up the province in the development of this type of facility? Obviously you can't put them in every community across the province. Are you going to get to a regionalization of this type of facility?

Mr. Secord: Our present programme, as I think you are aware, Mr. Smith, is divided into five regions: Central, east, southwest, northern, and northwestern.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's more administrative and programmes.

Mr. Secord: Yes, but we recognize when we are talking about a sports training centre, for example, that we should have one major one in Toronto, where we can hold provincial competitions in a variety of sports to get our top athletes ready to go to Canadian events and world events. However there should also be, for the kids who are on their way up to the level—and there is an increasing number as we approach 1976 and 1978—other sports centres accessible in major centres in each of the five regions that I've identified.

Now there are some areas, for example, where you do not need a 50-meter pool. Mr. Martel can tell you that in Sudbury, for example, they do have a 50-meter pool and a 10-meter diving tower; but Mr. Newman can also tell you that they haven't got that in southwestern Ontario. So that is the kind of thing that we would be negotiating on—to put a speed skating oval up north and put another olympic pool down south. That would be the kind of thing I would think the ministry would support in terms of equalization of those facilities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So there are not going to be any centres designated, though, for this type development.

Mr. Secord: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The other question I have is in regard to the Ontario Games. It was primarily a provincial responsibility, I suppose, with some municipal input from the communities involved. What was the cost of those games and what was the split on costs? Was there provincial money or was there municipal involvement?

Mr. Secord: The total cost of the games from the province's point of view represented about \$85,000. Now this was to provide the opportunity for there to be regional competitions in those 16 sports—they were held all over the province.

It was also used to transport the winners from the regional competitions to Oshawa, feed them, house them and send them back; and to bring the provincial winners who won at Oshawa to Toronto to be picked up to go to the Canada games.

We provided a sum of roughly \$7,000 to the city of Oshawa to make their 50-yard pool into a 50-meter pool; but that was the only facility money. The city of Oshawa itself put in over \$70,000 for the upgrading of their facilities, including the installation of an all-weather track and the resurfacing of the soccer field, where the track and field events and the soccer finals were held. So the total cost was roughly \$150,000—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Shared about half and half?

Mr. Secord: Yes, just about. You might be interested to know that over 25,000 young people participated in the regional events; 1,600 came to Oshawa; and 247 of those were selected to go to BC to represent the province there.

Mr. Chairman: Who kept the receipts from the games—or the admission charge? They had—what do they call it?

Mr. Secord: A passport.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, passports; they sold those. I think the city of Oshawa kept that money to subsidize its own expenses.

Mr. Secord: That is right—for that event, which was the first one. I think we'll reconsider that policy in the future in view of the fact we played to 97 per cent capacity.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But basically your money went to the participants themselves.

Mr. Secord: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Fine, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister if he is really sold on the value of this vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the value of this vote?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, sports and recreation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, definitely.

Mr. B. Newman: Very much so, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. B. Newman: Very much so?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Very much so—and we are hoping that in next year's budget there will be a substantial increase, because we feel very strongly that this is an area where there is a great need for more resources.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm very pleased to hear you say that, Mr. Minister; I'll come to the reason later on.

I know it is in good hands with Bob Secord. I've seen development take place here that I did not expect to take place on the part of government. I was very closely connected with athletics in my earlier years, and I know how hard it was to struggle to get a dollar to take athletes to competitions across the river to Detroit. In fact, for well over 12 years I financed it myself and I don't begrudge the fact that I've done all of that. The athletes have been able to achieve something, to a limited degree.

Mr. Minister, you mention that you're very much in favour of the vote but in the esti-

mates of the Ministries of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, will you get up on your feet and tell the minister that the moneys allocated to developing race horses should be transferred to this vote so that we could be a little more concerned with our young and old people, their fitness, rather than the fitness of the horses? What difference does it make whether the horses can run the mile in a minute and 30 seconds, or a minute and 35 seconds? We'll still bet on them. Those of us who want to bet on horses will still bet on the horses. We don't care. We're only interested in the winner, in the class he's in—

Mr. Martel: If you can afford to bet.

Mr. B. Newman: —yet the Ministry of Treasury insists on funnelling some \$2 million to improve the breed of horses.

I think we want to improve our athletes. I think what Mr. Secord is doing here is what we would like to see continued, but maybe in a little more vigorous fashion. He won't be able to do that unless you funnel more funds into his hands.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our approach, Mr. Chairman, is that we are optimistic. This is an area where more funds are required. Our approach is through the social development policy field and I would say that the provincial secretary was very much in favour of more assistance in this area when this matter was brought to the attention of the policy field. It will be brought up again in the near future and it will be done in a very able way by the director of the sports and recreation branch.

I'm very optimistic that we will be getting more assistance in this area.

Mr. Martel: If you figure it out per capita you'd figure each horse has got a hell of a lot more than the student average.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll leave the horses out of it. We don't want to confuse the issue. We think we have a very positive presentation to make and we think if we bring the horses in we're going to confuse the issue.

Mr. Martel: But per capita, as per person—

Mr. Stokes: You say it is all the matter of dollars.

Mr. Chairman: The horses are in another estimate.

Mr. B. Newman: That's true.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what we are saying.

Mr. B. Newman: I can remember, Mr. Minister, when at one time we allocated only some \$27,000 to fitness and at that time we gave a substantial—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a substantial increase this year over last year.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, and we want to see that continue to increase. But isn't it funny, Mr. Minister, that here you have a fitness programme of \$1,234,000, yet, by the same token, physical education in our schools is no longer a compulsory subject.

We turn around and stop the youth from getting fit in the schools and then we turn and take moneys to try to make them fit through a fitness programme.

We bus our students to school for a half a mile in some instances and then we abolish the phys-ed programme in the school rather than, perhaps, making them walk that distance. You can see where the ministries don't really see eye to eye with each other.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a very good point. We'll send copies out to the Minister of Education and he will prepare for you.

Mr. B. Newman: Fine. There's no use sending it, Mr. Minister, because you know he's not going to read it any more than you would read it. If you weren't here listening, you wouldn't read the comments in Hansard anyway. You don't have the time. It does seem strange, Mr. Minister, that we will spend funds on fitness—and rightly so; I don't begrudge this at all. In fact I would like to see a lot more funds spent when it comes to the fitness of our people, not necessarily youth only. But when we make physical education an optional subject in the school we're self-defeating in our approach to the whole problem of fitness.

I wanted to ask a question concerning grants to sports-governing bodies. What conditions are there in giving these grants, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Second could outline the criteria for the grants to sports-governing bodies.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you take into consideration that there is a national body before you give it? In other words, if there was a national body would you give the grant to the provincial branch of that national body? I think that's the right approach.

Mr. Second: Yes. They have to submit to us, Mr. Chairman, by Feb. 1, their plans for the development of Ontario athletes in the following fiscal year. That is analysed in terms of their sophistication—their plans, the amount they get from the national body, the championships to be held in their sport in that year; and obviously what constraints there are on our funds. Based on that, an appropriation is given to them under the categories that I identified in response to Mrs. Campbell's question. We now have consultants who work with them constantly throughout the year to help them develop a programme consistent with their submission.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, on this point, have you not consistently refused to fund organizations of younger athletes under the age of 12? I am thinking of little league baseball, which has a national organization. My understanding is both the federal branch and yourself, say, "You must be affiliated with the Canadian Baseball Congress," or whatever it is called, which they are not, obviously. They are an independent organization, privately funded, but they do need assistance for travelling.

I know Mr. McKenzie helps with the equipment, but I am talking about, as a national sports governing body, Canadian Little League, which has just been formed in the last couple of months; they are aged 12 and under.

Mr. Second: The age classification would make no difference. The problem in the past has been that the sanction is provided by the United States, not by Canada. We recognize the fact that in some areas little league is preferable to CABA rules and so we are going to have to recognize that.

Mr. Chairman: But it is now an independent organization—

Mr. Second: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: —affiliated with the US—

Mr. Second: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: —not governed by the US.

Mr. Second: Mr. Chairman, if I could point out an analogy here, that's the same in many places. There's men's softball, and there is women's softball, and there is rural softball, and they have come together to form an Ontario Softball Council so that when they give a leadership training course it doesn't matter whether you are umpiring with men, women or on the farm, the rules are the same

and they can co-operate in that way. We will do the same with baseball.

Mr. B. Newman: So in other words, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secord is making mention that if there is a national body and a provincial body, then the funds would be given to the provincial body of the given athletic activity.

I wonder, Mr. Minister, to Mr. Secord, if you follow that same approach in boxing?

Mr. Secord: Yes and no.

Mr. B. Newman: Why is it no?

Mrs. Campbell: That's a definite answer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You would think you were in politics.

Mr. Secord: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: He is liable to run the next time around!

Mr. Secord: I will answer the "yes" and the minister can answer the "no".

Mr. B. Newman: You have a national body in boxing, the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association. That's the national sports governing body.

Mr. Secord: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. Then should not the funds that are given to boxing in the Province of Ontario only be given to the body that is associated and affiliated with the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association? Why should you be giving to another body?

Mr. Secord: The answer to your question, Mr. Newman, is that the sports and recreation branch funds are given only to the Ontario section of the CABA.

Mr. B. Newman: To the Ontario section?

Mr. Secord: That's all.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, that's what I mean—

Mr. Secord: We do not—

Mr. B. Newman: I don't mind giving it to the CABA.

Mr. Secord: No, no. The branch does not give any funds to OABA.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't, for one minute, try to infer that you are giving funds to a Canadian body. I am referring to the Ontario Branch of the CABA. The Ontario branch of

the CABA is not the body that Mr. MacKenzie is trying to form.

Mr. Secord: That is correct.

Mr. B. Newman: So why are you allowing him to form another body when you already have the sport governed on a national level?

Mr. Secord: Shall I keep going? The CABA, which has an Ontario section, is the only one which we fund. You are aware that there are jurisdictional disputes in such matters as judging, refereeing, mandatory use of headgear and other things, which make the Ontario Amateur Boxing Association in conflict with the Ontario section of the CABA.

Mr. B. Newman: The Ontario section of the CABA—CABA Ontario—agrees with the federal body, with the CABA.

Mr. Secord: And the sports and recreation branch agrees with the CABA and the Ontario section. Perhaps Mr. MacKenzie might want to respond.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll raise that later when we get into his vote.

Mr. Secord: But the answer to your question specifically, is that we only fund organizations recognized at the national level, so we give only to the CABA Ontario section and not to the others.

Mr. B. Newman: And if there are other sports governing bodies that are developing in the province and which are only provincial in nature, you will likewise assist them to develop?

Mr. Secord: Exactly.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Newman, I would like to indicate that that is the policy of this ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: To give it only to—

Mr. Martyn: National.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay, that's all right.

I wanted to say to the officials at this time that we are very much concerned with fitness. We agree with fitness, we agree with the idea of attempting to develop excellence in athletic activities.

Does the ministry provide for athletic scholarships to encourage excellence?

Mr. Secord: No, we are responsible to recommend to the federal government its grant in aid programme as it affects Ontario athletes. We do not specifically give grants in

aid for athletic scholarships because, as you are aware, the Ontario Colleges Athletic Association and the CIAU are both opposed to that and would not accept them—though they do accept federal grants in aid, as you are aware.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you agree with the principle of attempting to develop excellence in any physical activity?

Mr. Secord: Sure.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you also agree with the principle that it would be better to keep the athlete in Ontario rather than exporting him to the United States?

Mr. Secord: Right on.

Mr. B. Newman: All right then. Why don't you, Mr. Minister, consider some type of an award or financial grant to encourage our athletes to stay in Ontario and develop in Ontario rather than encourage them to accept American scholarships so that they can develop and be developed by US methods of training?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It sounds like a good suggestion to me, Mr. Chairman. Maybe Mr. Secord could expand on this.

Mr. Secord: I think the principle is sound, Mr. Chairman. I think we should point out, however, that there are many different cases, of which I am sure you are aware. Let us take one specific illustration.

The University of Texas this year has taken about 21 of Ontario's top track and field people. Not all of the people who go down there have gone because they haven't got athletic scholarships here. It is because they have a 10-month season; it is because they have probably the best coaches in the western hemisphere; and it is because they have a facility in which they can train during the winter—which we do not—and they have weekly or semi-monthly competitions with other schools.

Now, if we sent those kids, for example, to the University of Toronto—which has excellent track coaches—they would probably get four meets. They would have no place to train during the winter except Hart House or our installation at the cow and swine barn at the Exhibition. They would only have a season of roughly five months in which to develop their skills; whereas in Texas they can get it over a 10-month period. That is why most of them opt to go.

Mr. B. Newman: That still does not prevent our athletes from being developed in a gym in Ontario on a year-round basis, if the athlete wants that type of development. I can understand him going into the US on the conditions you mentioned, because I personally have made arrangements for athletes to get American scholarships solely because Canadian universities wouldn't provide them with scholarships. These young athletes have now achieved something in life that would have been denied them by Canadian universities.

The Canadian universities could have developed them—maybe not to the same degree of efficiency. Because I will admit in some activities the coaching is better on the American side and the facilities are better on the American side than they are on the Canadian side. But I still think we should encourage athletes—not every athlete is going to be a super-athlete, but encourage them to remain in Canada. Some of them would remain in Canada if you assisted them with their university education by means of some financial grant.

Mr. Secord: I would like to make two points and give you two illustrations of what we are trying to do. There was no place in Ontario for pole vaulters to jump in the winter. Bruce Simpson, for example, who is fifth ranking in the world, had to go to UCLA. He couldn't vault in Canada unless he went to a collegiate where the facilities were such that he had to make a 90 degree turn 60 feet before the box. We then were able to free a facility which they can use and we've now kept roughly 10 potential pole vaulters in Canada.

The other point I want to make, and it's particularly appropriate to your interests, Mr. Newman, is in gymnastics.

Mr. B. Newman: Skindiving.

Mr. Secord: Yes? In gymnastics particularly we are now, in co-operation with Mrs. Savage and the Ontario Gymnastics Federation, developing courses at Seneca College for those who want to go to community colleges, and at York University for those who want to go to the university level so that they will have the best coaches. In fact, we helped import Tom Zivic from Yugoslavia and some other people we feel are of international quality. We can offer as good coaching here as they can anywhere else and we hope to escalate this in the future as well.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, it disturbed me very much when I found a young athlete—I happened to have been able to bring him

up—having to go to the United States to get his education. He didn't go there for athletic purposes, he went there for an education but because he had an athletic skill that was salable by means of scholarships, he accepted that US assistance. That athlete turned out to be the top gymnastic coach in the United States in the 1971 years, as rated by the NCAA.

We could have kept that athlete in Canada and we could have had the benefit of his abilities. No, because of our narrow-minded point of view concerning excellence and concerning scholarships and concerning help to some of these athletes that young lad has been lost to Canada permanently. I can multiply his loss by maybe three or four others in the period of time that I was involved with coaching at that level.

It bothers me that this is going to continue unless we make some attempt to encourage our athletes to stay behind. The lure of the dollar, the lure of the longer training season, the lure of the better facilities, I can accept. I think that's a good legitimate reason for the athlete not wanting to remain behind in Canada. But if we want to achieve excellence in some of this and I think all of us do want to see that—not for the sake of excellence only because I think we want also some contribution from the athlete to the younger athlete if he remains behind or if he comes back to Canada—but if we wish to achieve excellence, we're going to have to take a longer look and a better look at trying to encourage them after some fashion.

You know yourself, Mr. Minister, that the Prime Minister of Canada makes nothing, makes peanuts compared to our professional athletes. Our professional athletes are coming out and drawing down million-dollar contracts. Show me one of us who will ever come down with a million-dollar contract. See how we've neglected a new occupation or a new way of making a living. That is, making a substantial living through athletics and even making a contribution to the fitness and excellence of our own Canadian athletes by providing some type of financial incentive so that they would remain in Canada, if at all possible, rather than go to the States.

I make that point, Mr. Minister, because I've had personal experience with all of this. When I see athletes drawing down \$150,000, \$200,000 or \$500,000 a year, I don't begrudge them that. I'm glad to see them able to make that but they're making that because the opportunities are available. We are not developing our athletes to that same extent

because our good athletes, too often—not always, because we still have a lot of good ones here—gravitate to the United States where the big dollar is. It's pretty hard not to allow—well, we can't not allow them to go but it's pretty hard to have them remain behind.

I have a few other comments I would like to make and that is if we're really concerned with the development of greater skills in athletics, why aren't we considering an annual Ontario games? Why wouldn't we have it every year? Why do we have to have it on off-years, or years simply to select for the Canada games, Olympic games, Pan-American games or World games? I've been involved in all of those already. To me, why not have this as an annual event?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we had the Ontario summer games this summer at Oshawa. Next summer we'll have the Junior Olympic games in whichever municipality is selected. The year after, I believe, it's the Commonwealth World Students—the possibility that—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, this just happens to be coming like that, but why don't—

Mr. Eberlee: We hope that we can develop the games on an annual basis.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't see why you should simply hope that you can develop; I would simply take the posture, we can develop. Why take the defeatist attitude that we hope—

Mr. Eberlee: It's a question of the availability of funds.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's not a defeatist attitude, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: We can come along and conduct Ontario games annually. In addition to that, you've got to have a large fund of athletes at a lower level, so to have them come from the lower level to an intermediate level into an Ontario games, into a national games, into a Pan-American, Olympic or World games, you are going to have to have more competition available. How about regionalizing the Ontario games so that there is the local area first, then a step into regional competition, and then from the region, on an annual basis?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, as Mr. Secord explained earlier, the summer games this year were preceded by a set series of regional games which funnelled up through to Oshawa and which

eventually carried people through to the Canada games.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. Right. This year.

Mr. Eberlee: And it's the only way to run it.

Mr. B. Newman: This year. I'm saying annually. That's what I'm referring to.

Mr. Eberlee: If we were to get to an annual summer games, that would have to be a fundamental part of the approach.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, naturally I would assume that the ministry would first have to make the decision that it is going to have annual games—and this is what I'm trying to encourage the minister to have—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will consider this.

Mr. B. Newman: —so that we can develop from a local level to a regional level to a provincial level to a national level, and athletes always will have a goal to strive for. They are not going to achieve excellence unless they have a lot of competition.

I can say that I was successful with athletes not because of my abilities at all, but simply because I had been able to take athletes into competition from one end of the United States to the other, so to speak, on weekends, going in from Chicago to Indianapolis to Buffalo, into Cleveland, into Akron, into Rochester, into Lansing, into Chicago and just making a circuit annually like this, so that maybe for 12 weeks of the winter season the athletes would be in competition somewhere in the US.

I think the way to achieve excellence is going to be through a tremendous amount of competition and if you can't get the competition on the provincial level, then we are always going to develop—I shouldn't say we'll always, but we will never have the rating in international competition that we can achieve. When we look at European countries with populations no larger than ours and see the extent to which they can achieve success in Olympic competition, it sort of puts us to shame.

I can remember in 1956 attending the Olympic games in Australia with athletes and the only gold medal won by an athlete from Canada was by a fellow who had to exercise in this fashion. He was a marksman and we used to kid him in the morning when we got up at the Olympic Village, "Well, did you do your 10 finger bends for the day to keep yourself in shape?" Not for one minute thinking

that that is the only type of exercise needed. There is a tremendous amount of skill and development in the rifle competition. But you can see it was in that competition, not in physical competition. Our people today are more interested in watching motorcycle and automobile races on TV and watching sports generally than in partaking in athletic activity.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We concur, Mr. Chairman, with what the hon. member is saying. We definitely concur and we are making progress and we will be making more in that entire area of more sports and recreation and physical fitness.

Mr. B. Newman: You will notice, Mr. Minister, that our health studios and our Vic Tanny studios, international health studios and so forth, are all coming out to the fore—why? Because we are a bunch of softies.

Mr. Martel: Well, I won't suggest why, but—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, maybe for other reasons than I can think of. I think that it's because of the flabbiness of the nation, and unless we become concerned—I would suggest to the minister and other members who haven't had a chance to read it, read Hansard back in 1960 when I made a plea for physical fitness in the House. Unless we pay a little more attention to it—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Even the members could stand more facilities for physical fitness.

Mr. B. Newman: You are not kidding. When I made mention in the Legislature of providing gym facilities in the building here, I was told by the ministry, "If you want to lift weights join the Y." You see the narrow-minded attitude of ministers at that time. Even today there is no reason why the elbow-bending room you have on the bar floor—there is nothing wrong with that, but by the same token you could have had another facility in there that could have given those who wish some type of physical activity the opportunity for it. We need it as well as a lot of our—

Mr. Eberlee: Even the walk over—

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Eberlee: I say even the walk over to Central Y is good for us.

Mr. B. Newman: I walk by it almost every night.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is being looked into, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Could we get back to the vote?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I will, Mr. Chairman. I'm sorry.

I wanted to ask if the ministry is considering a twinning approach in the development of competitions? We have the CanAmer games in which Hamilton and Flint pair off and hold competitions in X number of athletic activities. It is a good approach. One year the games are held in Hamilton, the next year they are held in Flint. Could not the ministry maybe encourage other municipalities to do that, either twinning with American municipalities or maybe twinning with cities in southern Ontario and northern Ontario to give the opportunity to northerners to see what the balmy breezes and the banana trees look like in Essex county?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right. Mr. Secord, would you speak?

Mr. Secord: There were four held.

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Secord: There were four twinning events in 1973 and all four were funded to an extent.

Mr. B. Newman: What are they?

Mr. Secord: Well CANUSA, which is Hamilton and—

Mr. B. Newman: The CANUSA, right.

Mr. Secord: —Burlington, Vt. and Burlington, Ont. Scarborough and Indianapolis and the CanAmer in Brantford.

Mr. B. Newman: I think that is a good approach and I think you should encourage that type of an approach, because not only is it good for international relations but it is good for the development of an athlete.

Mr. Secord: It also provides another level of competition for people resident in that municipality.

Mr. B. Newman: I think that you should also look into the approach of some type of competition for senior citizens, even if it is only batting a beachball around or something of that sort, so that they wouldn't have no physical activity other than maybe walking down to pick up their mail and then back up into their apartment.

Mr. Secord: We do support the Master's competition, which is divided into three age classes now, 40 and over, 50 and over, and

60 and over. Those are people who want to continue their competitive experience and we do fund them. The aspects of fitness for all citizens, including senior citizens, is one to which the minister indicated earlier we were going to address ourselves.

Mr. B. Newman: Under the Ontario fitness programme where you are spending \$1,234,000, what does that cover?

Mr. Eberlee: Grants to sports governing bodies, \$601,000; grants to Sport Ontario, \$238,000; junior development programme, \$125,000; track, Thunder Bay, \$30,000; travel to competitions, \$50,000; assistance for special agencies, \$50,000; provincial coaching school, \$30,000; Pacific Conference games, \$100,000; resource material, \$10,000. Under those headings I'm sure Mr. Secord could give a further breakdown.

Mr. B. Newman: No, that's quite all right. You don't come along and attempt to develop the approach towards exercise, just straight physical exercise, the way the Chinese have or the way they do in some of the European countries. Is there no consideration on the part of the department to look at that approach and maybe adopting some of it where it can be adopted?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes there is. Last winter the city of Saskatoon had a participation programme for a whole week. They did a lot of advertising and so forth recommending that instead of using elevators people should walk up the steps, and instead of driving to the grocery store two blocks away to walk. The theme was "GOYA."

Mr. B. Newman: What are we doing in line with that?

Mr. Martyn: We're doing that in Ontario as well now. There's a similar programme in Peterborough and in London.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it's only localized isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But it's a very good programme.

Mr. B. Newman: The people in London want to be fit too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a very good programme and I think we should enlarge it and publicize it and get all municipalities, those who wish, to get into it. This whole area is such an important area that we are considering a conference. This would be the sort of thing that would be discussed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. B. Newman: Has the ministry thought of approaching industry with the idea of a five-minute break so that individuals could get some type of physical exercise—the way they do in some of the European countries and in China?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would have reservations right now. Industries are complaining that the coffee breaks are a little too long; as for physical fitness—

Mr. B. Newman: You have a point and I don't think our people would want to partake unless there's a real selling job done on the part of the ministry.

Whatever happened to the Duke of Edinburgh awards?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To the what, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. B. Newman: The Duke of Edinburgh awards that were given by the ministry at one time? That's where you have to achieve excellence—certain numbers or distances within a given period of time?

Mr. Secord: It still goes on now in very, very small pockets. These are related exclusively to schools. Leaside High School, for example, still runs it, and there may be four or five other high schools in the province that do, but the mass appeal has dropped.

Mr. B. Newman: It's disappeared.

Mr. Secord: You see, there was an introduction of the Canada Fitness Awards, which really were a strength-agility test—a cardiovascular assessment over six limited events. It was a mass-participation programme and once you achieved a certain level you got the crest right then. You didn't have to wait for the duke to come over and give it to you. As a consequence, that really replaced it. But certain aspects of the awards—like maintaining yourself in the out-of-doors, or the hiking component, the cross-country running component—have largely been dropped. In my view, unwisely, I am afraid.

Mr. B. Newman: Have you considered, Mr. Secord, competitions between students in municipalities, say, to run 1,000 miles, or swim 50 miles? In other words, schools would allow their student body to get involved. Twenty boys might get into the swimming pool and swim 20 lengths and they would totalize all of the distances covered. Probably Windsor

would be competing against Peterborough en masse, or North Bay against Sudbury, or others; just to encourage a little greater participation.

Mr. Secord: Yes, we recognize that there are limitations in the Canada Fitness Award programmes. We feel, for example, there should be activities other than strength-agility tests. We would like to develop a swimming programme, or a jogging programme, or a cross-country ski-hiking programme. We also feel that although the ages between seven and 17 is the time we should start to become fit, we still should talk about fitness for adults and fitness for senior citizens. We would like to get into the business of developing a province-wide programme which would extend the fitness award programme both to other events and upward in the age scale as well. We hope to get into that too.

Mr. B. Newman: Right. When I refer to fitness, I don't really refer to just one segment of our community. I refer to everyone. I refer to the youngster up to the senior citizen.

I was just wondering if this department of the ministry shouldn't be a little more concerned now that physical education is an optional subject in the high schools. I wonder if they shouldn't be going into setting up some type of programmes that should or could be done in the high school to encourage greater participation on the part of the student body.

A kid doesn't have to take phys-ed any more in school, and he's not going to take it in a lot of cases. There may be some for whom phys-ed doesn't mean a darn thing. But later on we're going to have to have our OHIP premiums increased as the result of the lack of fitness.

Are you looking into some programmes for the school system now that phys-ed is no longer a compulsory subject?

Mr. Martyn: There is no guarantee, Mr. Chairman, that if the children do not take it optionally from the school system, that they'd take it optionally from our ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: You may have to do a selling job by means of competition between one municipality or one school in a community and another. I made mention of swimming. I could make mention of walking. I could make mention of running. I could make mention of a dozen different athletic competitions. It could even be push-ups. It could be a series of exercises that were used

as a basis of fitness testing during the war years that were run in every one of the schools.

Mr. Eberlee: I'm sure the schools are doing that themselves.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it is no longer a competition.

Mr. Eberlee: I think, Mr. Newman, our position is that phys-ed in the schools belongs to the school boards. If the school boards can't get kids to participate on an optional basis, as Mr. Martyn says, why could we get them to?

Mr. B. Newman: I'll have to accept that. I'm concerned really with fitness overall, whether they are attending school or not. It is a mistake on the part of the Ministry of Education to make physical education or physical fitness or whatever you wish to call it an optional subject. We are going to pay for tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think our responsibility, Mr. Chairman, would be to promote education on the whole subject—

Mr. B. Newman: You are right, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to have all walks of life, the young and the not-so-young, involved in more recreation, and more physical fitness.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4 agreed to. Item 5, special community projects.

Mrs. Campbell. On item 5, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could hear from someone of a type of community project which has been developed dealing specifically with the older men in the community. I say this because I think one of the most tragic situations in my riding is the situation in which the Good Neighbours Club works. The men are from all over Ontario and indeed from all parts of Canada. Many of them have worked in the north in the lumbering business, and so on, but because of age or disability have found their way here.

I'm wondering if there is anyone in the ministry who could meet with that particular group to help to develop with the young people some kind of activity. They are not men who are readily motivated. In the morning many of those from hostels—and they have to leave the hostels in the early hours—come over to Good Neighbours. They watch tele-

vision and in some cases play checkers or chess.

They just sit, though, for the entire day and I don't know how you go about motivating such people. It seems to me that they need this kind of experience with the young in the community because they tend to be a forgotten factor. I want to explain that it should indicate that I'm not as chauvinistic as I might have appeared on some of the questions I've asked previously.

Are there any programmes geared to this sort of male in the community who is living for the most part in a hostel or something of that nature, who is rootless insofar as any real community involvement is concerned? I'm most interested in hearing of it, if there is any kind of thing that we could encourage in that particular community.

Mr. Eberlee: I don't think that we could claim that there is any specific programme. We would certainly be more than willing to take a look at that group of people to see what we could do.

Mrs. Campbell: I'd appreciate that.

Mr. Eberlee: This particular vote is really the student summer programme.

Mrs. Campbell: All right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell has a good point. Could we do this under research?

Mr. Eberlee: We will undertake to take a look at it.

Mrs. Campbell: For instance, one of the things that I would like to see tried is the experiment which has been used in Holland. They have small parcels of land which are developed into gardens or kitchen gardens. How many men would be interested is a difficult thing to ascertain but that of course was a summer project. I wouldn't know personally how to go about getting it organized or anything of that kind.

I think in that area it would probably require the co-operation of the parks department. I tried it as a project for 1967 but it just didn't get under way because of a lot of other things. If they had the young people involved in that with these men, I don't know what kind of projects you would have. But it's desperately needed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'd be pleased to take a look at it. Maybe we could have a demonstration project under our research and planning branch. My understanding is these special

community projects are mainly summer employment programmes.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what I understood, too, but I think from my experience with this sort of an agency, it takes about this length of time to prepare for such a project.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, at this time I'd like to introduce Mr. Mike Basich, who is the director of the special community projects.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Is this the summer works projects? That's what would account for the high proportion of salaries as opposed to the grants.

Could you tell me where, in fact, these took place—not all of them but by and large, though?

Mr. M. Basich (Director, Special Community Projects): Within special community projects this year we had three programmes. There was the youth in action programme, which was basically recreation programmes operated by communities and agencies such as the recreation departments, the Ys' and recreation committees in certain areas; the alternatives to employment programme and the student involvement in social services programme. The latter programme was the one that was operated by the ministry, basically, in which we engaged young people to work in various social service agencies such as homes for the aged, daycare centres.

Mr. Martel: How many people were involved?

Mr. Basich: Five hundred, sir.

Mr. Martel: Five hundred.

Mr. Martyn: In that latter programme. The total programme employed 2,100.

Mr. Martel: Yes. I am concerned about the last one because the minister and I are having a little disagreement on utilizing people on a year-round basis in such things as homes for the aged and so on. I don't think it should be a one-shot deal. The minister seems to think that it's okay just for summer purposes or when unemployment is high. I've suggested right along that, in fact, this type of service should be extended year-round and on a much larger basis.

Mr. Martyn: If I may, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Martel indicated an interest in knowing the allocation of funds in percentage terms: Northwestern, the allocation of this pro-

gramme would be 18.8 per cent; northern 17.5 per cent; western 19.5; central 26 per cent; and eastern 18.2 per cent.

Mr. Martel: That's a pretty fair distribution. The minister and I have a difference of opinion as to—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I am not sure whether we have, Mr. Chairman. These are summer employment programmes and the point you are making, Mr. Martel, is with reference to homes for the aged, that there should be an ongoing—

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —we are in agreement.

Mr. Eberlee: But this is the creation of jobs for persons during the summer months. That's what this is specifically directed at.

Mr. Basich: People who are not available during the winter months.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These are mainly students. Would not the high percentage of these—

Mr. Eberlee: Secondary and post-secondary school students.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, who would not be available, who would be at their studies.

Mr. Martel: I appreciate that you offer the service only in the summer months. God help them for the other nine, if they need the help.

Mr. Stokes: If I might add something further to what my colleague says. Have you any programmes that are specifically oriented toward native youth?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Toward what?

Mr. Stokes: Native youth. Your colleague, the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) says that he is going to try to implement the Junior Forest Ranger programme for Indian children.

Mr. Martyn: A good many of these programmes took place on Indian reserves.

Mr. Stokes: Like what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Basich could probably outline some of the programmes for Indians last summer.

Mr. Basich: Yes, within the student involvement and social services programme, where we had daycare centres, where we had any type of facilities such as that, where we

wanted to set up recreational facilities, we made sure that a number of these positions went to the native communities. This is particularly true in the Kenora area, the Thunder Bay area, and anywhere in northern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: You said about 18 per cent were in northwestern Ontario. Can you give me a sort of general idea of the kind of programmes that you're talking about? I'm sure I must have seen them but I'd like to know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Take, for instance, one that comes to my mind which is therapeutic recreation in Dryden, Ont. The project sponsor is the Dryden Athletic and Recreational Committee, and the grant of \$1,700—rather the total cost was \$1,700, and our grant was \$1,550.

Here's an Indian one. Big Grassy reserve—that may be in your area, or is that in Kenora area?

Mr. Stokes: No, that's Grassy Narrows.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Big Grassy youth project; project co-sponsor, Indian Affairs. The total cost was \$5,732, and our branch gave \$5,312, and it employed six persons.

If you wish, Mr. Chairman, we'd be glad to send to those members who wish the projects that apply. This might be of interest so we'll do this; we'll send to the members of this committee the grants approved in their own ridings.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I don't want to spend any time on it, I just wanted to know the nature of the programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Item 5 carried?

Agreed.

Item 6, athletics commission.

Mr. Martel: See how easy we're getting?

Mrs. Campbell: Now, this is where I get into this.

Mr. Chairman: This is annual pat-on-the-back time.

Mrs. Campbell: This is boxing and wrestling. This is where I have my great experience through the Cabbagetown Boxing Club.

Mr. Martel: You won't be too rough on them?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, it is one club which has been in the press recently, and in one case in a somewhat tragic fashion when one of its boxers was killed. Another was when we had one of our contenders training at this particular location.

Now, Mr. Minister, you have already said that you are going to make a grant to this club, and I welcome that, because they do require something more than just boxing equipment. I'm interested that athletic control seems to dwell, as far as I can see, exclusively with these new areas. At least, they are underlined in this ministry's estimates. I'd like, really, I suppose, to know why.

I'm interested in the accomplishment which was attending the Olympic games in Munich, and I am interested to know, of course, what effect the experience gained there would have upon the preparation for the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

I note the new projects are additional assistance to Indian reservations in sports, and I certainly would like to know about that; and assistance to the Ontario Housing Corp. for sports in new and existing areas. That's something of which I must say I have no knowledge at all, and if it is functioning in my area I would like to know something about it, or if it is a new project proposed I'd like to know what is meant by that.

Mr. Eberlee: By way of background, could we say, Mrs. Campbell, that this programme of course was a separate programme in the ministry of Labour previously. It was transferred to this ministry. Administratively it has now been transferred within the sports and recreation branch so we have one package and Mr. McKenzie reports to Mr. Secord.

You asked earlier about the Athletics Control Act. It has always specifically regulated the sports of boxing and wrestling, both amateur and professional, for reasons related to those particular sports.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm glad somebody regulates the sport of both of them.

Mr. Eberlee: Perhaps we could ask Mr. Secord to deal with some of the questions specifically concerned with this programme. I emphasize that this is now part of a much larger programme of sports and recreation which, in effect, we have already covered to a considerable extent.

Mrs. Campbell: This is why I thought that it all came under the figure which we are debating.

Mr. Eberlee: At the time our estimates were prepared and printed this administrative consolidation had not taken place. It has taken place since then.

Mr. Martyn: If I may also, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member indicated an interest in, for instance, new projects of assistance in OHC units. This was determined as an area that was not covered by the provision of sports equipment. This was a new programme in this current fiscal year to provide athletic equipment to OHC units in much the same way as we've been providing equipment to minor leagues in the past.

As you know, with reference to the Olympics, there is an interministry committee looking at all aspects of the Ontario government's involvement with the Olympic games, including the siting of the sailing events in Kingston, the preparation and training programmes of our athletes towards the Olympics in 1976, etc. This is the reason this is mentioned on this page under this vote.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm interested and I find it curious that under the sports and recreation programmes you do have, I think, a far more highly developed sports aspect than the crafts aspect.

I suppose it is because it comes under this vote that the philosophy changes and we are prepared to give assistance in Ontario Housing. I'm not opposing it. Don't misunderstand me, but I find it a strange philosophy that you throw the rest of it back on the community and then you undertake something in the sports field for Ontario Housing. I would hope that with the consolidation, you might consolidate your philosophies, if I might invite you to do so.

Mr. Eberlee: This programme of course, as you know, has always been directed to the delivery of sports equipment—a small fund—directly to amateur leagues. I don't think it is really in conflict, philosophy-wise; it can be absorbed into the bigger picture.

Mr. Secord: It is directed largely to municipalities which can't afford it themselves. The isolated or disadvantaged—that kind of municipality is the major recipient of the equipment.

Mr. Chairman: I am interested to hear you say that, Mr. Secord, because that's the only criticism I've ever had with the Athletics Commissioner, because I think he does a tremendous job with very limited resources. I don't know how he decides how to distribute that equipment.

Last year in the estimates I suggested that perhaps the resources that he does have should be allocated on the basis of need rather than on the basis of chance as it appears to be. Somebody gets one goal net; somebody gets two hockey gloves.

Mr. Martyn: That is precisely why, in this current year, Mr. Chairman, we added, for instance, additional funds for Indian reservations and OHC units. They seem particularly to be a hiatus of the programme.

Mr. Chairman: But within areas—I must admit my riding seems to be, from the volume of letters that Mr. McKenzie sends out and which I get from my people, very well served on a volume basis. There must be 60 organizations which get some kind of equipment. When I look at them, I know them, I see one in a particularly affluent area—

Mr. Stokes: They are in all \$40,000 and \$50,000 homes too.

Mr. Chairman: Yes. One in an affluent area gets six dozen baseballs and one up in a farm community, which doesn't even have a store to sponsor a team, gets two hockey sticks or something like that.

I know that Mr. McKenzie operates under the disadvantage of not knowing his areas and I suggest to him, although I'm not looking for work, I'd be very glad to tell him where I think in my area, the priority should go because there are many places that can afford to carry themselves but they all come to the trough and they feed equally. That is the only criticism I have, because I think it is a tremendous programme. I wish it would get twice as much money, but he does a tremendous job with what he has.

Mr. Eberlee: I think one of the motivations for consolidation was that we would have the benefit of the field staff, which sports and recreation now has, so we would have that input as well.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, then, do I take it that when we are talking about Ontario Housing, this would be other than in areas which have, as the city has developed, a rather one-sided but nevertheless some kind of a recreational programme? Does that mean that again people in the area will have to develop their own by themselves, or that we have to go back to the city and try to get a delivery of services—

Mr. Eberlee: I think directly through the branch, through Mr. McKenzie, an effort will be made to encourage the establishment of

leagues in and about OHC projects, and at the same time to assist them with the provision of equipment, a positive effort to promote the establishment of things which do not now exist.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I express concern because reluctantly I have to admit defeat in one area municipally, and that was at city hall, and the fact that the entire thrust of sports is male oriented; there is very little available for girls.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, you are right.

Mrs. Campbell: In public housing we do have a lot of girls and they seem to be forgotten as a factor in municipal areas, so there is a disadvantage to them, even in a community such as this. How we hammer it out, I don't know.

Mr. Martyn: It's quite true, Mr. Chairman, that more effort should be made to encourage girls' sports and in this vein we actually placed ads in newspapers, often to assist in the formation of girls' leagues and to get them started and organized through donations of equipment, but very few accepted the offer.

Mrs. Campbell: I think the difficulty has been that for so long there hasn't been anything, so that it is quite a job to go out and get a donation. I find it easier when you have businessmen's associations in a downtown area to get them behind a boxing club or something than it is to get them behind something for girls. It seems to be a fact of life. But I am, again, interested and would like some comments.

My sad experience insofar as the Olympic games are concerned is that all of these amateur groups that support the Olympics have their head offices in Montreal, and when Metropolitan Toronto submitted its proposal for the games it had no support from government and no support from the amateur groups—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I think we are well out of our vote here.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry. I'm dealing with one of their accomplishments in attending the games at Munich. It's right here.

Mr. Chairman: They attended. It had nothing to do with the granting of the allocation. That's the International Olympic Committee that does that.

Mrs. Campbell: I am perfectly aware, but I prefaced it with the question, "What was he there for?" He noted facilities and procedures. In what way does this government have an effect on the Olympic organization in Montreal?

Mr. Martyn: As a matter of fact, there will be a few of the preliminary events actually held in Ontario centres—Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa will have some of the preliminary events.

Mrs. Campbell: That's now firmly decided?

Mr. Chairman: Wasn't the president Jim Worrall of Toronto at that time?

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Jim Worrall was involved—

Mr. Second: He is the International Olympic Committee representative and he is appointed by the Canadian Olympic Association. To specifically answer Mrs. Campbell's question, Mr. Chairman, on participation at the Munich games, it was designed to provide three things. One was to look at their facilities, particularly their pool, because it was the first time that a pool of this nature had been constructed, having ancillary facilities such as warm-up pools, whirlpools and all of the training pool aspects to it.

More importantly than that, though, one of the responsibilities that has been given to me by the minister is representing the province on a national committee charged with the responsibility of putting Canada's best team on the field in 1976. Part of what I did in Munich was to evaluate the performance of Canada's younger athletes and to talk to representatives of the countries that were doing well, specifically Russia, East Germany and, in some cases, Bulgaria, to determine the way in which they were training their athletes of excellence to get them ready for participation in international events.

That report was brought back. It has now been announced within the last month that the report forms the foundation for something called "Game Plan Canada," which is directed toward putting the best athletes on the field for 1976 and for 1978, which will be the British Commonwealth games in Edmonton. That was the primary purpose of the trip.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm delighted, Mr. Chairman, to hear this. Do I then take it that, insofar as Ontario is concerned, we will have some input with the amateur organizations

to avoid the rather unpleasant stories which have come out of almost every Olympics about the chosen few who happen to be able to participate? We then will be able to assist in ensuring that it's a quality matter and not any other consideration that is given to our participants. That pleases me tremendously, Mr. Chairman. It's long overdue from all accounts.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Secord, will your committee be having any effect whatsoever on possible future decentralization of certain events? I understand the aquatic events are going to be held at Kingston. The Olympic organization is having a difficult time with the equestrian centre. As you probably know, there is one now in the beginning stage on the outskirts of Ottawa. Would that committee be discussing with the Olympic committee the possible decentralization of some events?

Mr. Secord: As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, decentralization of authority is not a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Drapeau's *modus operandi*. Yes, while the major responsibility of the national sports co-ordinating committee is to select the team for 1976, which involves selecting the 280 who will go from thousands now trying out, we also have a responsibility through COJO, which is the organizing committee of the Olympics in Montreal, to talk to them about sites for the various events.

You know that sailing will be in Kingston. There is a distinct possibility that other events will not be held in the Montreal area. These are being identified by the committee and through our continuous contact with the organizing committee to determine where they will be held and under what circumstances they will be held, if they're not in Montreal.

Mr. Chairman: There were a number of events that were not held in Munich proper the last time, like sailing.

Mr. Secord: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to echo the sentiments expressed by others who have already spoken as to the worth of the office of the athletic commission and to commend the commissioner for the assistance he is giving to people who would otherwise be denied these services.

I'm wondering, though, about two things. Firstly, other than balls and goal equipment, those seem to be the only two areas where people can qualify for equipment.

Mrs. Campbell: Lacrosse is one.

Mr. Eberlee: And sticks.

Mr. Stokes: Could you give me a rundown as to the rationale behind the kind of equipment that you make available? It seems to me that it hasn't changed materially in the last five or six years on a basis of need. What are the criteria for the kinds of equipment and the kinds of needs that you try to meet?

Mr. Eberlee: We don't give any capital equipment, whatever that means.

Mrs. Campbell: Are uniforms capital equipment?

Mr. Eberlee: We don't provide uniforms. It is playing equipment, bats, balls, lacrosse sticks, hockey sticks, by sport and by season.

Mr. Stokes: Surprisingly enough, I don't get a lot of requests for this, but when I do you can bet it's because there is a definite need. It seems to me that there seems to be a very, very limited range of the kinds of equipment that you do provide. For instance, if somebody said they wanted to get a hockey team going on a reserve, they'll send them some goal pads. Sure, this is needed, but it is going to look awfully funny having a goal tender sitting in a goal and everybody else standing around watching him.

Mr. Chairman: If you had one goal, that's what we think.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, one goal.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, one goal. There was a case that came to my attention on an Indian reserve called Mobert, where I had a reply back from one of the branches of your ministry saying, "I'm sorry we don't have a programme that will help you." I am not going to dwell on that one, but the needs are so extensive and so basic in certain communities that, if you sent them a set of pads they'd have to take turns using them because that is all there is.

Mr. Secord: You could have a one-legged goalie.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, have a one-legged goalie.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, I think there are two factors here. Number one is that we do not provide personal equipment for an individual athlete. It is equipment that can be shared by team members. Secondly, I think the point is extremely well taken that now that we have associated with the office of the athletics commissioner, the field staff

that can determine need, I think you'll find that the kind of thing about which you are concerned will be resolved by extending the service so that it is possible with both services now being co-ordinated to offer a programme which is relevant to the community and which will meet the kids' needs.

Mr. Stokes: I see them with, it used to be frozen horse dung at one time, now it's one of these small Carnation milk cans and of course they go through windows of a school very, very nicely. This is the kind of recreational programme that I am talking about in many of these isolated communities. All I am saying is, what you are doing is fine, but there are certain instances that are brought to your attention where they don't qualify because the programme is just too restrictive.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it is a good point, Mr. Chairman, and we certainly will see if we can't have it more flexible and gear it more to the needs of the community.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. The final thing is, could you give me a brief breakdown of the \$40,000?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Of the \$40,000?

Mr. Stokes: Financial assistance to amateur sport. This has nothing to do with sports governing bodies?

Mr. Secord: In some cases.

Mr. Stokes: It does? There is an overlapping then?

Mr. Eberlee: That's why we have consolidated it.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Does this include the dinner you provide for these amateurs?

Mr. Eberlee: This includes certain grants, I think—

Mrs. Campbell: I asked that and I didn't get an answer.

Mr. Eberlee: —to send individual teams even to attend championship events. It is a range of—

Mr. Secord: The funds available through the office of the athletics commissioner which go to sports governing bodies are for what we might call provincial competitive equipment; for example, the provision of part of the share of a ski jump at Morrisburg so that they can run a ski jumping school there and hold the provincial championships there.

Mr. Stokes: That's a very modest sum and I am wondering why you take the trouble to isolate it in this particular vote?

Mr. Eberlee: We will bury it next year.

Mrs. Campbell: They are buying it. Did they do that?

Mr. Eberlee: We will bury it next year.

Mrs. Campbell: It would be harder to find.

Mr. Stokes: For a very obvious reason.

Mr. Eberlee: It was always shown in this way in the Ministry of Labour when the programme was there.

Mr. Stokes: I am in complete agreement now that you have got it in the right church, but put it in the right pew.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In the vote on sports and recreation, I made mention of the grants to sports governing bodies. Now, at that time we discussed the boxing situation and I made mention of the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association, which is a national sports governing body and has a branch in the Province of Ontario. I was wondering why the grants from the ministry were not given to that association rather than being given to another provincial association that is being developed in competition with them by your own director.

Mr. Eberlee: As Mr. Martyn, I believe, indicated earlier, it is the policy of the ministry to support this one particular group, and perhaps Mr. Secord could amplify on that policy.

Mr. Secord: As I indicated in the other vote, the dispute is between the CABA and the OBA—and that's the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association and the Ontario Boxing Association. It really revolves around some fundamental principles of boxing. It asks such questions as: Should headgear be made mandatory? On what basis should the fights be judged? Should an amateur be permitted to fight on the same card as a professional?

As you are aware, many of the oldtime fight promoters and club owners feel there is a responsibility to maintain their programme in Ontario in spite of the desire by the CABA to make it mandatory that some of these things happen.

Now, we have held meetings over a period of a year-and-a-half, several with both bodies, to try to come to a reconciled point of view.

But I must admit, Mr. Chairman, that those meetings have not always been fraught with success. It would appear there is some degree of inconsistency in the CABA's position on certain matters. I think the same thing could be said of the OBA.

I think the way it will have to be resolved now, Mr. Chairman, is simply to indicate government's position and say this is the way we feel about these matters—and therefore any grants to boxing in Ontario must go to an organization that will live up to the ministerial decision on this matter. I frankly don't see they are going to get together other than doing that.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, you are not following national standards when you decide to allow the minister to make the contribution to any boxing group other than those that are controlled by the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association?

Mr. Second: I am not aware of any ministerial funds being given to the OBA.

Mr. L. M. McKenzie (Athletics Commissioner): There was \$750 given to OBA, in comparison to \$6,000 for the CABA Ontario section.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it is not a case of that. One body controls boxing—not two bodies.

Mr. Eberlee: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: And you have to resolve that problem.

Mr. Eberlee: It has been resolved.

Mr. B. Newman: You have not resolved the problem. From what I understand, you have in the Ontario group, a professional group that is attempting to control the amateurs. And you have the CABA as the national group attempting to set uniform standards throughout. No boxer who is not affiliated with the CABA can box in open competition. By setting up a separate group in Ontario, you are depriving that boxer of the opportunity of competition.

Mr. Eberlee: Mr. Newman, it is not the policy of this branch and of the ministry to encourage the establishment of a separate body. It is the policy of the ministry and this branch to encourage the development of the CABA's Ontario branch and to find it and so on. One can say a different opinion may very well have been held by the Athletics Commissioner, but in any branch there are

always different opinions held by different officers and they have to be resolved, ultimately. The resolution in this case was to support the CABA and its Ontario branch.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. In other words, the body that I understand is in the process of being supported and being developed by your own director is the Ontario branch of the CABA. I didn't understand that. In other words, the three clubs in Ontario that are not associated with the CABA will not get any type of financial aid from you?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, they never were getting any financial aid.

Mr. Martyn: There was \$750—

Mr. Eberlee: The organization was; the provincial organization.

Mr. B. Newman: Why would you even give them \$750?

Mr. Eberlee: That was before the resolution.

Mr. Martyn: That was previously, before the resolution.

Mr. B. Newman: I see. Okay. Does your ministry cover the boxer by means of insurance? Is the boxer insured through your ministry?

Mr. Martyn: It's up to the promoter. The promoter is responsible for that.

Mr. B. Newman: The promoter is responsible?

Mr. Martyn: Not the ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you are not following CABA rules.

Mr. Eberlee: We are going to have to take a look at the regulations under the Athletics Control Act—that's another issue—to ensure that—

Mr. B. Newman: A CABA boxer carries insurance.

Mr. Martyn: But it's not necessarily the responsibility of the ministry to provide the insurance.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I know—I'm not going to say it's your responsibility.

Mr. Martyn: That was the question.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm saying, are you—go ahead. You give me your comment.

Mr. Martyn: I am saying, Mr. Newman, that we are going to have to ensure that nothing in our regulations is inconsistent with or pre-empt the position of the CABA rules.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. Will you clean up the boxing mess that exists? Will you see to it that amateur boxers are controlled by amateurs and not by professionals?

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Will you see to it that amateur boxers follow the same routine that they do in most states? I can recall taking amateur athletes into New York City to a programme called "To Tell the Truth," and having to get releases from the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union and from the US Amateur Athletic Union because we were going on a professional show. There was a fee involved. That fee could not come to the athlete. It had to go to the sport's governing body.

I'm concerned that you are going to have professionals controlling amateur boxing. I don't think professionals should be controlling it, because their interests are not necessarily the same as the interests of the amateur boxers. Will you see to that?

What is the department's position on the use of headgear?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have indicated before, Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Newman, that it's optional. The reasons it's not mandatory are first that Ontario has increased the ounces of padding on the gloves and under the canvas, over and in excess of the international world rules. The thought was that the extra padding should go on the fists rather than on the headgear which protects only the top portion of the head. By putting extra padding on the gloves, you add extra safety to the most vulnerable areas such as the chin and the nose when they are struck by a boxer and which headgear does not protect in any way.

Also, the world, or international rules, such as at the Olympics and Commonwealth games and so forth, forbid the use of headgear. Thence, it is world-wide thinking that headgear is not the answer to any great degree of safety. For instance, in hockey which is a sport in which there could be substantial injuries to the head and so forth, it is not compulsory.

We feel that the extra padding on the canvas and on the gloves gives that extra protection.

Mr. B. Newman: You think that is sufficient protection to the amateur boxer, do you Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I—

Mr. B. Newman: Would you allow your son to box under that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I concede that Mr. Newman knows a lot more than I do about boxing. My boxing knowledge is most limited, but I go by what the experts in this area say.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you aware that in the five years that the CABA have required the use of headgear not a single eye cut was suffered by any boxer?

Mr. Eberlee: You are advocating that we should make it compulsory?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I think you should. I don't worry about the professional boxer. I'm worried about the amateur boxer. I don't think we should allow an amateur boxer to get into a ring in Ontario without headgear. We insist on this in Little League baseball; we insist on this in high school football; we insist on this in lacrosse; we insist on it in a lot of athletic activities. And in a game where the prime object—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is not compulsory.

Mr. B. Newman: —is to try to hurt, or in some instances even to maim the athlete, we should protect our boxer to the ultimate. We shouldn't allow him to get hurt.

Mr. Eberlee: It is argued here in Ontario that our regulations require thicker padding and heavier gloves.

Mr. B. Newman: I know.

Mr. Eberlee: And that by approaching the safety of the boxer from that standpoint, we preclude the necessity for headgear. Now I think that this is an area we are going to have to resolve. Another area that will have to be resolved, now that the Athletics Control Act is part of a responsibility of the sports and recreation branch—

Mr. B. Newman: Twenty countries in the world insist on the use of headgear! Sure, maybe the United States doesn't; maybe some other countries don't; maybe the Olympic games and other international competitions don't—but, doggone it, shouldn't we be interested in our own youth? You say you'll put a bigger pillow on the glove—

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. B. Newman: Why not protect the head too?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a good point, Mr. Chairman. As the deputy has indicated we have an open mind and we are prepared to consider this. I think it is a good point and, unless there are serious reasons why amateur boxers should not have it, maybe we should; so we will look at it.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, you are prepared to look at it! But the looking at it has been done by the ministry for years and years. That doesn't help the boxer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There must be some reasons why it is not that easily resolved, Mr. Newman—or some implications.

Mr. B. Newman: You'll notice that even the pro boxers always wear headgear in thier training sessions. Doesn't that tell you something? Doesn't it tell you something when a hockey player wears it? Even in the major leagues you see the fellow at bat with headgear.

What part of the body are you affecting? You are affecting the upper part of the body. Let's protect it as much as we can. So what if you don't draw as much blood in the boxing game? If you want to see blood drawn, go see pro wrestling; you'll see a lot of it there. It is good show business.

Mr. Eberlee: Well, as you know, this is an area of a great difference of opinion by people in the boxing field. We are going to have to grasp the nettle and make a choice.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman, I think you've made your point, and the only commitment you are going to get is that they now have the athletics commissioner in the sports and recreation branch, and they are going to have to resolve the difference.

Mr. B. Newman: I understand and I'll accept that, Mr. Chairman.

I want to ask the minister, now that you have the athletics commission as a separate vote, why don't you assimilate it with sports and recreation and have it all as one?

Mr. Eberlee: Well, that is what we are doing.

Mr. B. Newman: No, you've got it as a separate vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But these were prepared last March or—

Mr. Martyn: The change took place in June.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the minister and Mr. Secord to provide me with a breakdown by community of the supplies and equipment given to various groups? In other words, I'd like to know how many different groups in Windsor received equipment from the—

Mr. Eberlee: That will take a tremendous amount of clerical work, Mr. Newman.

Mr. Morningstar: I think you have done pretty well.

Mr. Eberlee: We could invite you to our office—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, how am I going to tell whether my people in Windsor got the same assistance as people in another community? How do I know whether favouritism isn't being shown?

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Mr. Eberlee: We can give you that assurance.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I've had assurances from other ministries in the past. It doesn't mean anything.

Mr. Chairman: Order please. The means whereby that information can be obtained, of course, is open to any member, and that is a question on the order paper. It seems to me that this involves the compilation of a tremendous amount of statistical data, which apparently hasn't been done; therefore, it will be done if you place a question on the order paper.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, you can't tell me that they don't have recorded somewhere there that in Windsor there were 26 grants given to various sports governing bodies or various athletic associations.

Mr. Martyn: Those data are not easily available, Mr. Newman.

Mr. Eberlee: We would invite you to come down and inspect the records with us, so that we don't have to extract—

Mr. B. Newman: Whether I put it on the order paper or ask it of you right here—and I'm asking you right here—if you don't want to give it to me, then that is going to be another story: I'll simply have to raise hell in another area.

Mr. Martyn: There are various ways, Mr. Chairman, that I suppose it could be done. We could do percentage terms on regions of the province or we could do it perhaps by counties; but it will still take quite a bit of clerical work.

Mr. Eberlee: I am just as concerned about the commitment of resources to it. We might be able to approach the question and perhaps satisfy you by inviting you to come down and examine the records with us.

Mr. B. Newman: When you invited the athletes to your banquet you didn't have any problem going through that 28- or 30-page book listing all of the athletes and the competitions they had won. You didn't have any problem doing that. I don't think you should have any problem here either.

Mr. Martyn: We had a special amount of money set aside for that particular athletic banquet. We don't have a special amount of money set aside to compile, by regions or by counties or by cities, how much money is spent on the athletic equipment that is donated to those cities.

However what we could do, is compile how much equipment has been provided to the city of Windsor and the surrounding counties, and you could take that as a comparison with the total vote.

Mr. B. Newman: I'll simplify it for you. Give me the list of the sports bodies in the city of Windsor and the amount of financial assistance they receive from you.

Mr. Martyn: Done.

Mr. Eberlee: You're speaking of equipment grants now?

Mr. B. Newman: That's equipment grants, right. If you don't list it as money, list it as two hockey gloves or something.

Mr. Eberlee: To list it in money means going back and searching the invoices and putting it down beside three hockey sticks or 14 pucks. It is going to take a clerk six weeks to perform that exercise.

Mr. B. Newman: Maybe they will be doing something for a change, then.

Mr. Eberlee: Please, there are only three people on that commission as it is.

Mrs. Campbell: Three?

Mr. Eberlee: It's amazing.

Mr. B. Newman: You will provide me with that, then, will you?

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay, thanks. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I'll be very brief. I'd like to ask someone if they could tell me what type of supervision the government provides to ensure—I'm talking about boxing in particular; Mr. McKenzie knows the problem by now; he's been wrestling with it—that the boxers on amateur cards are pitted against each other fairly. Do you have any type of supervision to ensure, for example, that a 15-year-old who is fairly heavy is not put up against a 19-year-old of the same weight?

Mr. McKenzie: You can have a fighter who is 200 lb put up against a fighter who is 160 lb and be knocked out. I've seen it happen. The 160 lb fighter has had more experience so they kind of balance one against the other, figuring that would be a good bout. That is done fairly often. There are obvious cases, as you have mentioned to me, which are definite mismatches and shouldn't be put on.

Mr. Secord: I think the other point, too, Mr. Chairman, if I may intrude, is that the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association rates their fighters. Consequently you are classified and you fight against people in the same class.

Mr. Martel: I have now written to the president of the Ontario Amateur Boxing Association to try to find out what in God's name is going on in the Sudbury area. Both the trainers, who I understand are former European champions, have left the Shamrock club, and every boxer has left the Shamrock club. And do you know who is suspended? The trainers.

Mr. Secord: Suspended by whom?

Mr. Martel: By the Ontario Amateur Boxing Association, because they refused to put up fighters for a bout. What they are trying to do is start another boxing club which will abide, as I understand it, by all the CABA regulations. Apparently the one in Sudbury is not.

Mr. Eberlee: This is why we have thrown in our lot, as it were, with the CABA.

Mr. Martel: Will your people investigate that one? My understanding is that what has

happened is that CABA has sent someone in to do the investigation, who has ended up as part of the overall complex. I don't know.

Mr. Eberlee: We'll look into that.

Mr. Martel: I would appreciate it if someone could sort that out in Sudbury.

Mr. Eberlee: Definitely.

Mr. Martel: The final point is that I understand when the new club attempted to start some of the rules were revised with respect to how far you had to be away from the other club before you could establish a second club.

Mr. Martyn: We are as anxious as you are.

Mr. Martel: I would appreciate it if that mess in Sudbury could be looked into. We had two gold medals and a silver coming out of Edmonton this past summer and that whole thing is a mess. With the concurrence of the parents, we have transferred all their kids.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I trust that I may be forgiven if I feel that for some period of time we have been indulging in an all-male club here in the disposition of funds.

Is there any way which is practical, which will not take away from service, for me to get some indication from this minister as to how much of the funding goes to support male sports as opposed to female? Is that a difficult thing?

I would accept, for example, that if one is giving equipment for skiing, it could be deemed to be for both. I think I have to take it that from the conversation and my personal experience that if it is for boxing it probably is not including females. Unless you tell me that it is.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman we will endeavour to get a broad memorandum looking at this subject in terms of the sports and recreation branch.

Mrs. Campbell: Because you do realize there is a large group of women in this province who do pay provincial taxes and they would like to know that some of it is spent in an area of prevention; and that is really what this is—prevention for girls as well as for boys.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Even though our answer may be embarrassing, we will provide it.

Mrs. Campbell: I think it is obvious it is going to be. Can I ask, are there any girls' lacrosse teams in the Province of Ontario today, other than at private schools?

Mr. Secord: A lot of field hockey.

Mr. Eberlee: Field hockey.

Mr. Secord: There are many community lacrosse teams, but at the moment they do not have a provincial championship. I would say there are probably 21 communities playing lacrosse for girls; and there are probably now 230 communities playing soccer for girls, which just started within the last two years.

Mrs. Campbell: And could I ask, do they play the same rules or have they developed girls' rules for lacrosse?

Mr. Secord: Not to any extent.

Mrs. Campbell: As far as checking.

Mr. Secord: In some cases the girls play on the cross field rather than the long field. But the rules in terms of offsides and infractions remain constant.

Mrs. Campbell: I think the only rule change I knew of when I was playing was for checking. There is a different rule for girls.

Mr. Secord: Right. And there are many other sports that are developing girls' programmes adapted to the original; like netball—that started with the girls. So that is the answer to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 6 carry?

Carried.

Vote 2504 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: That completes this vote and the estimates.

On behalf of the minister and his staff I would like to thank all members of the committee for their diligence in attending these meetings and their patience, with some of the frustrations which we always experience. Thank you very much. We will see you in the Health estimates.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I should like to make some observations generally on these estimates, if I may, before we conclude?

Mr. Chairman: On the minister's estimates?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: No. We have had ample opportunity to discuss the minister's estimates.

Mrs. Campbell: Then I have a motion if I may put it. I would like to have had the opportunity to explain the motion, but I shall put it if that is the only way I can get to defend it.

Mr. Chairman: I will hear it.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, obviously from the vote before us, and without being permitted to discuss it, I would move that the salary of this minister be reduced to \$78 a month to make it more consistent with the type of thinking which prevails in concern for the people living in this province.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I'm going to have to rule the motion out of order. It was possible for you to make that motion in vote 2501, as the minister's salary was in that vote, and the motion could have been made at that time. That item has been passed so the motion is out of order.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I know my deputy and staff join with me in thanking you and commending you for the very able manner in which you have chaired these estimates. It has been very difficult at times.

I would also like to commend the members of all parties for their very positive comments on the estimates. I think they have been very worth while. I wish to assure the members that the recommendations they have made—most of them, not all but many of them—we will try to do the best we can with, keeping in mind the resources that are allocated to us.

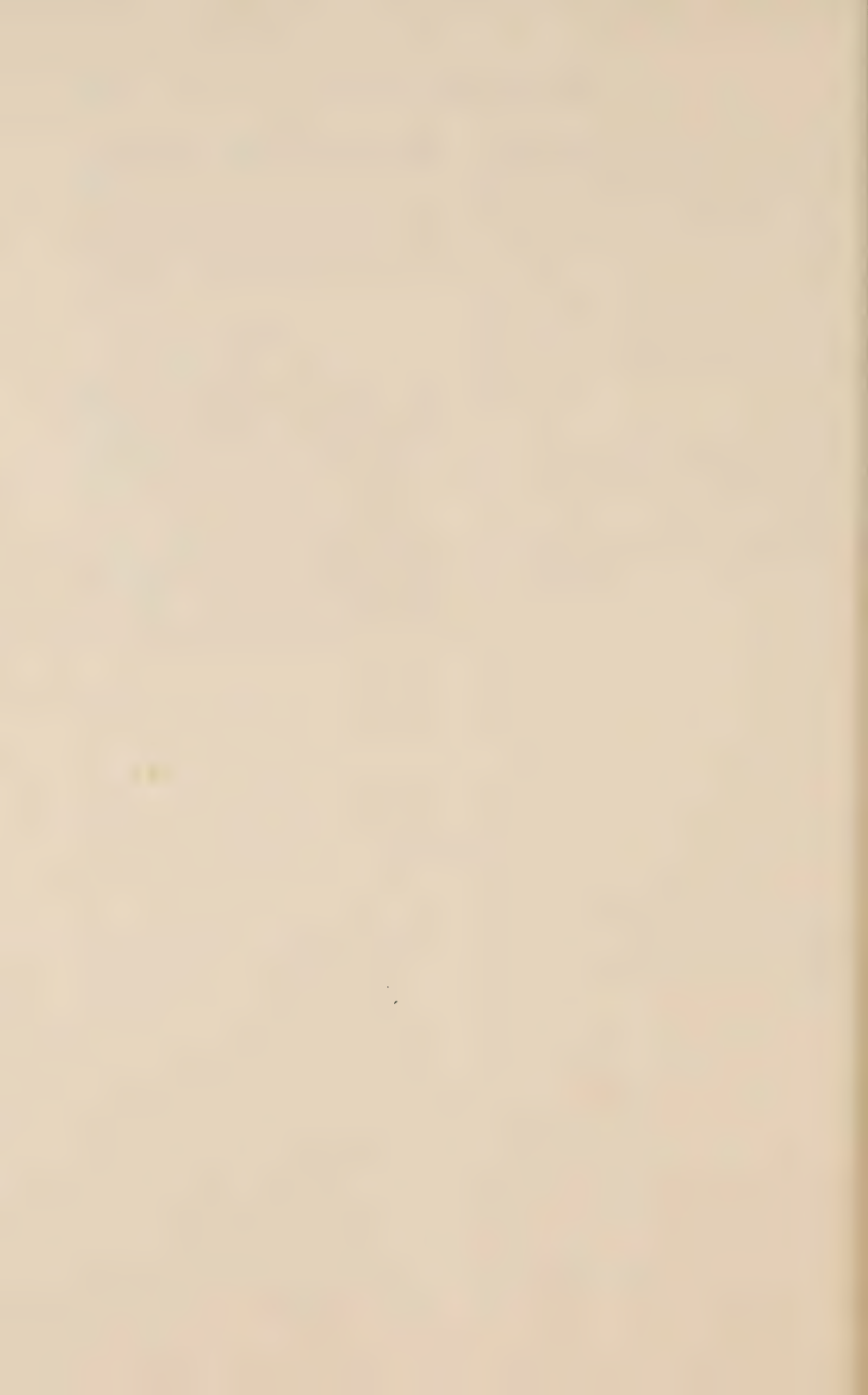
Mr. Stokes: On behalf of the members of the committee—though I don't pretend to speak for all of them, I'd like to express my own views—I would like to thank the minister and all members of his staff for attending and attempting to provide us with answers to the questions that we have posed. I, personally, appreciate it, and want to thank you very much for it.

The committee adjourned at 5:35 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources

Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 25, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1973

The committee met at 3:20 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)

On vote 2101:

Mr. Chairman: I call this meeting to order. I believe the last day we were into item 10, the Ontario Energy Board.

Mr. Haggerty: would you like to start off?

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Well, yes, I was hoping that the member for Sarnia (Mr. Bullbrook) would be here, but perhaps I can recall what he had in mind. Do you have any control over the amount of gas that is exported?

Hon. W. D. McKeough (Minister of Energy): We have no control; that is a federal matter, TransCanada.

Mr. Haggerty: It is federal, TransCanada; would the minister be aware of any other agency?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Not specifically, TransCanada export about half of what they purchase under contract.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, there are feed-off lines coming all the way from the west.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mainly at Emerson, is that right?

Mr. I. C. MacNabb (Vice-chairman, Ontario Energy Board): Emerson is the main point of exit.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: But there are also other exit points.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there one around Masena, New York?

Mr. S. W. Clarkson (Chairman, Ontario Energy Board): Yes, there is one there in upper New York State.

Mr. Haggerty: That belongs to Consumers' Gas.

Mr. Clarkson: No, that is an international pipeline and comes under the jurisdiction of the National Energy Board.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, is the board considering—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Constitutionally, we don't have the right to control.

Mr. Haggerty: You don't?

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Who can intervene then?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: On application for export, yes, we in fact can intervene at the NEB—and we do.

Mr. Reid: That is Mr. Macaulay's job, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We are confusing two things; Mr. Macaulay acts as counsel for the ministry and in certain matters as counsel for the Ontario Energy Board. There is definitely no conflict of interest.

Mr. Haggerty: This application before the —is it the federal energy board now that Ontario Hydro has applied to for increased energy exports?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I really think this is a matter for the Ministry of Energy estimates.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there any input at all from the Ontario Energy Board?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: That is a matter of government policy and the Ministry of Energy as opposed to the Ontario Energy Board. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, no, I just wanted to know if they had any input at that level.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Not formally, no.

Mr. Haggerty: No, on behalf of the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, no.

Mr. Haggerty: And it's up to your department now, you, as Minister of Energy.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: And/or the Attorney General (Mr. Bales).

Mr. Haggerty: And the Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: But mainly the Minister of Energy.

Mr. Chairman: That completes your questioning, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Well, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, I have a number of questions with regard to the Energy Board that flow perhaps as much as anything from the report of the minister to the Premier (Mr. Davis) back last June, when he was spelling out the patterns of the future. Some of them may stray a little bit beyond the Ontario Energy Board and I hope I don't stray too far. I know if I do, I will be checked, but I'd like to clarify at least in my own mind and, hopefully for others, the particular responsibilities of the Board and those that have been left over for others.

For example, in the task force report, there was the recommendation that there should be a hydro rate review board, presumably within Hydro. Am I correct in that that function has now been taken over by the Ontario Energy Board?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: To what extent is some remnant of it left back in Hydro? Or more specifically—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, it's not; it was never the intention that it be Hydro but there would be a rate review board for hydro purposes and that role has been assigned to the Ontario Energy Board.

Mr. MacDonald: To what extent is a remnant of what would have been done by the hydro rate review board left back in Hydro because—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The final determination of rates is with Hydro.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, but you stated on page 52 in the mimeographed version of your report in June: "I suggest the creation of hydro rate review procedures." Is this a set of procedures which Hydro would use to—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No.

Mr. MacDonald:—guide itself before it gets to the rate review board, and, if so, are the same procedures—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, no. I was referring to procedures to be established whereby Hydro's rates would be reviewed externally and that is being done by the Ontario Energy Board.

Within the next 10 days, I hope to table in the Legislature the amendment to the Energy Board Act which calls for the minister to make a referral of certain matters, or of any matter really, pertaining to Hydro, to the Ontario Energy Board. And we hope to be able to table that in the next week or 10 days. We specifically want the Energy Board to examine publicly in the course of the next 12 months.

Mr. MacDonald: I think you have partially answered my next question because in proposal 39 you said: "The government of Ontario should institute a rate review process applicable to Ontario Hydro and should make the needed extensions to the scope of the Ontario Energy Board." That's just what you have referred to.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes, and those were the amendments to the Act which we debated last June.

An hon. member: We did that.

Mr. MacDonald: We actually debated them in June? I am sorry.

An hon. member: Yes, it is now legislated.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: As I recall, we were fortunate enough—I think the night we debated that particular Act, you were absent.

Mr. MacDonald: You were fortunate enough. Undoubtedly you made some mistakes then.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: But that was the amendment. The amendment to the Energy Board Act which was one of the five bills which were put through as a package, the Ministry of Energy Act and the Energy Board Act, as I recall, did two things. They enlarged the size of the Board and specifically gave them power on reference to review Hydro's rates, and a couple of other things as well.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I might be beating the gun, but in proposal 41, you indicated that "the relevant recommendations embodied in report No. 4 of Task Force Hydro and

referred to above should constitute guidelines as to the terms of reference of the Ontario Energy Board." Presumably, we will be able to see whether they are following that or not.

But, specifically, am I beating the gun by asking are you going to be able to live up to the kind of time schedule that was suggested by the Task Force to avoid this protracted delay in coping with reviews?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes, I think so. But we are specifically not referring all the items which all of us would like to see have a public airing, but some of those items which we think should have a public airing, some of the more important ones. Whether that fills up the whole time of the Hydro hearing before they get down specifically to rates in about May or June depends really on the number of interveners and the number of people that turn up. I haven't discussed this with the chairman, but, if those matters were actively dealt with by April, we'll say, then I think we might consider referring some further matters to the board.

The time constraints will really depend on the amount of intervention. Mr. Macaulay himself is planning a rather massive intervention on behalf of the public. That will take some time.

Mr. MacDonald: Robert always acts in a massive way, it seems.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Hydro is looking forward to that.

Mr. MacDonald: That seems to complete it, except for when you get your proposals two weeks from now. Have you had any second thoughts about leaving consideration of oil prices beyond the jurisdiction—or, more specifically perhaps, have you had any second thoughts with regard to the need for having rates for oil brought under the jurisdiction of some regulatory body?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I suppose you go up and down on this. The events of the last several weeks and months have certainly complicated the issue. There have been very dramatic increases in the price of oil from the OPEC countries followed through by those of us who are consumers of oil from west of the Ottawa Valley line. It gets one pretty itchy.

I think I've said, however, that there is a problem that we have to come to grips with first. We are very vulnerable in Ontario at the moment because little less than 85 per cent of the product—heating oil and gasoline—

which we're consuming in Ontario is actually being refined in Ontario. We're still 15 per cent or 20 per cent dependent on imports from abroad, a little bit from the United States and in northwestern Ontario a little bit from Western Canada. Until we've got that in the balance, we'd hate to become too tough or take action which could only exacerbate that situation.

Ideally, I suppose, it would be done on a national level. It would certainly be done in British Columbia, where it's contemplated; BC is pretty well energy sufficient. I don't know about their refining, but I think they actually have a surplus in refinery capacity as well. Right now, if we attempted to do something we'd really be throwing ourselves on the vagaries of the world market for that 15 to 20 per cent, which is pretty crucial, at any rate now, to Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald: When does anticipated refinery expansion in Ontario envisage any fundamental change in that situation?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We'll be as tight next winter with what's coming on stream as we are this winter in Ontario. Assuming there is normal growth and assuming there is product to refine, the winter after that Texaco at Nanticoke should be on stream. BP is adding to its facilities. Who else? There's somebody else who is adding.

I think by 1976 we should be in balance, and the year after with the refinery plants perhaps in a small surplus. I'm in the process of meeting with the oil companies to try to ascertain what their plans are. It's something which is giving us more than a little concern. I say, quite frankly, it's something which should have concerned us, I suppose, five years ago, except that five years ago I don't suppose we knew how much would be refined in Ontario.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): On that point, which is more critical, the supply of oil or the refining facilities as of now?

An hon. member: It's difficult to choose these days.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It depends on the day of the week. Until a week ago I would think the refining capacity was what was concerning the government of Canada, the National Energy Board in particular, EMR and us. We're working with them expressing our concern to them. Because of the war, I think it's the supply of crude which is more serious right now.

Mr. MacDonald: Would I be accurately concluding from what you have said that once we have—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Excuse me, the country as a whole, of course, has a surplus of oil production and has a surplus of refined products. I'm not an engineer or a chemical engineer or a petroleum engineer. There are some breakdowns of the refined products which we don't have, but in total we should have enough.

Mr. MacDonald: Would I be correct if I concluded from your remarks that once we had got refining capacities which would meet our needs in Ontario, you then would contemplate placing pricing of petroleum products under the OEB?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I don't think you can contemplate it until you are in that position.

Mr. MacDonald: A moment ago you said that every now and then you get itchy, and I'm just curious to know how long your itchiness will go on and how bad it's got to get before you move and fulfil your own suggestion that it should be done?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I get itchy, but I cool off.

Mr. MacDonald: I don't know what salve you use then.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: When that happy day arrives we'll have to consider that.

Mr. Good: May I question that point? Do you look on oil as a monopoly?

An hon. member: Obligholies.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes, that's the word I use in terms of producing countries. I'm not qualified to say whether there's a monopoly at the refinery or distribution or retail end.

Mr. Good: I'm talking about refining—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: That's a matter which, I think we're all aware, the federal combines people are again looking at. There's enormous competition. Some of the companies have from time to time indicated their figures at the refinery and the retail level, their rate of return, up until the last year or so.

The rates of return at the retail level would indicate that if there were a monopoly they haven't been doing a very good job at it because—if you can believe those figures and I have no reason not to—although I think you're talking about a fully integrated company, which many of them are, it's a dealer's

choice as to how you assign your costs or where you take your products.

Mr. Haggerty: Who checks into the price increases of the gas companies? Some of them have skyrocketed in the past six months.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No one.

Mr. Haggerty: No one? Should it not be under some control?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Gasoline you are talking about?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, gasoline. There is no one? Should there not be some authority to check into it?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Nobody checks into the increase in the price of men's suits, and nobody is checking into the increase in the price of lumber, which has been more dramatic than anything else in the last 12 months.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, but of course if there is a big demand for it it perhaps causes a scarcity. Then this scare in the United States has perhaps brought about some of the energy crises this week over here in Canada. The minister mentions the word rationing and the first thing you know there's just no control over the prices. I mean, whoever has the money in his pocket is going to get it. I think that here in the Province of Ontario the price of gas, as suggested in the States, could go up to almost \$1 a gallon. Of course, in quantity it's far less than what it is here in Canadian gallons, but if they can set the price over there at \$1 a gallon do you think we should be brought into this squeeze play too?

I think there should be some authority that should check into it. I don't think they should be allowed just to put any price they want to on gasoline in Ontario without somebody questioning it. Their profits have been improved enormously in the last six months.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Correct.

Mr. MacDonald: That's really the thrust of my original question. I come back to it: The price level for gasoline in the States is higher than here; what then, is the inhibition on your part for placing a review of gasoline prices before the OEB?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I don't think refined product would move in from Quebec or from western Canada if your prices were lower than their prices. That's one of our worries right now, in terms of heating oil—at

least it's one of the worries of the government of Canada—that with the price freeze on east of the Ottawa Valley line there isn't the incentive to move product into Ontario. I would say from my knowledge the companies are co-operating and in fact are moving product into—

Mr. MacDonald: Do I conclude correctly from what you say then that most of our deficiency in terms of refining capacity in Ontario comes from Quebec or elsewhere in Canada?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Oh, yes. A little bit of it has been imported over the years but I guess most of it would come from Quebec. A number of the independents have bought over the years offshore from—oh, I don't know, all over the place.

Mr. MacDonald: In short, until that situation is changed, if we are going to examine pricing in Canada it has to be examined at the federal level on behalf of all parts of the country, rather than Ontario taking the initiative and trying to establish a lower price so that they cut themselves out of meeting that remaining 15 to 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: Was that the intent of one of your press releases or one of your speeches when you said you would protect the consumer from any price increase that was exorbitant or gone above the normal price increase?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I don't think I ever said "protect."

Mr. Haggerty: I haven't got the text of your speech here with me, but I interpreted it that you would be looking to the interests of the consumers of the Province of Ontario that this wouldn't get out of hand.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: You can look to the interests of the consumers of the Province of Ontario, but it doesn't mean to say that you can protect them.

Mr. Haggerty: I should go back and get that speech.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): With respect to the dealers along the border, if gasoline is more expensive in the States, could they take 5,000 gallons or so over at the present time and sell it to the US dealers?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: They could until latterly when the National Energy Board put

export controls on virtually everything now—propane, gasoline, heating oil, and all products.

Mr. Wiseman: I wondered, in view of what they said, if this was going on.

Mr. MacDonald: Those controls were put on about three months ago or something to that effect.

Mr. Haggerty: June.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It was even earlier than that. But there was a freeze—

Mr. MacDonald: On gasoline, because of the independents—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The first was put on crude and then after that there was a succession—the last was propane.

Mr. MacDonald: I plan to move into a slightly different topic, so if there are further questions on this, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to others intervening with further questions.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. Good: I am concerned with the heating aspect of it. You would perhaps be more inclined to move into this area first. That's the reason for my original question to you as to whether there is a monopoly among the six major companies.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, in many respects and in some cases it is because there is such competition there are inefficiencies. I have had some informal meetings with some of the fuel oil dealers who will tell you that on a given street in Toronto, on an afternoon like this, you may find trucks from six different companies on the same street. Some rationalization at that end would probably be a good thing.

Mr. MacDonald: I am constantly fascinated with the inefficiencies of the free enterprise system, particularly when outlined by the minister.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It shakes me too.

Mr. Good: Yes, but this ought to be a point. As Minister of Energy and head of the Energy Board, although you have no jurisdiction presently in this area, my feeling is you should be able to move in when someone has a monopoly. I think this should be standard. They should have to justify their increases the same as Bell Telephone, or gas, or anything like this if there were, say, an

unusually large increase in heating oil. There have been increases in the last few years. For years coal was going up by 33½ per cent, I think from about 1955 to 1968, but there wasn't a half cent increase in oil price. It remained constant as the price of coal went up—that skyrocketed. It went beyond the price range where the average person could afford it. For this and other reasons people changed to oil and gas, but now they are caught in the bind where they are dependent on oil or gas, one or the other. So the sources of energy for home heating should come under your jurisdiction where the price increases would have to be justified. Consumer's Gas and Union Gas have a monopoly position in their own individual areas.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. Good: Now, where do you see the Energy Board coming in as far as home heating oil is concerned, which is a necessity—something we have to have? Gasoline, okay; if you can't get gas, that's too bad. We can work out a system on that.

But home heating is something I think you could probably look at on the basis of the six supply companies. They have raised their prices together, the same as bakers or dairies, or everybody else. The price goes up for one, and they all go up. I think that there would be more justification to be looking at the price increases in heating oil than there is in gasoline prices for cars.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: There are more than six companies of course. So far as we know, there are something like 300 or 400 in the province—and they are not all competing with each other.

Mr. Good: Sources of supply? I am not talking about dealers. I am talking about—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Dealers, yes.

Mr. Good: —the suppliers to the dealers.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: There are actually eight.

Mr. Good: Eight?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I think there are eight major oil companies—not all of them in Toronto. But then there are a number of the dealers who get their product from offshore. I think the majors, directly and indirectly, probably sell about 70 per cent of the heating oil.

Mr. MacDonald: The independents were credited with 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Then it must be 80 per cent.

Mr. MacDonald: But in that specific—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Directly, I think, it is about 50 per cent; indirectly there are another 30 per cent of the companies that they control one way or another and there are about 20 per cent who are genuine independents, something like that.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, what's the difficulty?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The difficulty—I beg your pardon?

Mr. Good: Importing the finished furnace oil products?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes, or getting it from somewhere. They may get it from the refinery, from one of the six major refineries; they are getting it from somewhere.

But what you are talking about and really what the Ontario Energy Board is doing now in terms of gas is going to become less and less relevant. That doesn't mean to say it shouldn't be done but the component which the Ontario Energy Board looks at on gas, for example, as a percentage of the total price, becomes smaller and smaller. There are three components in the price of gas that are in my home; I don't know what it is—\$1.25 per 1,000, something like that. Of that \$1.25 I think at the end of the year, 22 cents is going to be paid to the producer; something is paid, let's say, 10 cents to Alberta Gas Trunk for gathering it. The Alberta Gas Trunk figure is looked at; the 22 cents isn't looked at. About 50 cents, I think roughly—that may be doing TransCanada an injustice; a little high?—30 or 40 cents is the cost of getting it here from western Canada which is looked at by the National Energy Board, where we intervene. The Ontario Energy Board is looking at the last—I've lost track of my mathematics—I suppose the last 50 cents, the cost of distribution.

Theoretically, the cost of distribution isn't going to rise that much. The Energy Board will go on looking at it. We will go on—and the companies here do, in fairness; and some of the large users—looking at what TransCanada does. But the part that is going to grow and grow dramatically is the 22 cents, now average, price for gas being paid in

Alberta which is unregulated. The same thing is true of oil.

Mr. Good: And the federal Energy Board has no—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No; no jurisdiction, nor does the Alberta board. We believe that the federal Energy Board, through the Parliament of Canada, probably had the jurisdiction to look at well-head prices paid. That's not an authority which they have exercised or are prepared to exercise at the federal level. Whether they do or not in the future, I don't know. That was the argument made by the three Ontario utilities and we've made the same argument that we think there should be well-head price controls, which could only be done by the federal government. There is a constitutional issue there.

The same thing is true, somewhat, in oil. I don't know the breakdown in oil. What you're looking at, in fairness to the oil companies, is crude oil prices which have risen over \$1 in the last 12 months and are going to rise again. Twelve months ago we were looking at crude oil prices which were less than \$3. We are now looking at crude oil prices in Montreal, probably of \$5.25 or \$5.50. None of that—or practically none of that—has anything to do with any regulation, subject to what we did in western Canada, which we or the federal government could do anything about. That's what they are having to pay in Venezuela and the Middle East for that crude oil, plus or minus transportation.

That's another factor in the world-wide problem right now; the number of bottoms available, to use the jargon, is practically nil. The shipping companies have been making good profit for the last six months or a year. Again we have no control over that.

Now where the country has control, of course, is that we are actually self-sufficient in oil. If we chose to use just Canadian oil we could—the country could, I suppose—regulate the price of oil. But the part that the refiner gets and the part that the dealer gets—either in heating oil or the retail distributor of gasoline at the pump—that part of the total price is going to do down relatively as a percentage. I'm not saying it isn't something that shouldn't be looked at, but the biggest part of the cost, increasingly, is going to be out of our control. That's not to say that we shouldn't look at the other parts, though.

Mr. MacDonald: Back to the fuel oil business if I may for a moment. The minister will recall the Star headline on the front

page story a few weeks ago about the leading independent fuel oil dealer in Toronto shopping in Moscow for adequate resources to cover this winter's needs. Is that prevalent?

Mr. Haggerty: Guns for oil.

Mr. MacDonald: Are the independent dealers in a position where they are shopping around the world, including Moscow, for their needs?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Over the years they have bought all over the place. Product comes in from Portugal, from Holland, from the UK, and I think some did come in from Russia.

Mr. MacDonald: Another question arose in my mind as I read that story. Incidentally, when that story came out, I was rather intrigued to check and find that the exports of fuel oil from Canada had gone up by seven times between 1971 and 1972. I didn't know what the 1973 figures were, but I wasn't surprised about three weeks later to find that the federal government moved in chopping that off too.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It was a very small amount.

Mr. MacDonald: Was it a very small amount in the total?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: In the total.

Mr. MacDonald: But in your proposal No. 45 in your report to the Premier in June you stated: "The Ontario Energy Board should forthwith design supply management policies that will cope with any short-term energy supply problem."

Is the board into this game now and what part had they played, for example? Because you are awfully silent if you were in it, on the prospective shortage of fuel oil—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, gas.

Mr. MacDonald:—which the federal government—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I thought I qualified that, but we were talking only about gas at that point.

Mr. MacDonald: But I am now talking about fuel oil.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Are we doing anything about fuel oil? Directly, no.

Mr. MacDonald: Are you studying the potential shortages? Were you putting pres-

tures on Ottawa? Did they move because you were pressuring them in anticipation of a shortage of Ontario needs?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: For oil or gas?

Mr. MacDonald: Fuel oil.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Fuel oil? No, I think they were as well aware of the shortages—in fact, I think, in fairness, much more aware of what was developing than we were—much more aware.

Mr. MacDonald: Do you anticipate—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We have had no expertise in oil at all; we didn't know what the inside of a refinery looked like or what it did or what the—all our data and figures have come from Ottawa.

Mr. MacDonald: Do you anticipate that the board, with the extended powers that presumably you are going to give it in the bill that will be coming down a couple of weeks hence, will be taking a look at all supply management problems and anticipating shortages?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, I think if that is to be done, it will be done by the ministry rather than the board. I chose the board in that recommendation because the board was in existence and could get on with the job. I'm not begging off.

Mr. MacDonald: But it will be the ministry's responsibility.

That raises another question I wanted to ask. To what extent is the board going to play a role in policy formation, or at least in gathering the raw material out of which policy formation would follow?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: As I conceive it and as we have designed it and keep working on it, the answer would be nil. I don't think that is completely correct, but we would hope to develop the same relationship that now Treasury has with the Ontario Municipal Board or which is now under the Attorney General's aegis. Or, for that matter, that the Attorney General has with his judges.

It's not quite fair to say that the OMB or the judges simply carry out policy or law, because certainly when I was Minister of Municipal Affairs we looked to the OMB, not for policy advice—well, yes, I suppose you could put it that way. Certainly we often sent legislation to them and asked for their comments and their time.

Mr. MacDonald: In other words, you draw on their experience.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes, but what we don't want to have—it really should be an arm's-length relationship and is, and will be with the board, but that's not to say that we shouldn't call on their good judgement.

What we don't want to happen is what has happened in Ottawa where you have something like 400 people in the National Energy Board and I think 400 or 500 more in Energy, Mines and Resources relating to energy, and where the line is drawn between the two of them, I am not very sure. The oil companies, for example, have told me—or the gas companies, more particularly—when they go to Ottawa they have to make two trips; they go to see the National Energy Board and they go and see EMR. We don't want that happening here.

So we are trying to draw the line more precisely. It will never be an entirely clear line.

Mr. MacDonald: I'd like to go back to—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: And, of course, the other thing that I have to say is that Dr. Deutsch would not agree with what I've just said because—and there are perils in doing it that way—he felt that some of the reasons for the energy problems in the United States were related to the separation of regulation from policy and that the regulatory process had taken hold completely and had brought about regulatory delays which have brought them—and the policy was being ignored. There are problems, if you don't want to get it at complete arm's length, if I can put it that way.

Mr. MacDonald: One of my continuing misgivings down through the years with regard to regulatory bodies is whether or not they are going to play what I would describe as an active, or a passive role. We argued this out a fair amount back in the late 1950s and my attitude has been conditioned a lot by some of the regulatory bodies, particularly the pricing regulatory body for Bell and what not in Ottawa, where I think the body is a toothless tiger.

Until such giants as Ontario and Quebec intervened, it was really ludicrous because municipalities passed a hat to collect \$5,000 to cope with Bell Telephone with its battery of lawyers, accountants, everything, and they were licked before they started.

Now, am I correct in assuming that the proposed enlargement of the staff and, speci-

fically, Bob Macaulay's role, would lead one to conclude that the role of the board now is going to be an active one rather than a passive one? In other words, that you're going to have a man espousing the public cause and doing the job on behalf of the public, which is a big amorphous body which can't really help itself and, unless somebody acts on its behalf, the vested interest which comes before the board is going to win the day?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Or appears to have won the day.

Mr. MacDonald: I would not accept your version. They win the day and have in the past.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I don't think that's entirely fair to our regulatory boards, really. We could debate this at some length, but the simple answer to your question, I suppose, is yes. But I would qualify it this way: It is not to make the board more active, it is to make sure that there is a more active presentation put in front of the board.

Mr. MacDonald: An agent on behalf of the board, digging up all the information rather than the board passively accepting what is put before it and adjudicating on the basis of that inadequate flow of information.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I don't think the Ontario Energy Board—I'd rise to its defence—has been that inactive before, nor would it be, with or without Macaulay—in the future. But I think that there are ways of helping it. I'm quick to say—and I think I said the other night—that the role of Macaulay—we're using three or four different counsel, including Robin Scott from the AG's office on same cases—has not been completely defined.

It is not settled what we mean exactly by counsel to the board; nor will we define this for, I think, another eight or 10 months, until we've got this current round of hearings out of the way.

We have appointed counsel and said, "Go to it," without being exactly sure as to what their terms of reference are and what their relationship is to the board and their relationship to the public. That's something which we will be sorting out, but we can't do it until these hearings are out of the way.

Mr. MacDonald: Wasn't there an officer with the name—it escapes me for the moment—

Mr. Clarkson: Energy returns officer.

Mr. MacDonald: Energy returns officer, right.

Mr. Clarkson: He is there with the staff and, of course, that is his full-time function to represent—take the submissions made by the companies and, literally, tear them apart. All the counsel does is to stage manage, if I can put it that way, the work done by the consultants and by the staff of the board to make sure that the questions they want raised are raised.

In the case of the Consumers' Gas Co., which is one of them before the board, we have brought in, in addition, six consulting firms and, believe me, the intervention put forward by the staff of the board, through its counsel, or with the counsel, who is Robin Scott in this case, is a full presentation. The company doesn't have an easy time of it at all.

Mr. MacDonald: If in addition to that, you've got Bob Macaulay as stage manager, you've got quite an extravaganza.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We may not always do that well. We can't afford it.

Mr. Clarkson: Yes, we have four. We are using four different counsel at the moment.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I didn't want to be critical of the board, because we've had many lengthy arguments about the need for an energy returns officer back in the late 1950s. I was just curious as to Macaulay's role in this expanding presentation process?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, it is not completely defined.

Mr. MacDonald: Even when you have defined it, if Bob is doing it, it will vary from day to day.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, you said that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins.

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Mr. Chairman, regarding the discussion about fuel oil, there are several factors that govern the consumer's price. One of the factors built into the cost is home service for the burners—and it is my opinion that nobody gets something for nothing. Advertising also is built into the cost—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. Rollins: I wouldn't say this about advertising, but the free burner service easily creates an additional cost of two cents per

gallon, and possibly in some areas it might even be higher—in remote areas, burner service could add 2½ cents or 3 cents a gallon. There are also promotional programmes to get dealers from one company to another, and these are all built into the cost.

In view of the fact that you have mentioned that the price of crude is going up, perhaps as an alternative they could hold the line on some of the increase by taking away the extras and giving the consumer an opportunity to look after his own equipment. When a person buys a new piece of equipment, whether it be for burning oil or some other use, it should be under warranty for a period of time; and that warranty cost is based on the expected life of the piece of equipment—the furnace in this case.

Somewhere along the line this might be looked at, for it would be to the consumer's advantage to take care of his own needs. But free 24-hour burner service and parts, depending on the contract, have a definite effect on the overall cost that the consumer is paying.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. Rollins: So perhaps some of those extras could be eliminated to achieve a more realistic cost, rather than continuing the way it is now set up.

With reference to the various prices of gasoline, I believe approximately 1½ cents per gallon in federal tax is built into the price of gasoline before the Ontario tax is put on. Another factor might involve the independents that may not have any equipment on loan to their dealers—in other words the fact that the dealer supplies his own equipment is not taken into consideration—as opposed to other companies that supply and maintain equipment.

Also, it could be that the independents—and certain individuals, if there are any left—have contracts that may have been signed before the prices went up. The independents shop at different locations to get the best price when there is a plentiful supply.

It appears that some of this concern about a shortage could be related to the independents' different points of supply; perhaps this has created the general impression that there may be a more acute shortage this winter than there actually will be. These could be some of the factors that have contributed to the concern of the general public as to the supply situation for the present heating season.

You mentioned there are certain regulations that permit oil to be piped to the Ottawa Valley, but not beyond that point. If all the facts were looked at, in my opinion, the situation might not be as bad as some of the editorials make it appear; I believe that view could be based on the concern of the independents who may be on short supply from their previous sources.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. Rollins: And this is something that may be a factor in determining the quantities required for this year's needs.

Mr. Chairman: Does the minister have any reply?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, I agree about the efficiencies that have got to be found at the distribution level.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I would like to ask the minister, since it appears this is the only opportunity we are going to get to question—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No. I think there will be supplementary estimates.

Mr. Stokes: There will be supplementary estimates?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: So I understand.

Mr. Stokes: So we are only to deal specifically with the Energy Board?

Mr. Chairman: It is all we can deal with here.

Mr. Stokes: I see. All right. Does the minister envisage a role for the Ontario Energy Board to play in any application for export—or anything that might affect energy? I am not restricting it to any one form of energy. Export of energy to another jurisdiction would or could mean a shortage of energy in certain parts of Ontario. Would the minister see that as a valid role for the Ontario Energy Board, rather than working through the Attorney General?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, I wouldn't see it as a role for the Energy Board. It would be very much the role of the Ministry of Energy to intervene at the federal level. That is not to say we wouldn't seek their advice. We do, and have.

Mr. Stokes: There was a case a couple of years ago—maybe three or four years ago—

when TransCanada Pipe Line was imploring all and sundry to intervene on its behalf, or on behalf of consumers in the province, against an application by Union Gas, I think it was, to import gas into southern Ontario. Was that a hearing before the Ontario Energy Board or the National Energy Board?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: National Energy Board.

Mr. Stokes: Well, in that instance, what would be the vehicle?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The Minister of Energy up until then. Up until now, it would have been the Attorney General, probably with advice from the Ontario Energy Board and particularly with advice from the economic analysis branch of Treasury. That is where national energy policy matters have been dealt with, but which are now moving into the Ministry of Energy.

Mr. Stokes: So the distinct role of the Minister of Energy and his ministry will be concerned about all aspects of energy except where there is a hearing that could appropriately be referred to the Ontario Energy Board?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. Stokes: And it will deal with all those problems. In the case of the Ontario Energy Board, would the ministry be concerned—and Mr. Rollins raised this point—about the maintenance cost that is built into the cost of fuel oil, for instance? This has never been a service that has been provided in many remote areas of the province, yet it was built into the total cost to the consumer. There again, people who didn't enjoy the service were subsidizing those who did. Would that be something that would be legitimately brought before the board?

Mr. Clarkson: Not fuel oil. The energy board has no jurisdiction over that at all. But in the case of natural gas—yes, that would be brought before the board.

Mr. MacDonald: But with its expanded powers the board might have jurisdiction?

Mr. Clarkson: Anything requiring a hearing, yes. Or, as Mr. MacNabb pointed out, there is a provision in the Act whereby the minister may refer things for study and report to the board. But generally, these would likely be things requiring a public hearing. And the board would be the vehicle for public hearings. But from now on, as I would visualize it, the ministry itself would

have the expertise to deal with policy questions.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: That's a good point Mr. MacNabb has made. The Energy Board is a good vehicle to hold public hearings, and report.

Mr. MacDonald: Well then, what is the minister's relationship to the Provincial Secretariat of Resources Development?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We are both within that energy field.

Mr. MacDonald: You are within it?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Within that field, yes.

Mr. MacDonald: But there is not going to be any duplication between your efforts—at least on energy—and theirs?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No. In terms of this ministry, the mineral exploration branch will stay in the Ministry of Natural Resources, so that the control of, or the issuing of permits for, for example, drilling—within the province, under Lake Erie, or wherever it might be—or the regulation of gas storage—which really comes under the board, but the technical work is done within the Ministry of Natural Resources—that is going to stay there. They have the petroleum geologists generally, let me put it that way, and rather than separate them they are being kept in one place.

Similarly there is an energy branch within the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, which is confusing—we are trying to get them to change the name and I think they will—which is concerned mainly with the Gasoline Handling Act, pipeline safety, that sort of thing, and they will stay there, generally under the ambit of safety. They actually have the Energy Act, which, again, is somewhat confusing.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought that came under the Energy Board. You don't deal in the inspection end of it?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, but before the board approved a pipeline, though, or in approving a pipeline, they might well want to call the energy branch as witnesses, and have done so, to ensure that the pipeline is, in fact, a safe one, or they might call them on the other point, on the abandonment of lines in—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. You sent me that information dealing with a hearing in Caledonia

there, Gayuga, and it dealt with energy inspection.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins?

Mr. Rollins: Mr. Minister, would you be able to give me an indication of whether it comes under your responsibility, not where consigned stocks go to the dealer, where some of the oil companies—whether all, I wouldn't know—insist consigned stock agreement to these various outlets outside of their own company owned and operated stations?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, it is something we haven't looked at, but I think, if memory serves me correctly, it is something that the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Clement) has been looking at on the commercial side.

Mr. Rollins: It is basically consigned for underground storage and there are agreements on that. This is where an individual is involved and there is insistence by some companies that it has to be a consigned stock for whatever purpose is written in—I wouldn't know what—but once they buy something, even though the equipment is on loan—I am talking about gas—I feel there should be some rights of the independent with reference to this procedure.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: That is something that should be raised with the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, would it be in order for the members of the board to give us a brief rundown on what their activities have been over the past year, like the kind of hearings that are held and how they were resolved?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, do you want to use that as a sort of windup on Mr. McKeough's portion of these estimates?

Mr. Stokes: That is the only question I have.

Mr. Chairman: All right, in the meantime we will go ahead with Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Yes, I have two points.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I would just add, in anticipation of your question whether the Energy Board makes an annual report, yes it does.

Mr. Good: Yes, Dr. Deutsch recommended an energy commission which was going to review Hydro rates and their whole operation, and you in your report to the Premier,

I think, made the same recommendation, that the Energy Board should particularly look at Hydro using one source of energy, like gas, to convert it into another source of energy, like electricity, and end up in how this all works out in the final analysis.

You talk about the arm's-length deal between the ministry and the Energy Board. Until there is the reorganization of Hydro in its final form, I am just confused as to how this is all going to fit out.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Essentially that's a decision for Hydro to make.

Mr. Good: You think so?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: As to what form of energy they use at a particular time.

Mr. Good: Yes, but the whole energy policy has got to be related so that Hydro is using our energy to the best advantage.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Oh, no question about that, but whether they decide to build a nuclear plant or an oil-fired plant at a given moment in time, I think up until now they have been the best people to judge that. Certainly when there is a staff in the Ministry of Energy and when we are able to determine what long-term trends are in terms of prices—or take a guess—we'll make those guesses available to them and that will become part of their decision-making process.

There is the third element which is referred to in the report; that is that we think that the public should have a say in this. I don't think specifically that is a matter that—well, I guess it is really—the reference to the Ontario Energy Board re Hydro for this year has not been finally determined but one of the things which I think will be referred to them is the generation programme, 1977-1982, which was tabled in the House last June. It's approved in principle by the government but, in fact, is subject to review. That calls for the doubling of Pickering and the doubling of Bruce; the building, ultimately, of a nuclear plant at Bowmanville and an oil-fired plant at—

Mr. Good: Lennox.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: —Lennox. No, Lennox is under way. An oil-fired plant at Wesleyville, and some other things, all totalling, as I recall, \$3.4 billion. That package has been referred to the Energy Board and certainly, I think, counsel to the Energy Board will be questioning Hydro and discussing this as to why they are building Wesleyville as

an oil-fired plant when the nuclear programme is such a success.

Mr. Good: So the Energy Board is already being involved in Hydro's projected forecast?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It will be.

Mr. Good: Yes, this is the point I was trying to get at. That's fine. All right—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: And the public, we hope, will come and say—now, the answer to that particular question I could give myself. It is that the lead time for the power that is needed at Wesleyville doesn't permit the building of a nuclear plant. But that is something that Hydro will say and which the counsel to the board and everybody else will get a crack at and ultimately the board will write a report.

Mr. Good: Eventually, then, there has to be government policy taken into consideration. You are talking about an arm's-length deal between the board and your ministry; and your ministry is going to have a lot to do in shaping government policy. Where does the government policy get through to Hydro? This is where I am trying to get at.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: In that instance—and let's go on using that as an example—the board will have the hearings, make a report—which will be a public report—they'll make it to Hydro and they'll make it to the government and to the public at large. Hydro will look at that report and may say, "By God, the Energy Board is right and Wesleyville should be coal-fired instead of oil-fired," we'll say.

Mr. Good: A complete reversal for Hydro.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: And if it didn't come to that conclusion, then the government—certainly the ministry—is going to be looking at the report of the Ontario Energy Board. I suppose the ministry and/or the government might come to the conclusion that the Energy Board was right and that Hydro was wrong, and in that case, government policy would be that the recommendation of the Ontario Energy Board should become the policy of Ontario Hydro.

Mr. Good: This is going to be quite a reversal in policy for Hydro because as soon as that section in Dr. Deutsch's report came out, Dr. Haig objected to that completely, the same as he did when we had Hydro before us a few years ago about the stabilization fund and using it to manage; it oper-

ated its own little arrangement. I am glad to hear that there will be—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The ultimate decision—it depends what comes up to government—but the ultimate decision, I suppose, on many things is that the government still has the power to fire the board of directors and, what is more important than that, of course, the Treasurer (Mr. White) is called upon to guarantee the issuing of the debentures for that \$3.4 billion.

Mr. Good: That has always been that way and yet the government has always said: "We have no control over Hydro."

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well—

Mr. Good: I've looked at a Hydro debenture and your signature is on it and it is the credit of the province, all of wonderful Ontario. It doesn't say anything about wonderful Ontario Hydro. It says it's the wonderful Province of Ontario that is backing this debenture. That was the one for \$100 million down in New York when a whole bond went to pay for coal in Pennsylvania; there wasn't a nickel of it that came back to Ontario.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I think we are arguing just over words, really. I don't think we are arguing, even.

Mr. Good: No.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The government might have said the decision is Hydro's, mainly because the government had no knowledge on which to make a decision.

Mr. Good: Now you will have, yes?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Gradually we are going to have a little bit of knowledge in the ministry, not that much but some. Certainly we hope out of the public process there will be knowledge and that knowledge will be available to the government as well. We'll be in a better position to say we think there should be a change in policy, where right now I think we'd be largely flying by the seat of our pants.

Mr. Good: One other short matter, Mr. Chairman, and then I am through. That is the policy and attitude of the Energy Board itself in relation to pipelines. The change has been long overdue. We are glad to see public involvement with Hydro rights of way. Hydro now believes that a Hydro right of way doesn't have to go from here

to there by the shortest route and that Hydro lines can bend where necessary. They are now holding public meetings for the Douglas Point-Pickering line, I think there is a good feeling that the public is finally going to be involved, especially since the Solandt commission hearings.

What about the Ontario Energy Board when it comes to rights of way? What is your procedure there and your public involvement?

Mr. Clarkson: The board has responsibility for any new pipeline, and they must apply to the board. In the same way as our other hearings, there will be public announcement of when and where the hearings will be held and sufficient time for anyone who is interested to appear before the board. Generally, these are not held in Toronto, but we go to the area, and in that sense there is the opportunity for a public hearing. These go on quite regularly; the vice-chairman returned from one not long ago. The pattern for pipelines is that there is a normal hearing process. That is public knowledge.

Mr. Good: Do you get any environmental studies done on pipelines? Does the Ministry of Environment have any input?

Mr. Clarkson: Not generally in the past, but we have recently been getting involved. Take, for example, the corridor concept; I believe we have one case before us now where the decision has been deferred for a while, while the possibility of putting the pipeline on the Hydro corridor is being studied. This is being done.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Both the Ontario Municipal Board and the Ontario Energy Board—I don't know whether there is anyone else—are going to have to think that through. As we move into environmental impact statements and so on, at the present moment my thinking on it and I believe the thinking of the government, though I don't know how much they have discussed it, is that we will try to keep the assessment matters before the assessment review and the impact statement and so on. That may be a little bit confusing but the Energy Board is an energy board rather than an environmental board.

To date there hasn't been that much environmental impact from a pipeline which is buried. As they move into Hydro rate review, it may not be quite so easy to draw that

distinction. I can tell you this, that on the first referral to the board we are going to be pretty firm about keeping environmental matters out of that hearing. It is a pricing hearing more than anything else. Of course, there is a price for environmental protection but we think that that price should be determined by Solandt and then given eventually to the Ontario Energy Board, rather than hearing it twice or rather than duplicating or rather than messing up the original Environmental Hearing Board. But our thinking is not all firmed up on that.

Mr. Good: It could be one of the components for your consideration.

Mr. Clarkson: The board might require, for example, that the applicant bring a certificate from the Environment Ministry to the board.

Mr. Good: Well, just so you don't forget about it.

Mr. MacDonald: One tag end before we leave this, Mr. Chairman, is the review that the OEB is going to conduct with regard to Hydro's expansion programme through to 1982 really going to be a meaningful review? Aren't you for practical purposes locked into that?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Committed to 1977-1982?

Mr. MacDonald: Committed to 1977—in reviewing 1977-1982, is that it?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, we're approaching the point where we are getting locked into 1977-1982 as well, but there could be changes made.

Mr. MacDonald: But for practical purposes the extent to which the board might, in the future, have some impact in terms of alternative kinds of generating capacity and so on, is beyond 1982?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: There are things that I know which I won't go into that could be changed from 1977 to 1982 depending on what the public reaction is and what counsel digs out, and so on. Wesleyville, for example, would be difficult to change, Hydro claims, but the board might find otherwise than that they are going to need that much power—in 1979 I think, isn't it that Wesleyville is supposed to come on? It would be difficult to change that decision to nuclear, but perhaps the board will find otherwise.

Mr. Clarkson: At least it's a start—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: One of the great problems, of course, is the lead time required—even for refineries—for any of these things—but we are talking now in 1973 for Wesleyville in 1979—a five-year lead. In nuclear facilities we are talking 10 years lead time. That is a hell of a long time. Mr. Stokes and others have written me about Hydro's announcement that it is looking for a site in northern Ontario. Hydro has zeroed in, not on specific sites but on five general locations. And that's way in the future.

I don't think anybody will put a shovel on whatever site they find probably for 10 more years. But that's how far ahead Hydro has to start. Now that raises public anticipation or public fear. And that is regrettable, but if we are going to have public involvement that's how far ahead we are going to have to start working on these things.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I am still just a little bit confused on the purpose of the Energy Board in Ontario. As I understand it the board is there to look after the public interest and to make sure that the public is aware of the problems it might face with energy—price increases in natural gas and other types of energy, including electricity. Now, there is this matter before the federal Energy Board, where Ontario Hydro is requesting permission to export additional power to the United States. And that raises the question—who is to represent the public in this case?

There has been no discussion or debate on this in the Ontario Legislature. If additional exports are approved, perhaps we may have to build additional generating stations throughout the province. They could cost us billions of dollars, you might say, and the money would have to be borrowed. Now, who protects the public in this instance since the move was not debated in the Ontario Legislature? This should have been debated in the Legislature before Hydro went to the federal Energy Board for that hearing. I think this is the wrong approach to it—putting the cart before the horse.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, it has been debated many times in terms of Hydro's estimates.

Mr. Haggerty: No, no. I don't think it has.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Exports? Oh, sure it has.

Mr. Haggerty: No. No. Under the present—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Ask Mr. Stokes whether exports from Fort Frances have ever been debated in the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, but you are talking about building additional—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No.

Mr. Haggerty: No?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No. The hearing presently before the board—and this is, Mr. Chairman, really the Minister of Energy rather than the Ontario Energy Board but it perhaps has some relevance and I'll come back to it—the hearing now before the National Energy Board involves the fact that we have a permit for exporting power and importing power which expires in 1975. There is surplus power present available and we can exceed that permit, if power is available on a given day, and sell it to the United States. And if the Americans need it and want it they will pay a good price for it.

Mr. Haggerty: I see nothing wrong if we have a surplus—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We have a surplus.

Mr. Haggerty: —but not at the expense of building—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: This has nothing to do with building a facility for that power for 1974 and 1975. Now, where this does have relevance to the Ontario Energy Board is in two ways. I think at some point, perhaps not on this first hearing, the Ontario Energy Board will be asked to hold hearings, to receive briefs on the advisability of Hydro exporting at any time. They will then make a report which will go to Hydro and to the government. And, hopefully there will be a government policy on it, before there is a renewal—or an application for renewal—of that permit for 1976 and on. I think they are 10-year permits.

Another item that comes very much to the fore is Hydro's reserve margin, which will be a matter at some point, again, for the Ontario Energy Board to hold hearings on.

Hydro feels—or not Hydro, but the North American standard of generating utilities—is for a reserve margin I think of 27 per cent, which is awfully high in some people's minds. I think Hydro's present ratio is 21 or 22, but

I'm not sure of this. I think that matter will be debated before the board and should be.

If the reserve margin is 21 or 22 per cent, then on a normal average day when everything is working well you'll always have 21 per cent of the power to sell. If that 21 per cent power to sell is generated from gas or oil, or even coal, perhaps it doesn't make sense to sell it because it is a non-renewable resource. Perhaps it makes sense just to let the plant sit idle.

Mr. Haggerty: This is where you would cut down on pollution.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: If it is water-powered or if it is nuclear, if you build the plant, then you would be crazy not to run it and run it full out.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but the point is if you are going to export, you are looking to make the dollar, aren't you? Now that dollar has never been passed back on to the consumer, who actually owns Ontario Hydro. Every year the price of Hydro has gone up.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Oh sure, Hydro would say that they're making a profit. They will make a profit this year on their export sales of about \$20 million.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought it was \$5 million.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, they are making \$10 million or \$15 million on what they are doing. The additional permit would generate a "profit" of another, I think it is, \$5 million or \$6.5 million, I've forgotten the figure, for a total of \$20 million. Now that means, in the present climate, that Hydro doesn't have to raise their rates by another \$20 million. It is being passed through to the consumer.

Mr. Haggerty: But did you not apply to the board for an increase already?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Hydro?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Yes, but to put it another way they would have had to apply for a bigger increase.

Mr. Haggerty: But they've gone before the board now, have they not, for an increase this coming year?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: It isn't there yet, but it will be.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what I understand.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: But their argument will be if they weren't making export sales and weren't earning that profit, then the increase would have to go higher.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but their argument is to come in and say, "We have to have these additional plants for energy in Ontario." And if we are going to have this reserve that we are exporting, then there is no need to put us further into debt in the Province of Ontario. In the long results this is going to cost the consumer more money.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Then you should go to the Ontario Energy Board when they hold their hearings, and argue vigorously that Ontario Hydro doesn't need a reserve margin of 27 per cent.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know, but the point is when you talk about—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Once they've got it, and with so much of it in the future going to be nuclear then they—

Mr. MacDonald: They should sell it.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: They should sell it. But there is a real doubt in my mind, frankly, as to whether you need a reserve. There is no business that I know of that says that to carry on business I'm going to build to 127 per cent of what I think I'm going to sell.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what I'm saying. But who is going to represent those persons over there in Ottawa you talk about?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: At Ottawa?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We're there.

Mr. Haggerty: You are there, but you are looking after the interests of Ontario Hydro. We think this is a good programme?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I do, yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but what about the general public? Who represents them?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Before the National Energy Board?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right; there is no-body.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I guess you might say the National Energy Board, in the same way as the Ontario Energy Board, feel they act in the national interest.

Mr. Haggerty: But I feel this group that is appearing before the National Energy Board now is handicapped. They don't have all the facts and figures there with them.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Who?

Mr. Haggerty: Well, Pollution Probe is one of them that says there isn't a need for it. But there is no government agency under the Attorney General's department that says, "We'll go in and look after the public side of it." I mean you are looking after it as the Energy Minister.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, I dispute that; I think that our intervention there is in the public interest of the hydro users of this province.

Mr. MacDonald: Can I isolate one aspect of that export proposition? As I understood it—I wasn't in the House when there were some questions before the orders of the day on Monday or Tuesday of this week—the minister's argument was that you were going to live up to the pollution levels that are laid down by the Ministry of the Environment?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Right.

Mr. MacDonald: But as I read the Hansard you weren't addressing yourself to the contention of Pollution Probe; namely, that even living within those levels, you were ignoring the cost to the public of picking up the cost of pollution. It raises another interesting point because they contend that Hydro says that this is an extra accounting procedure that is outside its interests. I thought public policy was, as enunciated four or five years ago by the member for Halton West (Mr. Kerr) when he was in that ministry, that henceforth the industry has to pick up the environmental costs and it should be in the price. If that is public policy, why isn't Hydro four years later calculating costs?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: But we are now talking about exports; it doesn't matter whether it is domestic use or export use. Pollution Probe, carried to a logical extreme, is saying that because the Hearn plant is running on any given day somebody has to paint their house oftener than they would otherwise have to have painted it. Hydro replied that that was good for the paint manufacturers, which may have been a little obscure, but that really has nothing to do—

Mr. MacDonald: A little fatuous, not obscure.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, it really has nothing to do with whether the Hearn plant is running for export purposes or whether it is running for domestic purposes. I don't really think that we are considering—well, in environmental statements we are certainly, and environmental impact is going to be taken into account. But nobody is suggesting that we should be running out, seeing the people in downtown Toronto and saying, "We have got to run the Hearn plant, therefore we should pay for your extra paint job."

Mr. MacDonald: No, but as a protector of the public interest, if Hydro says, "We are going to have a net profit of \$4 million to \$6 million," and has ignored a figure which Pollution Probe says is \$8 million, and which the public has got to pick up because of the environmental damage, then the \$4 million to \$6 million is a phoney figure.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Well, then, so is the \$600 million in revenues now. If you carry this through, I suppose we should double or triple hydro bills forthwith and give everyone a cheque once a month for repainting his house. You just can't run a generating plant without causing some damage to the environment.

Mr. Good: But on this point, the export of energy has got to be a capital intensive industry, so we are really not gaining. This is all borrowed capital. It is not a labour intensive industry.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: You may not be gaining but you will be losing money if you have idle generating capacity sitting there.

Mr. Good: Yes, but you see, though, the old argument that Hydro used to give us here in committee was, "The reason we have to increase is our high borrowing rates; it's high capital intensive and low labour intensive." It's a high capital intensive industry for export and we are borrowing more money. One of the results of borrowing more money at high rates—some of the bonds are 9-point something—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I want to make this very clear—Hydro has no policy; nor has it received any policy direction from this government; nor is it about to, to build facilities in any way for export. What Hydro has a policy of is maintaining a reserve margin which at the present moment is something like 21 or 22 per cent.

Mr. Good: That's the point of argument.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: And if that reserve margin has to be there then it makes sense, particularly with nuclear power, to sell it. It also particularly makes sense to sell at this moment because traditional—not customers—suppliers in the United States—and there has been a very good relationship between the two in terms of an equi-change—desperately need that power. I think if you want to take in the social cost, I am not going to talk about the social cost just to the people of Ontario, I think we have some obligation—if we can help and make a profit at it—on the social cost of the people in Cleveland or New York not getting power.

Mr. MacDonald: The point is, to the extent that that 21 or 27 per cent is being produced in hydraulic generating plants or nuclear generating plants—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Nuclear is right.

Mr. MacDonald: —to sell that every day. That point of the argument is, when you get off into coal and oil and natural gas.

Mr. Good: Sure, when you are not buying your coal from them and borrowing money at 9½ per cent to do it.

Mr. Haggerty: And keeping the pollution over here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, you mentioned that you would perhaps like the minister to ask Mr. Clarkson to give a brief résumé or report on the board's activities, was it?

Mr. Stokes: I wouldn't mind if it wasn't going to take too long.

Mr. Chairman: I felt that was sort of putting the thing backwards. Perhaps it should have been done in the first place but if you can derive from it some information you are looking for, let's go ahead.

Mr. Clarkson: I will be brief. The main and traditional activity of the Energy Board has been, as the Act says, being responsible for setting reasonable and just natural gas rates to the customers in the province. The Act spells out how this is to be done. So there is a constant monitoring of the three large natural gas companies in the province by the board's staff. And in the course of that we also have set out by regulation how they must keep their accounts. They comply with the standard system of accounts. So there is a constant relationship with them.

During the 1960s, when prices were not increasing, there was a minimum activity

because they weren't asking for increased prices. But, as you know, in the last year, and as we anticipate in future, the basic price of natural gas will be increasing. And as it is passed on from TransCanada to the companies, they naturally want their rates increased.

By our legislation, we must hold hearings. And when we hold hearings we must do it in a certain way, as set out in legislation. We must establish their rate base, which usually involves quite long and contentious hearings as to what makes up the rate base.

Then there is a further aspect of the hearing which determines what is a suitable rate of return at that particular moment in time. Having determined those two things, then the company is asked to devise a rate schedule which will give them that appropriate rate of return. And that is the process of the hearings.

Now that increases are coming along one on top of each other, we don't have time to go through all that process. One of the problems in the whole regulation business today is what they call regulatory lag—how to handle these hearings, but yet not get behind or not work to the disadvantage of the company, which should be entitled to make the proper rate of return.

So at the moment we have all the companies before us. This year we have started two major rate hearings and will be handling what we call interim rate applications from all three companies on two occasions. So that makes a total of six we have had there. Next year this will be continuing as well, with the full-scale rate hearings for the three major companies.

In addition, the board has responsibilities with the industry and mainly in southern Ontario. It's responsible for approving applications for new pipelines. And one that Mr. MacDonald will remember back about 1960 when we discussed it, natural gas storage areas. There are problems of pooling the proceeds there, and so forth, and the board holds hearings and decides on these things.

The other major responsibility which has been added this year is for holding public hearings with respect to Ontario Hydro. These are done through directives which come from the minister asking the board to undertake hearings in certain aspects of Hydro's operations, and also by the legislation.

If Hydro applies beyond 1974 for an increase in rates, the minister shall refer this

to the board—and so we must hold hearings in that regard. And, while we really don't know what the response will be, I expect we will be in almost constant hearings from now on with Ontario Hydro. To handle this, in the last few months, we have increased the members of the board from five to nine. We have added four new members.

Mr. MacDonald: You mean in panels?

Mr. Clarkson: Yes, the quorum is two, but generally we put three on the panels—so we have the problem of allocating the panels in order to have at least two hearings going on at any one time.

We've been to Management Board with what we think we'll need by way of staff to handle these things. That's been approved. A complement has been approved and our budget has been approved. Naturally, in relation to all this, the quarters where we were wouldn't accommodate any increase whatsoever so we will be moving very shortly to new quarters. We are looking forward to a pretty active year in 1974.

Mr. Good: I was snowbound in Mount Forest last year and there wasn't even a room for the Energy Board hearings and people just couldn't get in.

Mr. Stokes: I have one brief question. It may not deal specifically with the Ontario Energy Board but I am particularly concerned about one recommendation of Task Force Hydro. They said there should be complete full consultation and full lines open between Ontario Hydro and somebody in the Ontario government with regard to overall policy. The person they suggested was the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence). At that time, there was no Minister of Energy. Now that there is, do you assume that you will be performing that function? Hopefully so.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: In concert with, at the present time, the member of the Legislature who was on the Hydro Commission.

Mr. Stokes: Except that we don't have at him, in the same way we can have at you on occasion.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: He'll let you get at him.

Mr. Stokes: I would prefer that you would take on that function.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I have no hesitation in saying what I said to our own caucus. I

have been receiving letters from a couple of members of your parties which I referred to the member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. Evans); I have suggested to our own caucus that on a great variety of matters—I am thinking of rights of way problems and so on—Mr. Evans is in a better position than I am to get into them and to try to find a solution to them and will remain in a better position to do it.

Mr. Stokes: Except with the restructuring, it is not likely that there will be a member of the Legislature on the board of directors.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The Act doesn't preclude it.

Mr. Good: Want to bet?

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, this winds up the discussion on vote 2101. Is vote 2101 carried?

Vote 2101 agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): You are welcome, sir. Glad to have you aboard, Mr. McKeough.

Mr. Stokes: You are out of the fog, are you Mr. Bernier?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, out of the fog. I don't know whether or not I am but I am here.

On vote 2102:

Mr. Chairman: We will proceed with vote 2102.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, on item 2, land and water protection.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I have several comments that I would like to make on it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Complimentary ones, I am sure?

Mr. Stokes: In some cases, yes; in some cases, it may be otherwise. You have allocated \$17.3 million to land and water protection. Now this is a new nomenclature to me. How do you protect water, for instance?

I am well aware of the ongoing surveys with regard to land use and strategic land use planning. I think that yeoman service has been done in areas of the province that I am concerned with. I am not altogether sure, though, that you are doing that in

other areas where the pressures are much greater.

It seems to me that you have got maybe a four- or five-year lead in the north. There are certain trouble spots where it could be otherwise, but generally speaking, you have got your finger on the problem in remote areas of the province where the pressures aren't nearly as great and with the inception of the leasing of Crown land, at least, for recreational purposes, I think maybe you are in pretty good shape in the north.

I don't think that is the case in many areas of the province where your activities in this area, I think, leave much to be desired.

By way of an example, I would like to refer specifically to Manitoulin Island, and I am sure if my friend, the member for Algoma Manitoulin (Mr. Lane), were here, I am not sure he would echo my sentiments, but I think he would express some concern over the lack of involvement by your ministry in protecting the public interest and stepping in and making sure that huge tracts of valuable land, such as exist on Manitoulin Island, don't get into hands that might develop large tracts like that in a way that would be detrimental to the public interest. So while the ministry is looking for compliments, I can compliment it on much that has been done with regard to, first of all, the land inventory and making sure that we leave our options open with regard to the future use of land, and protecting the public interest in making sure that we have adequate land for public recreation and public use, a policy that wasn't followed in southern Ontario and it's costing us a lot of valuable dollars to acquire.

I want to know, why has there been this lag in areas such as Manitoulin Island? I see that you don't break it down in land acquisition and inventory. I would like to find out why you didn't move in on these mid-Ontario hot spots to protect the public interest and protect these valuable tracts of lands. Your options just aren't that great at the present time, and I think you should be stepping in to protect the public interest and make sure that these lands are controlled to the extent that you have some say in what the future use is going to be.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the member for Thunder Bay, if I just gave him a brief outline as to the make-up of the \$17 million in the land and water protection item to which he is referring, I think this would be of interest to him.

Our activity in the administration end of it will be about \$1,300,000; fire control,

\$5,971,000; air service, \$2,429,000; communication, \$896,000; plant and equipment, \$2,538,000; engineering staff engineering studies, \$7,240,000; maintenance of locks, bridges, dams, docks, dredging, \$262,000; storage dams and controlled maintenance of certain specific installations, \$20,000; maintenance of forest access roads, \$1,525,000; construction of dams and locks, including the flow channels, \$937,000; construction of summer resort roads, \$237,800; Great Lakes erosion control, \$350,000; remedial work and municipal drainage, previously under Public Works, \$8,000. That is the total.

Mr. Stokes: Nothing for acquisition?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's in a different section.

Mr. Stokes: It's in vote 2102.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, it would be item 5. I am dealing with the \$17 million to which you referred under item 2.

Mr. Stokes: Oh, I see.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's the makeup of that. Are we going to deal with each item individually or do the whole vote?

Mr. Chairman: Since we have actually started, no one had any questions on item 1 and you started on item 2. I think that is the procedure we should follow.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So land acquisition would be under item 5.

Mr. Stokes: Now that the minister has clarified that for me—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If you want me to answer the Manitoulin question, I could do it right now if you want.

Mr. Stokes: Well, it will save me bringing it up again.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, fine. I think we share your concern, particularly in the Manitoulin area. I think you are referring to a large tract of land held right now by the Ontario Paper Co., something like about 80,000 acres. We have just completed a study of the land itself. I think it is fair to say that we are looking at it, because we think there may be some cause or reason to have that brought back into the Crown.

Mr. Stokes: Well, the longer you procrastinate, the more it is going to cost you.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. We realize that.

Mr. Stokes: It is not going to get cheaper.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is not very cheap right now.

Mr. Stokes: No. Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is a pretty costly thing right now. I certainly can't comment, you know, on previous planning deficiencies. But, as you mentioned in your comments, we are moving more into the planning stages and protecting more of our Crown land for future generations. Much more than we have in the past.

Mr. Stokes: All right, then. You mentioned this \$17 million—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: —includes the total amount spent on fire protection other than the extra fire fighting force.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. Fire control.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. Now, would you like to expand a little bit? You have gone into the use of the Grumman in—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Tracker.

Mr. Stokes: The Tracker?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have Tracker aircraft now.

Mr. Stokes: The Tracker aircraft; and you have four of those at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Six.

Mr. Stokes: Based at?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Two at Dryden, two at Sudbury and two at Sault Ste. Marie. One is being rehabilitated and the other is a kind of floating aircraft. It can go anywhere.

Mr. J. W. Giles (Assistant Deputy Minister, Lands and Waters): It's a spare.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is a spare.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now there was some indication, I think, just prior to the time that you accepted responsibilities for this ministry, that you were attempting to get involved with other jurisdictions, including the federal government, to sort of have a national approach to fire protection. There was to be a rationalization of the fire-fighting capability of this province and an attempt to co-ordinate it with other jurisdictions including the federal government. It seemed to me that there had been some decisions taken—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: —to provide facilities, such as airstrips, that could accommodate this kind of operation, but that broke down, for some reason or other, when you took over responsibility for this ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It didn't break down at this level, I can assure you. I'll tell you the reason.

Mr. Stokes: I am not suggesting that priorities were changed and decisions taken to move it to Dryden, which happens to be in your riding, or to Sault Ste. Marie, which happens to be in your parliamentary assistant's (Mr. Rhodes') riding. I have very vivid recollections of your predecessor saying to people in the town of Geraldton, "Don't worry about this airstrip. We need it. It is absolutely essential in the overall scheme of things and we are presently very actively negotiating with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to direct their attention towards such a facility in Geraldton." What happened?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Let me just go back a few years—

Mr. Good: They got re-elected.

Mr. Stokes: So did I.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —to a meeting held in Winnipeg by my predecessor, the hon. Mr. Brunelle, at which time he met with the hon. Jack Davis and worked out a plan whereby there would be greater co-operation, increased liaison, between the various provinces. One of the carrots, you might say, was a special deal on Tracker aircraft. These were from the now-famous Bonaventure aircraft carrier.

Mr. Stokes: Notorious!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Notorious. The Liberal Party, I am sure, will be well aware of that episode. Anyway, they were supposed to be given to the provinces at a very nominal fee, I think it was a dollar or something along those lines.

Mr. Davis had the full agreement of all the provincial ministers at the time. He was in complete agreement, but when he took it to the federal Cabinet they turned it down.

The decision at that time was that the aircraft should be sold through the Crown Assets Disposal Corp. in the normal way as they were surplus equipment. One price

that reached us was \$50,000 an aircraft, which was way out of line. We sent our very able people down to Ottawa—

Mr. Stokes: Why would it be way out of line? You are selling a used Beaver, aren't you for about \$120,000?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh yes, but that is a little different. The renovations and the rehabilitation that had to be done on those aircraft was extensive. They had to be completely rebuilt and refitted for the water-bombing programme, because they were not made for that. They were designed to drop torpedoes and this type of thing and operate off an aircraft carrier. They had to be completely gone over and repaired, which was an expensive operation in itself. But anyway, we managed to make a deal with the Crown Assets Disposal Corp. at \$10,000 each. I think we picked up six.

An hon. member: One and five.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: One initially and five later—that's what it was, yes. We picked one and we completely refitted it within the plant at Sault Ste. Marie to the requirements of the Ministry of Transport. I think the staff of the ministry deserve a lot of credit for that, because other jurisdictions have come and examined what we have done, right within our own organization. The one that we refitted worked out exceptionally well, so we went back and got five more—and that constitutes a total of six.

But getting back to the Geraldton situation. Geraldton is in our overall fire-bomber attack plan. It's not changed one bit from what my predecessor said. Certainly as we move ahead, we are still working very closely with T and C to get that strip developed—because geographically it is an area that has to be served.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There is no question about it.

Mr. Stokes: Now, what has been your experience—it's chemical bombing, not just water?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, fire retardant.

Mr. Stokes: What has been your experience? I understand the number of fires was much lower this year, but can you say now that they are an unqualified success?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I think I can. I think I have to go back one step further and

refer to my statement last spring. Because of the very minimal snowfall last year in northern Ontario and the low water the previous fall, we expected a very, very dry season. We were expecting that this year would be one of our worst forest fire seasons in many years. Subsequently it didn't turn out that way, thank God. We had the right amount of rain at the right time, so our total number of forest fires is down to a total of about 1,500. And they were of a very small size.

Mr. Good: How many do you normally average in a season?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's about 1,900, but I think the size is most important. The average fire was 90 acres, or something like that. It was exceptionally small in size when we looked at the overall picture in previous years. I think some of this is directly due to the water-bombing attack force that we have. It is because of the speed with which they can move and their versatility in the field. They use the army attack system with bird-dog techniques and other aircraft detection services. They were able to be on top of the fires much more quickly.

Mr. Stokes: What's the minimum size of lake that can accommodate your Trackers?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: These are land-based Trackers.

Mr. Stokes: Oh, they are land-based?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh, they are all land-based, yes. There are no floats, it's all wheels. This is why they operate off large airstrips like Dryden, Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Timmins.

Mr. Stokes: So it involves in many instances not only a strip but piping water, too.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Very much so. We have to have the facilities at these places. There are large tanks of water and, of course, the phosphate that we use. It has to be piped in and mixed right on the site, so it is quite an operation.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Other provinces are looking at our system because they are very intrigued by it. And we are very, very pleased. We think we have made a real bold step from the conventional type of fire-fighting systems that we have used in the past.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, in the break-down of the \$17 million for land and water protection, is there anything in there to take care of budworm infestations? You had to go back and re-do some of the areas where it wasn't a complete success, three or four years ago. And I am wondering, is there anything here or are you just letting nature take its course?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, that's in another vote. That is in our forestry vote.

Mr. Stokes: You don't consider that protection?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not in this, it's a forestry programme.

Mr. Stokes: That's a resource protection, rather than land?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: You say on water protection there is something like \$350,000 for protection of the Great Lakes shorelines.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Great Lakes control, yes.

Mr. Stokes: Is there anything in your ministry, as a result of representations that I have made to you on numerous occasions, to allocate a portion of existing funds for this purpose, say on watersheds like Lake Nipigon, Lac Seul or the Ogoki reservoir? I've even suggested to you that you have some of the water rentals paid by Ontario Hydro allocated specifically for this purpose. While it doesn't apply right to this vote, if you are going to protect this kind of resource, and if you're going to make some of the commercial fishing operations viable and continue to maintain the level of the sports fishery, then you are going to have to do something fairly major in areas where, as a result of man's intervention or man's manipulation, the fishery isn't what it once was. Are you giving this any consideration?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The \$350,000 which we referred to in the second part of that vote deals mainly with a study on the Great Lakes that has been going on for some time. It's a joint study that we have undertaken with the federal government. It's proceeding and this is just part of our contribution for that. With regard to actual funds—

Mr. Stokes: What have you been studying?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The whole of the lake-shore of the Great Lakes—Lake Erie, Lake Huron.

Mr. Haggerty: Not lakeshore; you're talking about the body of water itself. I thought the Minister of Environment (Mr. Auld) was participating in this programme. He's got money funded for this too?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is a joint programme.

Mr. Haggerty: Isn't there an overlapping of services here?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No overlapping.

Mr. Haggerty: Environment is paying the whole shot. They are doing almost all of the research on the Great Lakes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh, no. Environment has \$350,000 and we have \$350,000 in this vote. Then the federal government is doing it too, on an International Joint Commission basis.

Mr. Stokes: How long has it been going on and when can we expect a report of the study?

Mr. Giles: This study arose out of the flood problems of this spring.

Mr. Stokes: I don't remember ever seeing this item in the estimates before.

Mr. Giles: No, it's a new item. It was a joint study which was agreed to by the two governments on the basis that we needed factual information in order to determine where the vulnerable areas were, what the rates of erosion have been through time; and what the seriousness of the damage was throughout the Great Lakes, in order to consider possible long-term measures of protection along the Great Lakes shore from a repeat of the kind of experience we had last fall and this spring. This is a jointly managed study.

Jim Bruce at Burlington and I are the joint managers of the studies that are going on. We each have our technical people working in conjunction with the others. We have assigned the responsibilities to their various groups, based on their capability. By next June, we expect to have a complete analysis of the situation and to have identified the areas of greatest vulnerability and the areas which can be protected. Then there will have to be a major decision reached as to whether or not governments will do something about protecting them, because it would be a terribly expensive proposition.

Mr. Stokes: When the IJC in its wisdom acts in consultation with some authority in the province and authorities in the States, are you consulted at all with regard to the

stream flow, the actual flow of water? They have manipulated it a couple of times in recent months in keeping with this problem in the lower Great Lakes. To what extent are you people, who are actually responsible for water, consulted before these decisions are taken?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think Mr. Giles can answer that more efficiently than I could.

Mr. Giles: Mr. Stokes, are you referring to the decision with respect to levels on the lakes?

Mr. Stokes: That's right.

Mr. Giles: These decisions are taken by the IJC, based on reports and analyses provided by the Great Lakes Levels Board which manages the levels of the Great Lakes from Superior through to Ontario. Then there's the St. Lawrence board which is also concerned with the control of Lake Ontario.

The board has the benefit of its specialist staff who know the flows of the lakes—the input and all the rest of it—and make their recommendation. They're operating according to criteria that were laid down many years ago—they use rule curves that were established many years ago as a basis. In the emergency situation of this past year, the two countries asked the IJC to recommend or consider another management approach to help alleviate the situation. That is when there was a change made in the procedure in Lake Superior.

Mr. Haggerty: What are those changes?

Mr. Giles: What they tried to do was balance off the downstream effects with the upstream damages, or losses, if you like. They worked out a system whereby they held back more water in Superior, having in mind that they were not to let it go above the 602 ft elevation. And they didn't. But this provided some little relief in Lakes Huron and Michigan during their critical high period. And the minute that the levels were approaching the 602 ft, they then increased the flows into Michigan-Huron.

There was no final decision made as to whether this would be an established practice from now on. It was simply an emergency measure that was taken at that time.

Mr. Haggerty: I notice from looking at it that Lake Ontario has dropped about 18 in. They must have exceptionally good control on the Great Lakes system. I'm talking in particular of Ontario Hydro and the St. Lawrence Seaway. I think the other day the

Minister of Energy said that they have actual control of the flow of water on the Great Lakes system.

Mr. Stokes: In, but not out.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Mr. Stokes: In, but not out. That's the problem.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, into the lower lake region. They can let it out down the St. Lawrence River, too. I know that. Lake Ontario has really dropped here in the last two or three months. You can see it, noticeably. But Lake Erie still is, I'd say, about the same level. There are going to be some problems along the shoreline.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's down slightly.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's down slightly.

Mr. Haggerty: Slightly, yes—not enough to be noticeable. But there are going to be some problems there this winter. Perhaps if ice conditions don't occur along the shoreline, then the lake, they say, tilts. It's probably the only one that does. And it's going to cause some serious problems along the lakeshore.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, we've got—

Mr. Haggerty: And these facts were all there for a number of years. Surely we don't need additional research on it.

Mr. Giles: No, the only controls on the whole system are at the outlet of Lake Ontario and the outlet of Lake Superior. There is virtually no control for all of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie. So this constriction at Niagara Falls depends entirely on the capacity of that area to pass the water down into Ontario. The rate of reduction of the heights in Erie—

Mr. Haggerty: Do you mean to tell me that there are no controls on the Niagara River at all that can control the level of Lake Erie?

Mr. Giles: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I don't know—

Mr. Giles: The Hydro control there merely directs water into the—

Mr. Haggerty: Well, if you're directing water you're controlling it, too.

Mr. Giles: No, there is nothing to hold it back and nothing to accelerate its flow. It merely directs where the flow would go.

Mr. Haggerty: One can go down there in the daytime and there is a noticeable amount of flow going over the Niagara Falls. But go there at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and you can almost count every rock out there. They tell me that probably the next attraction will be seeing Niagara Falls go dry, because they can cut it off.

Mr. Giles: It's required that the flow be maintained over the falls during the daylight hours for a tourist attraction.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Mr. Giles: But it's possible that the same amount of water is flowing. The difference is it's going through the turbines in the power generating stations, instead of over the falls.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh no. They have a lake down below that they can stock—a reserve that they can draw on to run the turbines during the day. Then, too, they can control it through the Hydro canal at Chippewa. They reverse the flow at Chippewa and they deepen that canal by—I forget how much percentage it is; quite a bit—so they can control the levels of Lake Erie by the Hydro equipment or apparatus they have in the river. They can also control it through the Welland Canal.

Mr. Giles: Not to any appreciable amount in comparison to the total surface area of the lakes. The difficulty is that evaporation is a more significant factor in lowering lake levels in the Great Lakes generally, than is the passing of water through the system.

Mr. Haggerty: The minister stated before that there was less snow this year in northern Ontario and in northwestern Ontario; surely that's a reduction in rainfall?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think—bear me out here—it's the precipitation in the Great Lakes basin that really causes the problem. If you look at the charts and the rainfall—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but this is almost an equalizing factor, the amount of rainfall and the amount of evaporation taken up. I think the reports will bear that out; it balances itself pretty well out unless you have a season that has really a heavy amount of rainfall like it was about two years ago. Surely the lake level should be down now?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right. In the last two years the Great Lakes basin has had very high rainfalls.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but have they not created this problem on the St. Lawrence Seaway in a sense? They deepen the draught on these larger ships; they don't build them longer and wider.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. Let me tell you—

Mr. Haggerty: They've taken more in draught. Then they have to increase the water level—let's take the St. Clair River. It's one of the shallowest there is. I suppose they had to go in there and do some major dredging to deepen it so it can carry larger ships and support the additional draught required. If you can raise the lake level two feet, boy, that's adding about 10,000 tons in some of these ships and that's quite a payload to some of these companies. The member for Algoma (Mr. Gilbertson) can support me on that, being one of the old salties on the Great Lakes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is a very cyclical thing. You can check the charts back over X number of years and if you look at the debates of this Legislature you will see that at various points in time they are debating the low water in the Great Lakes or the high water.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It goes up and down like a yo-yo really.

Mr. Haggerty: There is at present a ship aground off the harbour at Port Colborne. I suppose if they had that extra 18 in. they could float it off tomorrow. Probably they are hoping that the lake will tilt a little bit and raise it up.

I still say the the culprits in this are the St. Lawrence Seaway and Ontario Hydro. They are controlling the levels of water on the Great Lakes system to their advantage. They are not concerned about the general public or the shoreline or any of that, I think your studies will bear that out.

Mr. Good: Well, then, what was Hydro doing when it was down?

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Mr. Good: What was Hydro doing when the water was down?

Mr. Haggerty: Cutting hydro exports to the United States.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Come on, you know better than that.

Mr. Giles: On the management of Lake Ontario during the past year, they have drawn it down to the full capacity or the full extent they feel they can. One of the deciding factors is the effect downstream on Montreal—

Mr. Haggerty: Montreal, that is right.

Mr. Giles: And the Quebec government, through the arrangement that was made at the time that the power facility was put in there—the control was put in—

Mr. Haggerty: Well, there—

Mr. Giles: —that they would not raise Lake St. Louis above a certain level.

Mr. Haggerty: It is a problem there in the spring.

Mr. Giles: They have actually put more water through this year than they had ever done before and, in fact, Lake Ontario is down because of that facility being there. In nature, with the amount of inflows there have been and rainfall that there has been, Lake Ontario would probably be 18 in. to two ft higher right now.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but wasn't there a direction from the International Joint Commission directing them to allow more water to go down the St. Lawrence River? I believe that was some time in July.

Mr. Giles: They have actually been letting as much down since the middle of winter.

Mr. Haggerty: That is right. In the spring of the year they don't allow so much due to the Ottawa waters.

Mr. Giles: We were fortunate this year; the flows from Ottawa apparently were less than normal and they were able to pass more through Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: You hear other reports and I tell you last spring there was an enormous amount of water in the Ottawa basin and this is why they held back the levels—or increased the levels in Lake Ontario here.

Mr. Giles: The problem is they haven't got that kind of absolute control over the levels in total effect. They were putting as much through as they felt they could, having in mind the downstream effects. They've actually passed more water out of Lake Ontario this year than ever before.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, because they opened the gates and let it through. In other words, they can control it.

Mr. Chairman: Are those your questions on this item?

Mr. Haggerty: With all these studies going on, surely we should be able to come up with some sort of answer as to who is responsible for much of the increase. You can't blame it all on Mother Nature. I think there are some mechanical devices that are contributing to the increase in the levels of Lake Erie and particularly Lake Ontario.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): It's mainly Mother Nature.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good on item 2, vote 2102.

Mr. Good: I just want to know if the minister could tell me whether I should discuss Fathom 5 Park under this vote or under parks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That would be under the parks vote.

Mr. Good: Vote 2103? Okay.

Mr. Stokes: I didn't want to interrupt Mr. Haggerty. I wanted him to ask all his questions about the lower Great Lakes.

But getting back to water protection, that is something that has bothered the native people in northern Ontario for a good period of time. The federal and provincial authorities have now completed their study of water quantity and water quality. And you had money in your budget for research into this very thing.

Now that they have made their final report to both levels of government, they have said that unless otherwise directed they would consider their task completed. A representative of your ministry had responsibilities in that area, and I have a copy of what he considers to be the final report.

I'm wondering, now that all of the data have been analysed, and I imagine their findings are now or soon to be in the hands of both levels of government, to what extent have you reacted toward this inventory? Have you reached any conclusions as to whether it is advisable or feasible to develop any of the remaining hydro-electric generating capacity of those rivers that flow into Hudson Bay and James Bay? And is there anything contributing to the quality of water, other than natural causes?

I'm wondering out loud so that we can assure the native people who are resident in the Hudson Bay and James Bay lowlands that no decision will be taken until there has been full and complete consultation with them with regard to the manipulation of water levels for whatever reason. I'll let you react on that; then I have one other point on water.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, you are quite right. The final report of that federal-provincial study is now complete and is being printed or has been printed. The representative of this government was Mr. Baxter of Thunder Bay, who has been on the committee since it was set up some years ago.

That study of the whole northwestern and northeastern areas dealt mainly with the quality and the quantity of the water in those specific areas. To my knowledge—and maybe the technical people here can correct me if I'm wrong—there was no recommendation for any particular scheme, for any dam development here or any dam development there. So there are no economic or monetary considerations to be made by the province. I haven't seen the report; I haven't had a chance to—

Mr. Stokes: Except, Mr. Minister, that people get very uptight when they go over certain locations, particularly on the Albany River where you can fly over them and see where there have been huge clearings cleared out on the shores of that great watershed. They can refer back to several of the interim reports that contain maps that show the potential locations of dams for diversions or for impounding of large amounts of water—even to the extent that the Ministries of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs asked Ontario Hydro to look into the relative merits of three particular schemes, from an economic point of view, to see whether or not one of three schemes, or maybe all three, may be a viable undertaking.

Ontario Hydro assures me that 85 per cent of all of the hydro-electric generating potential within the province has already been exploited and it can see a possibility of developing one of the three schemes set out in the report within the next eight to 10 years. I don't need to remind you of the tremendous consequences of such an undertaking, particularly when a good many of the areas of the north are 50 to 60 per cent water and sort of a floating bog anyway. If you are going to affect the stream flows in many areas along those northern rivers, you

are going to inundate tens of thousands of square miles.

You may argue that it is not very productive land but, in terms of resources that native people rely on to a large extent, it is of some considerable significance. When you look at what has taken place as a result of previous activity by Ontario Hydro around Lac Seul and the Ogoki reservoir, I don't have to remind you that it is a pretty sorry mess.

I think that native people are justifiably concerned about what any future intervention by man might have on their livelihood, their culture and their traditional way of life. In connection with that, I would like to ask you—I don't want to put you on the spot but I did a little research on this over the summer as a result of information that I got at the land use planning meeting held in Sioux Lookout. Forgive me for my ignorance, but I was absolutely flabbergasted to find out that the Lake of the Woods control board, which sits in Ottawa, at the snap of a finger, could direct somebody somewhere in northwestern Ontario to reverse the flow of water, using Lac Seul as the reservoir. I am told that the level of that water varies anywhere from 10 to 14 ft, depending on precipitation. They can use Lac Seul and are using Lac Seul as the reservoir.

When it suits their purpose they can run it eastward into the Albany River system or they can run it west into the English and the Winnipeg River systems, to serve their generating capacity at Caribou and several other small generating units along those two river systems. It has even been done with a very formal arrangement with Manitoba, to assure that it gets an adequate stream flow to suit their purposes.

When I asked what the mechanics were, I was told that somebody takes these readings and decides whether it's up or down, whether more is required, or whether less is required.

I am just wondering whether the economic benefits that are gained by Ontario Hydro as a result of this generating capacity compensates those people—particularly around Lac Seul. When we have to concern ourselves about land disposition and when you are talking about land disposition around that tremendous recreational potential that you have around Lac Seul, you are talking about something that is of considerable significance.

I just don't know whether Ontario Hydro should be left to its own devices from now

to eternity to make decisions that prevent your ministry from determining what the best use for that land is and be in a position to do something about it. I think you will agree with me that you are in a real dilemma as long as this situation continues. You are not going to be able to make any major decisions about the orderly use of that tremendous resource.

As I said earlier, I don't want to put you on the spot, but surely it must be troubling you. Do you have any ideas about how the thing might be resolved?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You can get into a very sensitive area with this. As you know, my home town of Hudson is right on the shores of Lost Lake. It flows into Lac Seul, which fluctuates anywhere from eight to 11 feet. So I know the situation very well.

I'll go back to your first comments concerning the water quality and the water quantity of northeastern and northwestern Ontario. For a Hydro development to occur—and there was no recommendation in the report that such a scheme should be considered or recommended by that committee—Hydro, of course would have to make that assessment.

Mr. Stokes: They did.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You say 85 per cent—and I think you are correct—of the Hydro potential has been used up in the province right now, so there isn't that much left. But should a development of that size occur again, there are protections now within the Ministry of the Environment with the environmental hearing board. The public and the native people will have an opportunity prior to construction of any such development to make sure that their voices are heard very, very clearly.

I think there is a tremendous protection now built into these plants to prevent environmental havoc in an area such as you referred to. I think the protection is there.

We can guarantee to the native people, the people in northwestern Ontario, that prior to any such development there will be an opportunity to state their case very, very soundly and very, very clearly at such a board hearing. I feel much better now, personally.

But getting back to the Lake of the Woods Control Board, maybe I'll ask Bob Code, who is with us here, to comment in a few moments after I have made a few remarks. Mr. Code, as you know, was a member of

the Lake of the Woods control. It is made up of a member from the federal government—and Mr. Code may correct me on this—the Ontario government, Manitoba and, I believe, Minnesota. Basically, the Lake of the Woods is under the control of those four jurisdictions. Part of the Lake of the Woods is in the State of Minnesota and partly in Manitoba and Ontario. Of course, you have the federal government—so you have those jurisdictions that provide input.

In 1928, was there an Act passed by the federal government?

Mr. R. G. Code (Director, Surveys and Mapping): Yes. Three governments.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The three governments. It established Lac Seul as a water reservoir for the power generating plant. In fact, I suppose my family played a very important part in that project. My father is a steel helmet diver by trade and in 1928, when the dam was built in Ear Falls, he was the diver who worked on it. I suppose I can hold him responsible today for part of the problem that I am faced with.

Mr. Stokes: I won't tell the people back home if you won't.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. Nevertheless, the generating plant has provided that area with some very large quantities of electric power over the years. The control dam to which you refer is at the Hay River area, the Root River area, on the east end of Lac Seul. The dam controls water from Lake St. Joe coming into Lac Seul; and then it is passed on to Ear Falls, to the Manitou Rapids, to Caribou, to White Dog and into the Winnipeg River system.

It flows to the west but the extra waters that can be obtained can come through a control system at Root River. There is no water going the other way. In other words, there is no Lac Seul water going into Lake St. Joe; it all goes west.

Certainly the removal of Lac Seul from recreational potential, at least from summer cottage development, is something that we have to deal with. We have done a shoreline study now.

I think you are aware of the situation that exists in Ear Falls where, because of the high water fluctuations, there have been some tourist operators in the past who have attempted to sue the government for damages to their tourist operations. They were well aware of the water fluctuations at that time, I might say. This has not been rectified, if

you want to use that word, I suppose, in view of the fact that they were knowledgeable of the fluctuations. They knew when it was established in 1928 that the problem was there.

How do we deal with it? My own personal feeling is that we should make the lands that were not subject to flooding and that will not be eroded by the fluctuations of the water levels, available for recreational development in certain areas, and to make use of that body of water, because it is 90 miles long and it has actually thousands and thousands of islands.

I would have to say that in the year 1973, I don't think you would ever see that happen again, really. The people in my own home town who plied up and down that lake prior to 1928 tell me that Lac Seul was one of the most beautiful lakes in northwestern Ontario. It had a beautiful shoreline, beautiful beaches and now, of course, that is all gone.

The shoreline itself, in the depression days, was supposed to be cleaned up by the federal government in the works programme, but it wasn't very successful because the shoreline is just dotted with dead trees. The flooding is most certainly something that should never have been allowed to happen really.

Our own ministry is moving ahead with our shoreline study in the hope that we can release a certain amount of land for recreational purposes.

Mr. Code, do you have any further comments?

Mr. Code: No, I couldn't add very much to that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins; item 2, vote 2102.

Mr. Rollins: Yes, Mr. Chairman. On conservation authorities, does that cover—

Mr. Chairman: We are still on item 2, Mr. Rollins. We were going item by item trying to, perhaps, do it in an orderly way.

Mr. Rollins: I'm sorry.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Mr. Chairman, I have something. I think it comes under this unless somebody else has something.

Mr. Chairman: Are you subbing for someone?

Mr. Stokes: He can ask questions.

Mr. Chairman: Well, we'll deal with the committee members first. Mr. Maeck, item 2?

Mr. Maeck: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I was going to ask the minister if there is any co-operation or co-ordination or anything of that nature between his ministry and the Ministry of Industry and Tourism in situations, for instance, where water levels must be lowered to repair dams. I'm wondering if his ministry—this is probably at a local level—notifies or discusses what's going to happen with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism before these things take place?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, there is co-ordination, as an example, with the conservation authorities. This came through to us very strongly in a number of cases where the conservation authority will establish a dam for the control of water for recreational purposes and back up water and build a park around it and everything else. Then the Ministry of the Environment, of course, is concerned upstream with the flushing and the quality of that water and this has caused some problems. Now we have a very close relationship between Environment and our ministry and even the conservation authorities, so that when they do impede or control the flow or the movement of water, Environment can come in and provide them with their input so that there is that flushing and movement of water and it is not contained and it will not upset the environmental—

Mr. Maeck: Of course, I was more interested in your co-operation with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism rather than Environment. I might cite a case in my own riding where there is going to be a dam repaired and the water level is going to have to be dropped by, let's say, five or six feet in order for people to work on the dam. In this particular instance, I don't think Industry and Tourism were made aware of the situation. The people who own tourist establishments on that waterway were only given about a week's notice, and it was going to probably interfere with about a month's business. Their complaint to me was that they went to Tourism, whom they normally deal with, and they weren't aware of the situation at all.

I am wondering if perhaps the ministry could consider, when these things are taking place, that the officials in the local area inform those who will be affected.

Mr. Stokes: No consultation again.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is a very good point and certainly I am going to recommend to my staff that they do in future contact that ministry. I suppose it is our responsibility to

let those operators know that we are going to manipulate the water levels for a certain period of time and it may affect their business directly. They should be concerned. You have made us aware of it. It is an excellent suggestion. I think we can accept that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins.

Mr. Rollins: Yes, Mr. Chairman, my question was, who has the authority on water levels that possibly are supervised by the conservation authorities? I am referring to Paudash Lake particularly, where there was an understanding of having a water level change and the municipalities indicate that they are not informed of it, nor are the residents or cottage owners on Hot Ash. Lowering the water levels is interfering in some areas with spawning. Who has the jurisdiction there, or is it done from a control area without having had discussion on it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is that within a conservation authority?

Mr. Rollins: Crowe Valley.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Crowe Valley.

Mr. Rollins: I realize that you would never get water levels to suit everybody, but there appears to be a problem in lowering the water on Hot Ash without general consultation with the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You know that the municipality, of course, does have representation on the conservation authority.

Mr. Rollins: Yes. I realize that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There may be a breakdown in communications there.

Mr. Rollins: I realize that, but whether there is lack of communication or something, there is a problem in lowering and trying to develop a basin, as far as the cottagers are concerned and what they have anticipated the water level will be. It definitely will, in my opinion, have an adverse effect on the spawning of trout, especially, lowering the water at certain times of the year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Prior to the construction of any development by a conservation authority, of course, it has to be approved by the ministry, and if there are going to be any biological effects this is brought to the attention of the conservation authority. Perhaps this should be reviewed to see how this situation is today, in view of what has

been given to the ministry as to their plans at the start of the programme.

Mr. Rollins: Some of the cottage residents have gone as far as retaining a solicitor to represent them on their behalf. Quite a number of them are non-residents of the municipality and they have taken their own course, but there is a general problem.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Rollins: Excuse me, it was established approximately two years ago by a meeting that was held in the Lindsay office, but whether there has been a change of personnel or a change of policy as to the level of the dam on Crowe River—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have just been informed that we do have a management committee which studies and works very closely with the conservation authorities on the Crowe River itself. And I am informed that it is a very difficult situation.

Mr. Rollins: It is.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I will certainly—

Mr. Rollins: You don't hear of the nice ones or the favourable ones, it is just the controversial ones which are brought to your attention.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman, we discussed the levels of the Great Lakes a little while ago and, of course, no one can control the levels of the water. But in southwestern Ontario the water hasn't receded as much as we would like. Now that it's fall it is liable to storm, and some of the dikes will not be completed. Now I wonder if the minister could tell us anything about the projected levels of the water in the lakes later this fall? How much are the lake levels receding a month? What is the outlook for the rest of the fall with regard to water levels in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario? These levels are going to be a great threat to the homeowners and the landowners in this part of southwestern Ontario.

I do want to say to the minister, that we in this area appreciate provincial and federal assistance in building dikes and controlling the waters of Lake Erie. But we do find now that another winter is approaching, that the water hasn't receded as much as we would like. There is a great threat. If we get a storm from the east or the southeast it would break or destroy the dikes that have been built.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think you have read in the paper, as I have, and heard through the media many conflicting reports as to what we can expect in the future, so maybe I will ask my assistant deputy minister, Mr. Giles, to comment on some technical information.

Mr. Giles: Basically, you are absolutely right. The levels have not gone down in Lakes Erie and Huron, anything like they have in Ontario for the reasons we were discussing earlier. And certainly, we recognize that there will be serious problems this fall as there were last spring. The programmes you have indicated are an attempt to provide some protection. The programmes that exist through other ministries, like Transportation and Communications in particular, with its sandbagging capabilities, are designed to assist the municipalities when they decide they would like provincial assistance.

Incidentally, we have appointed what we call sector co-ordinators around the Great Lakes to try and cope with the situation as it arises this fall. Each of them is in the process of completing a contingency plan, which was worked out with the municipalities and the emergency measures people. So when the situation does arise, we hope to be much better equipped to cope with it than we were last spring.

But basically, there is very little that can be done in the interim. In fact, it is a matter of long-term protection. When the levels are high you can't build permanent works. So you really can't hold out much optimism for the situation this fall. If we are lucky and don't have severe storms and a lot of precipitation, we will get by easier than we did last spring.

Mr. Spence: But you have organized men the municipalities can get in touch with?

Mr. Giles: Oh yes. And they have been having extensive meetings with the municipalities all around southwestern Ontario. They attempted to develop action programmes, so that when something happens we are in position.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Jessiman:

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, I am sure the member for Thunder Bay riding and myself have been voicing in concert some of the complaints—not at your department. I am sure we are both pleased that you have a liaison going with the Ministry of the En-

vironment, but don't overlook the new one, the Ministry of Energy. Because, finally we have an ear. And it will be entirely the responsibility of your department to bring to the attention of the Ministry of the Environment the fact that it has been derelict in its duties. It has not even listened to the member for Thunder Bay or myself during the last six years on the re-routing of waters and the sediment that has been coming to Lake Nipigon and settling down in the spawning beds—the turning them off at will or whenever they wish. The water for the power development comes down the Dog River and the Kaministiquia River when the fish are spawning. As I say, they couldn't care less; if they don't require the water they just shut it off and to hell with the fish. Now we have a Minister of Energy, I am sure you will bring these matters to his attention. And if you don't, I'm sure the member and I will be bringing them to his attention.

Mr. Haggerty: That is not speaking very highly of you.

Mr. Jessiman: It is really the first opportunity we have had to direct this to someone.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, as has been pointed out earlier, and the member for Thunder Bay pointed this out, 85 per cent of the hydro power potential has now been captured, so I don't really foresee any great thrust in this direction. I am sure the thrust of the Minister of Energy, according to his discussions and if I read his speeches in the newspapers correctly, will be to a type of nuclear energy.

Mr. Stokes: No, but surely you can't turn your back on what has already been done?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh no, we can't.

Mr. Stokes: The problem is with us now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. But I don't see any more situations such as the member was referring to. We have to correct the situations of the past.

Mr. Jessiman: We have the most difficult time getting it to the attention of Hydro. Now we won't have that any longer, I am sure, Mr. Minister. We'll lay it right in your lap.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. Thank you very much.

Mr. Haggerty: You're dreaming, Jim.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Riddell, I just want to explain that the procedure has been to hear the members of the committee first, and if other members wish to speak we hear them following that. Mr. Riddell.

Mr. Riddell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have reason to believe that this comes under this vote. I brought it to the minister's attention in the House the other day.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And I have an answer for you.

Mr. Riddell: But I am wondering what control the government has over private land that has been turned into wildlife sanctuaries. By way of background information, one of my constituents saw fit to turn part of his farm into a bird sanctuary because he had the ideal environment—a natural farm pond, shelters and what have you.

He has been operating this sanctuary for a number of years. He has been feeding these geese himself up until this year, when the price of corn got so high that he found it was getting to be more than he could actually finance himself.

He wrote to your ministry asking if there was such a thing as a subsidy to help him keep these geese, and I would like to put into the record the letter he got back:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of Aug. 15 concerning your Canada goose sanctuary in Goderich. Please be advised that there is no subsidy available from the provincial government to support this type of operation.

Mr. Stokes: Jack Miner gets one, doesn't he?

Mr. Riddell: To continue:

Although it is desirable for more people to have the opportunity to view wild geese in this province, the practice of congregating geese through artificial baiting is not encouraged. Such feeding encourages the growth of abnormal populations of geese, groups of birds which are induced to winter several hundred miles north of their traditional winter areas. Baiting practices which encourage this behaviour should be discontinued.

In the United States proposed legislation would forbid the use of baiting for luring migratory birds for any purpose. It is unfortunate that waterfowl behaviour can be warped so readily by man's practices and

that drastic anti-baiting measures are necessary.

This was written by a member of your staff to a farmer who has been operating a goose sanctuary for a period of time. I can tell you that there is a motel in the area in which he's doing it; it's in a no-hunting area. There is absolutely no shooting of geese; and the number of tourists who go to view this operation is fantastic. And here he is, being given a reprimand for baiting geese which your ministry is permitting at the Hullett wildlife conservation area—and this chap is only 10 miles removed from there.

He was in this business long before you people ever decided to go into it. So, as far as I am concerned, the ministry is talking out of both sides of its mouth. It is reprimanding a fellow for a practice he has been carrying on for 10 years, yet you people immediately step in and are doing exactly the same thing at Hullett.

I can't understand how you can convince people that the government is God Almighty, that you permit certain things while these other people are going to have to go out of that particular business.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would have to say to you, sir, that this is a story that can be repeated right across this province as it relates to private bird sanctuaries, where individuals because of the love for migratory birds, start with a pair of geese—end up with 10, 12, 14. They get permission from the Canadian Wildlife Service to move ahead. Pretty soon they attract tourists. It is a very emotional thing. And then they come to the government and say: "Take it over or supply me with a subsidy."

We have no programme of subsidy at this time because we feel that if we should be moving in this direction, then the ministry should be doing it in a well-planned and orderly manner.

We operate and we co-operate with the conservation authorities—and I think that's the one you are referring to in your request in the House. There are experts in the field that really know this business and are not experimenting. They have the resources to develop it in a proper way.

I think the member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel) had a similar situation. I had a similar situation in my own riding where an individual started one. They are very, very difficult to deal with because of the emotional aspect of it. The general public accepts it; but they get far out of hand. The people

involved just can't support it themselves. Until we get a programme established—and, quite frankly, while I certainly appreciate what they are doing, I find it hard to put moneys into that type of a programme when there are so many other things that have a higher priority.

Mr. Riddell: I don't think he is taking issue with the money aspect of it as much as he is to the latter part of this letter which seemed to be suggesting that these boys are acting outside the law by keeping a sanctuary. I just can't see—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would like to check into that and find out the reason for that letter. There may be some background reason. I am not aware of why a staff member would prepare a letter like that.

Mr. Stokes: Why would they refer to baiting?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know. I am not aware of the situation.

Mr. Stokes: You bait something in order to capture or attract for the purposes of—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, Mr. Irizawa will be here after 8.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister, I believe this item really belongs under another vote.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, it is land management.

Mr. Riddell: I couldn't see where else it might come, Mr. Chairman, because he turned part of his property into a goose sanctuary because it lent itself so nicely to this type of an operation.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps the minister could have someone from his ministry who could talk to that under fish and wildlife.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, if you are here at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: It is under vote 2103, item 3. Perhaps then we could go into that in more detail, Mr. Riddell.

Mr. Riddell: Okay, fine, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: It being 6 o'clock, we will adjourn.

Mr. Stokes: Do you want to carry item 2?

Mr. Chairman: Is item 2 of vote 2102 carried?

Agreed to.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

ERRATUM

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources

Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakubski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 25, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973**

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1973

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)

On vote 2102:

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order. We are dealing with vote 2102, item 3. Extra fire-fighting.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Chairman, with your permission and the concurrence of the members, I'd like to first make a statement about a matter that was brought up by several of the members. It concerns the Natural Resources Advisory Committees. I think when it was brought up in our first sitting I said I would make a statement to clarify and establish those committees before these estimates were finished. We have that policy here and I'd just like to put in the record exactly how we are going to operate those committees.

The name, of course, will relate to the region itself. It will be called the Natural Resources Advisory Committee. Membership will total 12 people who will be recommended by the regional director, recognizing the various interest groups and areas across the region, and appointed by the minister; plus appropriate representation of elected members of the legislative assembly, appointed by the minister; plus the regional director as a non-voting ex officio member. The chairman will be appointed by the minister.

The areas of jurisdiction: One permanent committee for each of the four northern regions, plus provision for local, ad hoc sub-committees as required, plus provision for special-purpose committees as required for the four southern regions. I'll explain the reasons for that later if there are any questions.

Term of office: Members of the regional committees will be appointed for two years with provision for rotation of one half the appointments each year. The members will be eligible for reappointment.

Each regional committee shall hold at least one meeting per year. Additional meetings may be called at the discretion of the chairman and the regional director. In the course of varied public participation at the public meetings—these may be held to hear briefs and at the discretion of the chairman and the regional director—advisory and secretarial staff would be provided as required.

One matter that was brought up, I think by the member for Nipissing (Mr. R. S. Smith) was in connection with remuneration for the members. I am recommending to management board that there be no remuneration to the members of the regional or ad hoc committees except for travel expenses and room and meal costs, while they are attending these meetings. I strongly feel, as do some of the members in this estimates committee, that we get far better input and concern and interest under this system. And I don't think these committee members really go for the payment aspect of it.

So basically, that is the structure we will follow. You may ask why we are establishing advisory committees only in northern Ontario. I would point out that northern Ontario is the largest area that is under control by the Ministry of Natural Resources; 90 per cent of the area is Crown land. In southern Ontario, basically all the land is privately owned. We have many various forms of government, municipal government, much more regional government—

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): A lot of mortgages.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Spence: A lot of mortgages.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A lot of mortgages.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Would you still continue on with your advisory board, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, oh yes. That's a separate advisory board.

Mr. Jessiman: It wouldn't be duplicating the same responsibilities?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, they deal with matters that I refer to them.

Mr. Jessiman: Oh.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And this particular advisory committee will deal with matters concerning the community. The duties include: At the request of the regional director the committee shall advise on the development and modification of the land-use plan for the region or any part thereof, which plan will provide policy guidelines for the development, use, and management of natural resources therein. They may review periodically land-use plans and the policy guidelines for zones and recommended charges thereof. They may consider any matters affecting the use of public lands and waters and make recommendations concerning such use. They may consider and make recommendations on any matters dealing with the activities of my ministry.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Two questions, Mr. Chairman. Do they make recommendations to the regional director?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: And will he, as in the past, get a report back of any action taken on those with the minister?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, yes; there will be reporting.

Mr. Stokes: Whether he is willing to go along with them, or reasons why he may reject them?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, right.

Mr. Stokes: The other one is recognizing various interest groups in areas across the region. There has been considerable dialogue concerning the makeup of those committees. I would strongly recommend that the regional directors, who know their regions much better than anybody else, take into account groups of municipal people who have a vital interest in decisions taken with regard to the use of Crown land, particularly in areas surrounding urban centres, and have a right to know what kind of planning your ministry is engaged in.

We have never had any input from municipalities as such. I don't know how you would do it. In northwestern Ontario, for instance, I am sure you could have a representative from the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association, who could report back

annually or semi-annually, or whatever they choose, to that particular body.

I don't know whether municipalities in other parts of northern Ontario are organized in this way, particularly in northeastern Ontario, although I think they are. I hope that the regional directors, when they are constituting these committees, will take into account some kind of representation from municipalities.

I agree with the steps taken in the past by regional directors in not allowing the committees to get so unwieldy that they become unmanageable, but when we are trying to encourage participatory democracy I think it is absolutely essential that we involve somebody from the municipal level. I think anybody who chose to attend those meetings, representing anglers and hunters, timber operators, NODO, have ample opportunity to do so.

The only other comment I would make is not a criticism of anything that has gone on in the past, in fact I think from where I sat it worked very well, and I think you should continue it. If you have nothing to hide, don't hide it. We have had several interim meetings where the public was invited to come and participate in the meetings. We did get a little bit of flak, but I think it was as a result of insufficient interest by the public themselves.

I know all you people can do is advertise the meetings, the terms of reference, what is going to be discussed, and then you are throwing the ball in the court of the public. I think they have worked very well in the past and I see absolutely nothing wrong with these recommendations. As far as the remuneration is concerned, I heartily concur with what has been said in that regard. If people are interested enough, they will go, and as long as they are not out of pocket a large amount of money, I don't think there is any reason in the world why they should be paid for attending a meeting that is going to be in their own interest.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Thank you very much for your comments.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Maeck, do you have some comments you want to make?

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Yes, Mr. Chairman. The minister mentioned that the makeup would be 12 people?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, a maximum of 12 members.

Mr. Maeck: Is that including the members of Parliament?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Maeck: I am thinking, for instance, of the Algonquin region, where there are probably either five or six members of Parliament involved in that one region. If you put each one of those members on that committee it is not going to leave much room for bringing people in from the other areas.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That would be for the four northern regions.

Mr. Maeck: Oh, we are not even—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Sorry.

Mr. Maeck: When are you ever going to learn that we are in northern Ontario?

Mr. Stokes: You will have to earn your stripes.

Mr. Maeck: There is no way that we have to earn our stripes.

Mr. Jessiman: It is nice to be wanted.

Mr. Stokes: They are sort of in limbo, you know—neither in the north nor in the south.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Special purpose committees may be appointed to deal with specific areas or issues in the four southern regions as they are required. Membership, terms of reference and length of term of these committees will be determined by the minister at that appointment. I will just give you an example: We just established an advisory committee on the Shorthills Provincial Park.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): There wasn't any provincial member appointed to that though, was there?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, it is an ad hoc committee. No, there is no provincial member.

Mr. Haggerty: Why not? You had established it pretty well throughout all your other advisory committees; but on this one particularly I suppose it would be hard to choose, wouldn't it, when there are about three who have already jumped on the bandwagon?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If I recall correctly, there are three members directly connected

with the Shorthills Provincial Park. It may be a little difficult to have public participation. These are only ad hoc committees.

Another one was the Bronte Creek Provincial Park, where we established an advisory committee. Basically they received their expenses and their input was that they held public meetings and made recommendations.

Mr. Haggerty: Was there a provincial member appointed to that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Haggerty: How fortunate you fellows are up in northern Ontario.

Mr. Maeck: Mr. Chairman, I can't understand the thinking on this at all. I just can't understand what problems could possibly be in the rest of northern Ontario compared to what there is in the Algonquin region. We are not in southern Ontario, we are in central Ontario—we should be in northern Ontario. But by the same token we have the same problems as the people in northern Ontario and I just don't—

Mr. J. Lane (Algoma-Manitoulin): Could we have a vote on that right now? Because I think we have the majority—

Mr. Maeck: I think we do.

Mr. Lane: —with Yakabuski there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I hope my northern friends take note to release this fact to our northern constituents. Here we have what we think is a southern Ontario area wanting to join northern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: It's sort of like secession in reverse.

Mr. Jessiman: The promised land.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We welcome them to it. As I explained earlier, basically you'll be dealing with land planning and zoning. In the northern regions it is principally Crown land, whereas in southern Ontario it is privately owned.

Mr. Jessiman: I think it would be worthwhile, while the leader of the NDP (Mr. Lewis) is here, to have him repeat his request to the minister.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Which was what?

Mr. Jessiman: The request to join the north instead of being part of the south. They want to give up down here. They want to join us in the north, and it's a fine part of Ontario.

Mr. Lane: It's interesting that even Muskoka has 25 per cent Crown land.

An hon. member: And Parry Sound would have at least 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would be glad to—

Mr. Haggerty: It is a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —keep your request and give it some real serious consideration.

An hon. member: I would concur with it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't want to pin myself down now as to how far south we can come.

Mr. Maeck: I just wanted to make sure that the minister understood our feelings.

Mr. Haggerty: If the hon. member doesn't pin him down, somebody else is going to.

Mr. Chairman: That completes our discussion on the ministry's statement.

On vote 2102, item 3, extra fire-fighters. Any discussion?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. The ministry is doubling the amount for extra fire-fighting. Was this in anticipation of a heavy fire year?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It was partly because of that. Also, last year when we estimated \$750,000 for this purpose, we had to go back for more. Actually we spent \$2.5 million. So we felt that with the dry season coming up and with the projections we had, we should try to budget a little closer to our expenditures. This is why we doubled it.

Mr. Haggerty: Is any of this given through subsidies to local municipality fire brigades?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, none at all. This is solely for our own operations in fires.

Mr. Haggerty: Does the ministry buy services from the municipalities, though?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we don't buy.

Mr. Haggerty: You don't. How many times have they been called in to assist your department in fires?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Have the municipalities been called in?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Mr. Bernier: Maybe Bill could—

Mr. W. T. Foster (Assistant Deputy Minister Southern Ontario): Mr. Chairman, in the event of a municipality being called in to fight a fire on public land, the Crown would reimburse that municipal fire department for actual costs.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words the department doesn't make any allowance for standby equipment then?

Mr. Chairman: When speaking, sir, would you speak into the microphone so Hansard can pick it up.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Do they need the identification of these gentlemen?

An hon. member: That's Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster: Mr. Chairman, in the event of fire occurring on public land, where municipality takes action, the Crown would reimburse the municipality for its cost in fighting the fire. This would also include the cost and the use of the equipment.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, you provide a standby; there is a standby rate given to a municipality for keeping that equipment there in case of fires on Crown land?

Mr. Foster: If the municipality was put on standby, the Crown would reimburse the municipal fire department for the standby time.

Mr. Haggerty: But apparently this doesn't take place, though. You only pay them as they are called out.

Mr. Foster: Or if they are placed on standby during a high fire-risk period.

Mr. Haggerty: There are standby provisions there?

Mr. Foster: That's right. It could be \$40 or \$50 an hour, whatever the charge was for that particular unit.

Mr. Haggerty: You don't assist the municipality in purchasing fire equipment do you? Surely in some places they must have been called out maybe 20 or 30 times a year.

Mr. Foster: We have agreements with municipalities by which we reimburse them for costs up to 50 per cent for fighting fires on private land in forested areas, as well.

Mr. Haggerty: The reason I ask this question, Mr. Chairman, is I believe I was up in the minister's area some two or three years ago and I know the members of the Kenora

Fire Department thought they weren't getting a sufficient amount of pay for services they provided through that area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And they were fighting fires on Crown land?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They never said—

Mr. Haggerty: I mean at \$50 an hour you could go out and have maybe a brigade of firemen. You could have about 30 men. I mean they're almost working for—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They will be able—

Mr. Foster: That was just an example. Normally, the department would have a standby rate that they would publicize. I used \$50 as an example. If 30 men were called out, whatever their rate, that would be paid.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I can see your point, that you should have a standby charge; then there is, over and above that standby, there's \$50 an hour.

I wondered if you have upgraded it over the years. When you see the increase of 50 per cent here, I thought that this was where it was going to, to the local municipality.

Mr. Foster: The municipalities, of course, have been increasing their rate of pay to fire-fighters and they do pay volunteers when called to fight fire. The Crown pays these charges, whatever they happen to be.

Mr. F. S. Miller (Muskoka): Mr. Chairman, is the reverse true? Do you have agreements with municipalities whereby they pay you to protect private areas in their jurisdictions?

Mr. Foster: Yes, it is. The agreement works both ways. If the municipality has not the capability of fighting fire in forested areas, the Crown enters into similar agreement to take over that responsibility. There are various charges, some based on acreage, and what have you.

Mr. Chairman: No further questions on item 3?

Mr. Stokes: One final question: I am sure the minister has had a lot of requests from municipalities in unorganized areas for assistance in fire-fighting. We've had this out with the fire marshal's office when it was under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) and we've had even less success now

that it is under the jurisdiction of the Solicitor General (Mr. Yaremko).

The minister knows full well that we have been trying hard and long to get some kind of assistance for unorganized municipalities in the delivery of services. One of them is some assistance for fire-fighting. They have no ability to tax themselves for this purpose, and even if they did the cost would be so prohibitive that they would never be able to do it without some form of outside assistance.

I do know that in many areas the personnel in this ministry do bend over backwards to assist wherever possible. Now unless you know the people you are dealing with and that you're dealing with responsible people who are going to look after this equipment, it is not going to stand up and it would be unproductive, it would be broken down more often than it would be in service. However, I think that since you are reorganizing the ministry and there are a good many areas in the province where you aren't going to have personnel to the extent that you had before—I'm speaking in terms of places like Armstrong where while there are just as many resources there as there were previously, but because of a reorganization you're not going to have the kind of personnel there that you would have had otherwise—it leaves towns like Armstrong a little adrift. Since the phasing out of the radar base is imminent, you're not going to have the fire-fighting capability there. I'm wondering, when it is brought to the attention of the minister that there is a specific need and that there is really no other alternative, if there is some way you can allocate at least a modest sum for extra fire-fighting to assist in taking care of this need?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If I may respond, Mr. Chairman, I'd have to correct the member for Thunder Bay in that the Solicitor General and this ministry have worked very closely in the last few months.

Mr. Haggerty: The Attorney General?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, the Solicitor General. He has the fire marshal's office.

Mr. Stokes: I'll be happy to hear what you've done.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. We've been working on it and he's played a very active role in it. We have some ideas. The feeling is that we should first come forward with some

form of basic municipal structure. This has to be the key, because in many of the smaller, remote communities it is difficult to find a responsible person, or persons, to take—

Mr. Haggerty: The police force?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We've looked at that. We're looking at that. We're looking in improvement districts. There are certain areas of the improvement districts that I don't really agree with.

Mr. Stokes: Completely undemocratic.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Those are things that we're looking at. I'm very confident that we'll have a programme to which you refer and a programme to bring some form of representation, or municipal structure, so that these smaller communities which don't have assessment high enough to warrant a regular, organized structure of municipal government, can at least have the real basics in some simple form. Then we would move in with some form of fire-protection assistance to these areas.

I come from one of those communities myself where you get a lot of interest today. But of course if that individual moves out of town, the interest falls flat.

I think this ministry is noted for its assistance to smaller remote communities in northern Ontario. In many instances if they have equipment that maybe is still functional and operational, but maybe has served its time in the field, they pass it on to the smaller communities to assist them in their fire-fighting problems.

But as you know, and I feel the member for Thunder Bay knows, it just lingers around the community. They have no place for storage, and maybe no interest today. The first thing, there's an interest to flood the local skating rink; or the curling rink needs flooding. Consequently, the equipment is run down. The hoses are all frozen and that's the way it's left.

The interest has its ups and downs, and until we get some form of structure and a responsible individual, to whom we can go to say: "Here, you are the individual, or you are the individuals, we're prepared to assist you, this is your responsibility." So we get a public input.

I don't think we should go around northern Ontario, to one of these small northern communities, and just drop all kinds of fire-fighting equipment and leave it there.

Mr. Haggerty: Why can't you set up a kind of trusteeship to which a person will be appointed that could look after it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right. We have the Treasurer's (Mr. White) ministry now working on this particular matter of municipal government for these remote communities; so that we will see something in the future. I'm sure of that.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 3 vote 2102 carry?

Carried!

Item 4, land and water classifications.

Mr. Haggerty: What does that spell out?

Mr. Chairman: Have you got a question?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, what is it when you say water classification?

Mr. Chairman: We will have the minister or his staff answer that.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you mean you're defining a mercury pollution area or some other type of an area and saying that the lake is classified by that term? It's unsuitable for fishing? There is quite a bit of money under this item.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I can give you a breakdown here. We have in this allocation \$4.58 million; administration about \$39,000; land-use planning \$310,000; land-use liaison \$73,000; municipal plan review \$96,000; surveys and mapping, administration costs, the Ontario Geographical Names Board \$53,000; surveys throughout the province \$1.423 million; drafting and cartography \$1.88 million; inventory of land resources and water resources \$646,000. It covers a broad range of programmes dealing basically with land.

Mr. Stokes: How much of that money, if any, did you get from ARDA?

Mr. Haggerty: Do you get money in northern Ontario and northwestern Ontario from ARDA?

Mr. Miller: We get money from everywhere in northern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There is none in this item at all.

Mr. Stokes: Well it is either a misnomer or these things are becoming more difficult to follow every year. Notwithstanding the re-organization of your ministry, how can you

rationalize the 1972 report with your financial requirements for 1973? Now if it involves a land-use inventory is it independent of ARDA? Or does it complement the ARDA land-use inventory?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Maybe Walter could respond.

Mr. V. W. Giles (Assistant Deputy Minister, Lands and Waters): It is a successor to it really.

Mr. Stokes: You've finished with the ARDA inventory?

Mr. Giles: That is right.

Mr. Stokes: Oh, well let's hear about it then. I saw a map here not long ago, and I haven't got it with me, but they classified a lot of maps under the ARDA survey. And there was a multi-coloured map came out. What was the purpose of that? What did you learn as a result of the ARDA survey? What do you plan to do with the information gained from it?

Mr. Giles: Well the lands were classified under broad categories of forest, agricultural, wildlife, and recreation uses. And they have been classified in a seven scale system which indicates their capability for these different uses. This is all part of the basic information that is used in the planning process. And in areas, the Toronto-centred region for example, part of the overall input to the planning that went into that area or any other area in the province, is this land capability information that is made available through the land inventory.

So it is a matter of having people who understand how this inventory was taken, what the data means, translating it into a broad planning basis and allocating the land to the uses that seem most appropriate to meet the needs of the particular region or area.

Mr. Stokes: All right now, I think one of the first speeches I ever made in this Legislature asked for some rational plan whereby maximum use or optimum use could be made of lands that are available in the province, not only to encourage that type of use for Crown land, but to also encourage the proper use of privately-held lands—a lot of them are dormant and are not productive at all.

As a matter of fact, I recall reading recommendations that were sent to the ministry, maybe a year or so ago, by the professional foresters, and these indicated that you should

become involved with private land owners in finding ways and means of making their lands much more productive than they are at the present time. If you do this, you are going to take the heat off yourselves in many areas such as Algonquin Park, which is traditionally a hardwood forest. There are a good many areas on the periphery where a good part of the land really isn't suited to anything other than the production of trees.

So now that you have this kind of inventory, what do you propose to do with it? Are you going to encourage people to get into agriculture in land where you still have the option of making a decision in that regard? Or are you going to try to acquire this kind of land in southern Ontario where the owners aren't interested in putting it into production? You've got a lot of options open to you, as a government, as a ministry. It seems to me that at the rate certain countries are using up their resources, that we, of all nations, should be taking the lead to make sure that land, productive land, is put to its optimum use for the greater benefit of people right across the province.

I think that as a result of the information you have from the land inventory across the province, that surely you are not just going to sit on it, or hang the maps up on the wall some place, and say: "Gee, doesn't that look nice!"

Obviously, if you are going to spend money wisely and usefully and take advantage of the kind of information that you have, now is the time to start using this information in a productive way. I'm wondering what do you propose to do with this information.

Mr. Giles: Certainly the intent, obviously, is to make use of the data once it is collected, and these maps are, as I said, an integral part of the planning process. Once you've determined the capability of the land and then, on the other hand, you've determined the needs of society for the uses of these lands, you can try to produce a reasonable land-use plan which would satisfy those needs, the whole variety of needs that there are.

Mr. Stokes: But you have already classified them.

Mr. Giles: Through the inventory process.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Giles: Therefore, this is the basic information, but only part of the total informa-

tion that is used in developing a land-use plan.

Mr. Stokes: But surely you must recognize there is a need for making maximum use of land in areas of the province where the soil conditions and the climate are conducive to the growing of those particular species of trees.

Unless you make a determination now to start to do these sort of things, we are going to—somebody, not us certainly—but somebody is going to be in a room like this 50 years from now arguing about whether there should be a multiple-use plan for Algonquin Park. The question is whether we, right here and now, have undertaken to provide alternatives to that kind of thing and attempt, here and now, to eliminate those kinds of conflicts.

We've got all kinds of land in the Province of Ontario. A lot of it is productive. Most all of it is productive for some use or other. Unless we sit down and start making use of the information that we've gathered and take into consideration what our present and future needs are going to be, all of the surveys, all of the inventory-taking in the world isn't going to solve our problems unless we put all of this information to good use.

I was interested to hear you say that you only went up to seven in the classification. Phil Remington and I go up as far as nine, sometimes you will find the odd 10.

Mr. Giles: Which end is 10 and nine; is it the lower or the upper end of the quality classes?

Mr. Stokes: You'll never see a 10.

An hon. member: Not even in northern Ontario?

Mr. Haggerty: Do you still receive an ARDA grant?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm just informed the ARDA programme is wound up; now this takes on where that left off.

Mr. Haggerty: But you are receiving federal assistance through an ARDA programme?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not for this type of programme, no. Not for this work. Land inventory is completed.

Mr. Stokes: And that's been completed.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Land inventory is completed.

Mr. Stokes: Now getting back to the ARDA survey, I take it that it is centred more around the Great Lakes region. Am I correct in my assumption?

Mr. Giles: In the agricultural area primarily, and then it fanned out a bit beyond it.

Mr. Stokes: Now, as soon as you—

Mr. Giles: Excuse me. There was northern Ontario and the agricultural regions. The clay belt, and out around the Lakehead as well; toward Branstrom and Dryden areas as well.

Mr. Stokes: I see, okay. But it was about that time that somebody in their wisdom decided there would be no disposition of Crown lands around the Great Lakes.

Mr. L. Ringham (Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Ontario): In 1962, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, fine. It was a wise decision, I think. There has been considerable pressure to establish or maintain wilderness areas, and I am thinking particularly of the offshore islands in Lake Superior. There has been considerable pressure from school groups and conservationists for the setting aside of large tracts of land for future generations.

I can appreciate, having regard for the needs of companies that owe their existence to resources, that you can't tie up inordinately large amounts of land without having some regard for their needs of a renewable resource. There are specific areas that should be preserved, because I think there is enough known about their resource capabilities that it makes a lot of sense to set those aside.

I am thinking particularly of the Slate Islands; the chance of them becoming productive as far as timber exploitation is concerned is minimum; the mining people have had a good look-see and it has reverted back to the Crown; I think Kimberly-Clark ceded that back to the Crown. There is reasonable assurance that there isn't all that much there other than natural aesthetic beauty. You might appropriately say it comes under the next vote, but since we are dealing specifically with land, are you giving any thought to this?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think in your explanation you have explained very correctly all the land-use planning aspect. If you find

an area that's unique, that area should be looked at in the overall plan, to be preserved. Certainly that's the thrust that we are moving on in many of these areas where there is a need. If it's been shown in the studies and the surveys and the recommendations, that's the way we should go, certainly we are doing so. To be specific about the Slate Islands, I don't have that information right at my finger tips.

Mr. Stokes: Let me refresh your memory. You had an arm's-length confrontation with the hon. Robert Andras with regard to the establishment of a national park running all the way from Thunder Bay, which included the offshore islands and would include Sibley and Black Bay peninsula. He already had a national park established there so it is not something the minister isn't familiar with.

As I say, there is a lot of pressure now. I don't think that you should bow to this pressure in every instance, but in cases where there is something unique that we really should be preserving, having regard for all of the factors I mentioned earlier, I think you do have enough information in many instances to make that determination. I hope you will continue with the policy.

With regard to the water classifications, I don't want to overlap and get into something that your biologists are itching to have me get into back here in the room, but I'm wondering what amount of this expenditure has been spent on water classification? I know your land-use inventory looks at a lake, looks at its productive capacity, looks at the shoreline to see what portion of it should be allocated for public recreation, what part of it is suited to cottage development, what areas could be put to other kinds of uses and so on. But I'm a little mystified about your activities concerning water classification.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This year—and you'll note that last year we didn't have anything in the water resources inventory—this year we'll be spending about \$200,000 in this particular field. I think the two go hand in hand, you can't take an inventory of just the land. You've got to relate the land and the water.

Mr. Stokes: Are you talking about the quality of the water?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we look at the overall capabilities of the water.

Mr. Stokes: Is this what you're doing in the specific lakes in southern Ontario, where for a number of reasons the aquatic life has gone down dramatically? Are you looking at it because of a shortage of oxygen and trying to rejuvenate it, or is that another part of your programme?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we're working very closely with the Ministry of the Environment. Recently I had the pleasure to be in Sudbury with the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld) to look at a programme we will be incorporating with his ministry, which will try to bring back aquatic life to some of these lakes which may have been damaged by an outside source. The enthusiasm—

Mr. Stokes: You're talking specifically about lakes in Killarney Provincial Park where there is surely enough evidence to indicate that the industrial activity in the area has, because of fallout and because of spring run-off, for all practical purposes sterilized a good many lakes in the area.

Mr. Haggerty: Like Kelly Lake.

Mr. Stokes: In connection with that, I think your ministry, in consort with the Ministry of the Environment, could look very seriously at industries responsible for this. I'm sure if you went back into reports that have been written for your ministry there is ample indication that the fallout, say at Wawa and Michipicoten, has had a profound effect on the ability of certain areas to regenerate. I forget what they call it—it's called the fallout area and I'm sure that you people should be calling on industry to pick up the tab where it's already been determined they were responsible for the condition of a good many lakes in areas where they operate.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think it's been determined to that extent, because during our visit to Sudbury it was very clearly pointed out to us that lakes differ. One lake would be capable of maintaining aquatic life, a lake immediately adjacent to it would not.

Mr. Haggerty: What happened to Kelly Lake?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You're being specific, naming a specific lake, and that might be one of the ones that cannot maintain aquatic life. The biologist there said that even the geology and other related things in that area affect the lakes. It isn't solely the sulphur fumes to which so many of us refer.

Their efforts in trying to bring back the pH level of these lakes was very interesting. They were very excited about the programme. At one lake they were pumping in, I think it was 25 tons of lime, to try to achieve a pH level they thought would assist in maintaining aquatic life. They are experimenting with four specific lakes in the Sudbury area now. The Ministry of the Environment would have more information than we would, because we are just assisting them in assessing the biological effects of it.

Mr. Haggerty: He doesn't want us to know much more than you do.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): On this point, Mr. Chairman, on the assessment of lakes, when a plan of subdivision, or a proposed plan of subdivision comes in on a recreational lake, say for cottage lots, you people do a study of the lake, do you not?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes we do.

Mr. Good: Which goes into TEIGA before draft-plan approval is given?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Good: We had a case here a few years ago where there was a difference of opinion as to whether your report was used, by Municipal Affairs at that time, on this particular lake. They did grant the draft-plan approval, in spite of what your people had said. I am just wondering now how seriously your assessment is taken, because at that time it was admitted to by Environment and Municipal Affairs that no one really ever figures out how many cottages a particular lake can maintain or how many they can support, taking into consideration the ground condition, the over-cover and the rock outcroppings and what not, as to where cottages and how many can be located. Is this being done to a better degree now? That was four or five years ago.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes; if the member will recall, I think I tabled in the Legislature a copy of what we called the Lake Alert programme. I would be glad to send you a copy of that programme. It is a very detailed programme. It outlines the various steps that are taken by the ministry in establishing just what you point out, to what density can we have summer cottage development. If we should have it, of course, is number one to be established. Then it goes down through the various steps.

Mr. Good: I remember on this particular lake your report gave the average depth as being very shallow, 25 ft, and this is a head lake into three or four other lakes up near Huntsville. There was a hold-up finally on the development and it was cut back in size. But this is the sort of thing we have to plan now for the future so that we don't end up with our lakes overcrowded with summer dwellings. Looking at the whole private sewage system matter within the Ministry of the Environment, someone has to make the decision as to how many people this body of water can support, taking into consideration all the conditions.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am very much aware of that.

Mr. Good: Are your recommendations being listened to?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh yes.

Mr. Good: They are.

Mr. Maeck: Just on that same point, Mr. Minister, are you aware that the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs has at the present time commissioned a study by the University of Toronto, a lake capacity study? And if so, why; if they are accepting your information?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are quite aware of their lake capacity study. I don't know why they would go off on their own. We have a regular programme and we have guidelines to follow. We'll make sure that you get a copy of that. I think you will find it covers just what you are thinking about. Why they would go off, I just don't know.

Mr. Maeck: Is it true that your study, the Lake Alert study, is a very complicated study, to assess a lake?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Some people have said this, yes. Some people have said it is very, very difficult. But personally, and I'm not a planner—

Mr. Maeck: No.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —I didn't find it really that difficult, once we got into it and studied it. I didn't think it was that difficult at all really.

Mr. Maeck: I just wondered if you knew the reason—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would have to point out that in our lake development pro-

grammes, environment is playing an increasingly important role. Health requirements are becoming more rigid; and we have an excellent liaison and co-operative atmosphere between the various ministries in getting these subdivisions moving ahead and not reaching a saturation point. This is the thing.

Mr. Good: Yes, this is important.

Mr. Stokes: Concerning the land itself, you are responsible for the implementation and provisions of the Public Lands Act and under section 17 of that Act you have imposed land-use restrictions, according to your 1972 report, in a total of 19 designated areas throughout the province. One of them was in Lake Superior Provincial Park and the other was to control residential development associated with Mattabi Mines on Sturgeon Lake, in the Ignace area. Since then, I know that you have gone into other areas, almost the entire length of Highway 599, particularly between Savant Lake and Pickle Lake, because your ministry, in concert with others, is going to have to make a decision as to where a fairly large community is going to be established.

Now I know there has been some dialogue with people in the area. They know the rationale behind the decisions taken under section 17 of the Public Lands Act. I am wondering, though, why it's so restrictive. In one instance somebody in the ministry went to a particular individual and said: "Come on now, you know we've got land-use control here and you really shouldn't be changing that window." Now this is just a little bit ridiculous.

I agree there should be planning so that people don't indiscriminately build in areas that are almost impossible to service and then, after they get established, come crying to some branch of government and say: "Please bail me out. These are essential services and you have a responsibility to assist me." But surely there is a responsibility to explain in fair detail the reasons behind this. If you say "section 17 of the Public Lands Act" to anybody out in the public, they don't know what you are talking about.

I think there should be a little leaflet that the department can pass around to explain to people the rationale behind this. Because it is in their own interests, you know, that these decisions are taken. But we should take the trouble to explain to them, and after that to assist ministry employees out in the field in proper imple-

mentation so that they don't appear to be ridiculous when they go to try to enforce these things.

I am sure it is not the intent of the Act to deprive anybody from changing a window in an outhouse or anything of that nature. It is unfortunate that thing happened and I don't want to make a big issue of it. But it is just an indication, you know, of how these things can happen and how the image of government is lowered in the minds of the public when things like this do happen.

It is not going to cost much money to tell these people. This happened at Armstrong, for instance, where there's a group of Indian people living in the west end of the community. They were really up-tight when they found out they couldn't go out and cut a few logs and put up a modest little one-room cabin. This is the way they have been living all their lives and nobody bothered them, nobody paid any attention. Now somebody has found a way to restrict these activities, and is doing so. The government has to provide them with alternatives. I don't see anybody rushing up to Armstrong and assisting them to build brand-new homes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A few.

Mr. Stokes: Sure, the department has got four homes there where the need might be 44. I am not saying that nothing is happening. All I am saying is that in enforcing this section of the Public Lands Act, the department does have a responsibility to explain the rationale behind it and to explain to the people who are going to be responsible for its enforcement that they don't get off on a tangent and do something that was never intended in the first place.

I think we are going to continue to have problems with people who feel they have the unrestricted right to do just whatever they please and I don't think we can tolerate that kind of development any more. But when you are enforcing this I think you do have a responsibility to explain the reasons why and make it possible for your field staff to do it in a way that is going to be least abrasive and most acceptable to the public.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Your point is very well taken. It is certainly something I am going to accept. The leaflet idea I think is an excellent one when it comes to letting those people know in the remote areas of northern Ontario what our planning process is, be-

cause many who live there have not been subjected to any type of development or planning controls.

At the present time we have about 22 areas under section 17, covering about 12,000 square miles. So it gives us quite a large area to manage and to plan in a proper way. We are using the public meeting stepping stone prior to the implementation of any restrictive orders. We used this at Pickle Lake and we used it at Savant, where we sent the staff up to explain to the general public just what this meant and why we had to impose these restrictions.

Mr. Stokes: Unfortunately it wasn't understood.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: One of them may be a little ambitious, and I can assure the member for Thunder Bay that I heard about it very, very quickly. But we have that straightened around. Certainly the idea of a pamphlet in very simple language that they can understand is an excellent one, and I think we will follow it.

Mr. Stokes: With regard to land and water classification, do you want us to deal with mineral lands in the next vote?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is the next item.

Mr. Stokes: It is the next item? It is mineral title administration, but I am wondering about areas that have been tied up for years and years and years. I am thinking specifically of Quetico Park, where you look into these old patents covering areas out on the islands. Is that in the next vote?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's the next one.

Mr. Chairman: We will deal with it in item 5.

Is item 4 agreed to? Agreed.

Item number 5 then—Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: You may not like it. This, I suppose, concerns the land, water and mineral titles—and in particular I am interested in land titles. Has your ministry ever received any requests from certain municipalities or townships in any area in Ontario that requests the closing off of road allowances along certain lakes in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am not aware of any; maybe the staff are. I am informed no. Recently?

Mr. Haggerty: Within the last couple of years. Usually around a lake there is a 66-foot road allowance.

Mr. Chairman: Road allowance—66-foot reserve?

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is not a road allowance though.

Mr. Haggerty: Well what do you call it? It is a road allowance, marine allowance—whatever you may call it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is this the shoreline reserves?

Mr. Haggerty: Shoreline reserves!

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is a 66-foot shoreline reserve.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, yes. Have you had any requests from any groups of people or tourist operators, or any township, to close off any of these shoreline rights of way?

Mr. Giles: Excuse me, could I ask? In order to convey the land, you mean to the owners?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, yes.

Mr. Giles: This may be. This is the practice that they do request the minister's approval of the closure of a road allowance in order to convey it.

Mr. Haggerty: Would you have any—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We could certainly find out. Mr. McGinn might be able to answer that question for us. Mr. McGinn is director of lands administration of the ministry—an expert in his field.

Mr. J. McGinn (Director, Lands Administration Branch): Within a municipality, the control of a road allowance is under the municipality and if it wishes to close it off, may do so by a bylaw.

Mr. Haggerty: Subject to approval from—well in southern Ontario it is usually subject to the approval of county council plus the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which in a sense would be subject to the minister's approval.

Mr. Maeck: Mr. Chairman, if I might interject here.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Maeck: New legislation went through this year that the minister can make approval now without going to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Haggerty: I am right then, I'm coming to the point here that you can make that decision.

Mr. Maeck: Not that minister, the Treasurer. The Minister of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Mr. Haggerty: Do they consult with this department at all then on these applications?

Mr. McGinn: There is serious consultation, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: There is? And have any been approved lately then?

Mr. McGinn: Not that I'm aware of.

Mr. Haggerty: Surely, if it's your land and it's under your administration it should come through your ministry instead of the Treasurer's.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If you have a specific item or a specific case I would be glad to check up on it; if you're thinking about a specific area.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm thinking in broad terms, because I do have a letter indicating there is such a move on around the Peterborough area.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister and members, I would like to get one thing straight. There are those members who are referring to this as a road allowance.

Mr. Haggerty: Some refer to it as a road allowance.

Mr. Chairman: And there are those people who refer to this as a 66-ft reserve on navigable waters—which is quite prevalent up our way from the old days of logging. Now are we talking about two separate things or are these one and the same?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Separate.

Mr. McGinn: They are two separate things, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Two separate things.

Mr. McGinn: There's a 66-ft surface rights reservation around certain areas, and I tried to explain that to the member. In townships,

this reservation is assigned to the municipality and it can control it, or close it up by bylaw.

Mr. Chairman: A 66 ft—

Mr. McGinn: On the road allowance; yes, they're certainly different things.

Mr. Stokes: On the road allowance, was it referred to as riparian rights?

Mr. McGinn: No, the riparian rights are a different thing, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Chairman: What is the official title for that?

Mr. McGinn: It's the 66-ft surface rights reservation.

Mr. Chairman: It didn't apply to all bodies of water; just navigable waters, is that right?

Mr. McGinn: No.

Mr. Chairman: Pardon?

Mr. McGinn: No.

Mr. Chairman: It doesn't apply to all bodies?

Mr. McGinn: No.

Mr. Chairman: Were these bodies at one time designated?

Mr. McGinn: It depends on how they were surveyed 100 years ago; or whenever they were surveyed, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Has the municipality—

Mr. McGinn: Perhaps Mr. Code might be able to explain better, because he's assisting in it.

Mr. Haggerty: There's 66 ft there that the Crown has control of.

Mr. McGinn: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Now, I don't know what—

Mr. Chairman: In some cases it is actually a road allowance and in other cases—

Mr. Haggerty: Some call it a road allowance. I don't know what it is.

Mr. Chairman: In some cases it actually would be a road allowance.

Mr. Haggerty: If you're looking at it from the point of view of a logging operation, I think they would have it as that. But have you had any requests from municipalities to

close off these roads by bylaw? Who finally approves them? Apparently it's the—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's the Treasury.

Mr. Haggerty: Treasury. In other words it's moved from your branch then? You wouldn't know how many applications have—

Mr. Stokes: I think we should have an explanation from Mr. Code.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have our legal adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who may be able to help us.

Mr. Chairman: Are they both here?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They're both here, yes.

Mr. Chairman: This is one thing that a lot of us would like to be set clear on, Mr. Code.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Ferguson, maybe you could enlighten us on some of these very technical situations.

Mr. G. H. Ferguson (Director, Legal Services): Mr. Chairman, first of all these road allowances, or reserves, fall basically into two categories.

The first category is that which was referred to as a road allowance. A road allowance comes into effect, as was mentioned earlier, at the time the township is surveyed. Prior to 1850, it was not the practice to lay out road allowances around lakes or along rivers. This practice began about 1850.

When the Crown land was subdivided on the first occasion a practice grew up, about 1850, of putting road allowances around bodies of water. Now these, being road allowances, are governed by the provisions of the Municipal Act that vest them in a municipality. They are the same as the concession road allowances that divide the concessions, and the municipality has jurisdiction over these.

There has been no recent change in the administration of these road allowances, because they've been in the jurisdiction of the municipalities since 1913 clearly, and prior to that they had certain legislative jurisdiction over them. So that in that regard, there hasn't been any recent change in respect to the status of road allowances.

Just to sum it up, these road allowances are the same as any other road allowances. They are in the municipal jurisdiction, and as the member said before the municipality can close them up, it has to comply with the

provisions of the Municipal Act and get the various approvals. In the north, the approval of the county council, with which he is familiar, is given by the district court judge.

Now turning to the second category of strips of land along roads, for want of any better expression. There are a number of lakes—

Mr. Good: Along the lakes.

Mr. Ferguson: I'm sorry, did I say the wrong word?

An hon. member: Yes.

Mr. Ferguson: These strips of land around lakes is what I intended to say.

In some situations we find there is no road allowance laid out. This may be because the township was surveyed before the practice grew up, or it may be in an area where there has been no internal township fabric laid out.

The practice there is to lay out a strip of Crown land between the piece of land that is being sold and the water. Now these strips of land are Crown lands because they were originally owned by the Crown, and the land that was sold only comes up to the edge of them. These strips of land are Crown lands and remain with the Crown.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore, that category, sir—the second category—the municipality would have no jurisdiction or no authority to transfer them to the owner of the adjacent land or anything like that?

Mr. Ferguson: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Maeck: Could you tell me, then; in an unorganized township that has been surveyed where there is 66 ft, it wouldn't be a road allowance because let's say it is unorganized and they don't have a council.

Mr. Ferguson: It is still a road allowance, and the authority for dealing with that is found in the Municipal Act. There is a special provision in the Municipal Act that provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council can close it up and dispose of it.

Mr. Maeck: But at whose instigation when it is unorganized?

Mr. Ferguson: Some minister of the Crown has to make a recommendation to cabinet. Normally, it is the Minister of Natural Resources.

Mr. Maeck: That is what I was getting at; in those cases it would be under the Ministry of Natural Resources?

Mr. Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Maeck: I understand.

Mr. Chairman: So, therefore, you are saying that where these lands fall into the category of roads—of road allowances—then the municipality or the district has some jurisdiction and can take some action.

Mr. Ferguson: They actually own them.

Mr. Chairman: But when they fall into the other category, they remain as Crown lands and no action can be taken by the municipality or anyone else. My next question might be to the minister. This is a pretty grey area in a lot of the cottage country in central Ontario.

Around most of these lakes there is such a reserve and a great number of cottage owners, especially, have always wished to gain title to this land. It means that people can roam freely down the beaches and it is a source of irritation to the cottage owners.

Now I know there is the other side of the story, too, that when you are thinking of the public these lands are available to them. But has the ministry ever given any consideration to changing its policy on that whereby these lands could be purchased by the adjacent owner?

Mr. Haggerty: I hope they don't.

Mr. Good: They would not dare.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Haggerty: This was the point I was leading up to. If you ever did let it happen, then you would have the local lakes completely closed off for a certain few cottage owners.

Mr. Stokes: Privilege for the few.

Mr. Haggerty: Privilege for the few. And then where else—

Mr. Chairman: I am not suggesting it.

Mr. Haggerty: I was thinking of a lake north of Peterborough—is it Chemung; I had some literature—I haven't got it with me right now, but I know they were waiting for a decision to be handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada concerning Lake

Eve. As soon as that comes through they are going to apply to the local municipality to close off the road; and from there on it would just mushroom across the province with everybody going for the same thing. I'm glad to hear the minister say that he is not going to change his position.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That matter is still before the courts.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but you are not going to allow the property to be sold there and then restricted to a few.

Mr. Stokes: In the leasing of Crown lands—since there is no further outright sale of recreational lands—do you give unrestricted title to the land right down to the high water mark, or do you leave this reserve for the public in the lease? How are you attempting to resolve the conflicts between the so-called private use and access by the public?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Reserved—it's common practice.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The reserve is still there. It's the same as when we were selling land, the reserve is built in to protect the public—it's still in there in the leases.

Mr. Haggerty: Of course. Why the encroachment?

Mr. Jessiman: What width?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We don't have it down to the water's edge.

Mr. Stokes: But you do permit construction? You permit construction within that. When you say that there is the reserve to provide access to the public, the very nature of the way people develop these properties leads one to believe that it's closed to public access.

I'm thinking in terms of somebody who crowds the allowance or somebody who puts an installation down on the lakeshore, like a dock or something like that.

Now if they had a water lot, there might be some justification. But if I interpret what you say correctly, I would be perfectly justified in walking around the entire shoreline of these lakes and walking out and enjoying the privilege of fishing off that dock or anything else. However, I'm sure there has been an image created in the public mind that this is strictly taboo, that this is off limits.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I don't think we permit them to build there, but they do; put it that way.

Mr. Good: A boathouse isn't much good a 100 ft back from the water.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Or a dock.

Mr. Maeck: If I might interject just for a moment regarding what Mr. Stokes was saying about the cottages being built closer to the shore than the 66 ft; I'd like to tell you, Jack, that in my particular riding five cottages that were constructed in this past year which were built closer to the lake than they were supposed to be were forced by the ministry to be moved back. So I think the ministry now is aware of this and is really watching it.

Mr. Jessiman: I'm aware of the case of one particular cottage where the owners put about 25 feet of extra fill in the lake to get this distance back.

Mr. Haggerty: There are ways of working around it.

Mr. Good: They were probably violating three or four regulations by doing that, filling in.

Mr. Maeck: I think this is being enforced now.

Mr. Stokes: Now we are into the mineral titles administration. I don't know how many acres or square miles of land we are talking about. I am fully aware that if somebody has a piece of patented land, it's private land the same as if it was in a municipality, but I am talking about lands where people have mineral rights and pay a very small amount in order to maintain control of those lands. I don't think it's in the public interest that you should allow these areas to be tied up year after year after year.

I am not a miner, nor am I very well versed in the way that prospectors and junior and senior mining companies conduct their affairs. I do know there is a mad rush to the mining recorder's office when these rights run out and they are reinstated. It's a little game they've played for a number of years. And I am well aware that a lot of the people in the ministry are up-tight about it. I think the time has come when you can no longer tolerate companies sitting on resources for decades to the detriment of orderly economic development in many areas.

I am sure the minister is well aware of many of these situations, and I think that it's time you moved in on these companies. If the companies are not willing to exploit the resources in an orderly way they should revert to the Crown, along with any other information or data the firms have on them. This should be open for somebody who is prepared to develop the resources in the public interest.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If I may comment briefly, Mr. Chairman. I share the member's concern, and I think the member for Fort William also brought it to my attention, because he too has concern along these lines. I have asked my parliamentary assistant, John Rhodes, who is chairing a select committee studying revisions to the Mining Act to look at this matter and to make recommendations in his report. And that report, I understand, is nearing completion. We should have it in our hands by the end of the year. I understand that he will be making some comment on it.

It's interesting to note that my predecessor, the former Minister of Mines, you'll recall increased the rate considerably. A large number of the mining claims now returned to us are forfeited.

Mr. Stokes: What percentage?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, last year it was about three times what we would normally get back in forfeitures. Do we have an acreage?

Mr. McGinn: We don't have an acreage, Mr. Minister. But it is three times what we had before; and because of the fact that acreage tax can go two years in arrears these former patented lands are coming back to the Crown in increasing quantities. In the first year of its inception, about one-third more came back. Now it has crept up, so a lot more land is coming back to us than ever before, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: But it's still a nominal amount, isn't it? What is it? Two dollars an acre, or what?

Mr. McGinn: It's 50 cents an acre on the mining rights, sir.

Mr. Stokes: It's 50 cents an acre?

Mr. McGinn: Yes, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: That's why they're sitting on it.

Mr. Jessiman: That's not for surface rights, that is for mining rights?

Mr. McGinn: No, it used to be 10 cents an acre and it has increased to 50 cents an acre. This is the acreage tax, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Jessiman: Where a mining claim comes back to the Crown, or is returned for unpaid dues, do you allow it to be reissued? I mean if someone else comes in and stakes it, he would just stake for the mineral rights, not for the surface rights?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. We have to do a certain amount of assessment work, of course.

Mr. Jessiman: I understand that. But the old ones—the ones the member for Thunder Bay is speaking of—included surface rights and mineral rights. This is no longer the case.

Mr. Haggerty: It's just the ones that are advertised. Then someone else can pick them up and they lay idle again.

Mr. Jessiman: I would like to proceed a little further with the question that the member for Thunder Bay has raised. What about an old mining claim in his riding or my riding or your riding that is sold to some person other than an Ontarian or Canadian? He then buys the old claim with the mineral rights and the surface rights?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have no restrictions or controls on those purchases or sales right now.

Mr. Jessiman: I know. And if you can recall, Mr. Minister, it is not too many years since you spoke in the House about land grabbing. In my particular riding there was one individual, an American citizen, who at that time owned 4,000 acres. The last inventory I took three months ago showed he now owns 7,000 acres in my riding. You know it's a great business.

Mr. Haggerty: That was a good speech. That is what made him minister.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, we have had a select committee report on the foreign ownership plan; it's a document that my ministry is looking at very very carefully. There are some recommendations there that—

Mr. Jessiman: Well we have been on this subject many times over many years and we come back to individuals who are making a very comfortable living and who are not citizens of Canada. There was one Mr.

Johnson, a lawyer in the city of Duluth, who at one time owned property at Pigeon River. We had to buy it back from him to put our tourist centre and our border crossing buildings there. The federal government had to buy back the land.

Mr. Haggerty: Is that the one who owns the land from the American border up to Fort William?

Mr. Jessiman: Right, yes. You couldn't even go in to visit High Falls or Ear Falls without trespassing on his property. We still haven't done anything about it. I think we should look at it a little more seriously.

Mr. Haggerty: He goes around buying up the tax sale lands, right?

Mr. Jessiman: Packed with mining claims—old ones. They aren't valuable ones I don't think.

Mr. Good: That gives him both rights—mineral and surface.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, I understand there is a vote coming up in the House. As soon as we get word they are about ready to vote we will adjourn until the vote is taken. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Haggerty: Go ahead then, go ahead.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I want to raise with the minister the specific and self-contained matter of the purchase of Lemoine Pt. on the shores of the lake in Kingston township, as potential parkland for eastern Ontario. I do not want to deal with it at length, but I want to try to summarize it, as I understand it, and make some comparisons. Because frankly—and I think it falls explicitly under land acquisition in this vote—I feel the dealings of the Ministry of Natural Resources in the purchase of Lemoine Pt. has been a public disgrace; and I can't put it strongly enough.

I want to remind the minister of the background. I can remember, as a younger member in this Legislature through the 1960s, a great many people who ultimately became, or were then, cabinet ministers. I can remember James Auld and Syl Apps and John Simonette and George Gomme. I can remember all of these eminent representatives of eastern Ontario talking vigorously about the purchase of Lemoine Pt. as one of the few self-contained acreages left in eastern Ontario with shoreline which should be for the public use.

We are talking about a parcel of land which is 337 acres of waterfront property. Back in October, 1968, that property could have been purchased for \$3,000 an acre flat—well, actually, the asking price was \$3,000 an acre. In the 1950s it could have been purchased for \$1,000 an acre.

In 1969, the reeve of Kingston township, J. Earl McKeown, attempted to persuade the city of Kingston to collaborate in a joint venture to purchase the land with the issuance of 20-year debentures, and that fell through.

In 1971, the township signed an agreement to purchase at the price of \$900,000 and put down a \$10,000 down payment. Now it was at that point that the first and very serious problems emerged.

It was at that point that an appraiser did a study of the land; well two appraisers did studies. The first found the worth of the parcel was \$345,000; the second found the worth of the parcel was \$400,000. There was obviously a discrepancy between the appraised value and the asking value.

None the less, to their enormous credit Kingston township council felt so strongly about the almost desperate need to preserve this one parcel of waterfront land for public use, particularly park use for the inhabitants of the area, they went to the Ontario Municipal Board for approval to borrow \$650,000 on a 20-year debenture if the province would pay \$225,000, which George Kerr then indicated in 1971—I think it was 1971—could be possible.

Now the Ontario Municipal Board looked carefully at it, found a number of technical flaws, and came to the conclusion that they could not support the purchase at \$900,000. They could not support it because of the discrepancy between the appraised value and the asking value.

They also pointed out that since the city of Kingston had reneged on its original undertaking to share in the cost with Kingston township, that would force the ratepayers of Kingston township to assume an inordinate burden; and as a result the OMB said no.

Now, in April of 1972, the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority went to the conservation, authorities branch and asked for permission to purchase Lemoine Pt. for a park at the asking price of \$900,000. The problem is that there has never been that kind of money around, because the province from that day to this has refused to pay the amount of money the province feels it

would have to contribute on the cost-sharing arrangement to purchase those 337 acres for some \$900,000 or thereabouts.

Now, I really think that is a matter of enormous short-sightedness on the part of the province and serious economic delinquency; very serious. Because we are going to lose the last valuable parcel of park waterfront land in the eastern Ontario area around Kingston and Kingston township unless the government comes to its senses and provides the money for outright purchase.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has thought about this and has categorically rejected it. As a matter of fact, the Minister of Natural Resources told me in the House that you couldn't purchase Lemoine Pt. since: "The figures were not figures we could accept and we have not moved any further".

Now of course what you could do is expropriate. And on the face of it, if you expropriated you could have the property for current market value under the Expropriation Act. But your worry is that if it goes to the Land Compensation Board, the Land Compensation Board will see the original \$10,000 down payment, plus the original \$900,000 asking price, as the price which the private owners deserve, and they will ask the government to pay \$900,000. So the government does not want to go the route of expropriation and the government will not go the route of the Land Compensation Board.

I just want to point out to you the discrepancies between your attitude on Lemoine Pt. and your attitude on other things in this province. You are willing to enter into discussions around expropriation with Lake Ontario Cement for the dunes; and ultimately you will go to the Land Compensation Board and Lake Ontario Cement, which doesn't deserve more than a dollar a year from the government for the years of the lease which haven't yet expired, is going to receive a very hefty sum of money, either by whispered negotiation during the period of post-expropriation proceedings which we are now in—you've got until December 19 to make an offer in the three month period—or you'll go to the Land Compensation Board and Lake Ontario Cement will make a killing.

What you are prepared to do for a private company called Lake Ontario Cement you are not prepared to do for all of the people in eastern Ontario around Kingston and

Kingston township who would benefit from a 337-acre waterfront park. And I point to the difference. You'll move heaven and earth to richly compensate a private company from the public purse, even though they don't deserve more than \$1 a year but you won't provide that amount of acreage for the public in eastern Ontario to have at its command.

Now let me point something out to you, let me take it a step further. On the 55-acre Rattray estate in the western part of Metropolitan Toronto, the asking price is \$3 million—\$54,000 an acre, not \$3,000 an acre. The Premier (Mr. Davis) was sufficiently exercised about losing that that he met with the owners and indicated that he would go so far as to pursue one of two routes: Either there would be specific zoning regulations, passed by the province, to make certain that that Rattray estate was never used for private development; or if necessary the province would go a more arbitrary route—presumably expropriation or something of the kind.

Well what is all right for a private company then becomes all right for Metropolitan Toronto, but not for eastern Ontario. When the chips are down, what is legitimate for the people of eastern Ontario goes down the drain and the government cannot find the tiny sum of money, relatively speaking, which is required.

I remind you about the Tam O' Shanter Golf Club property in eastern Metro, which you are purchasing through the Metro Toronto conservation authority, in conjunction with Metro and Scarborough, for a total of \$10,825,000. That is for only 118 acres. The province's share will be \$4.2 million. That makes the asking price, on the total package, \$91,000 an acre, with the province paying \$35,000 an acre.

But for Lemoine Pt. in eastern Ontario—at \$3,000 an acre for the last remaining piece of legitimate waterfront land, this ministry can't find the money.

All your priorities are wrong. What you are doing is deliberately and calculatedly discriminating against the public rights of the people in eastern Ontario to have a piece of parkland. Some 337 acres, which the private owners, to their credit not to the government's credit, want to turn over to public park usage. And they are desperately holding on to it so it doesn't go the route of private development. But one day, since they want to sell the land, they are going to cave in. And when they cave in, this ministry, this government will have been respon-

sible for outright robbery. What you've done is robbed the people of that area of their perfect public entitlement.

What I want to know is, how come you can use the expropriation route and the land compensation board, to pay off Lake Ontario Cement? How come you can find if not the money at least the public weal to make sure that the Rattray Estate doesn't go to private development? How come you can pay \$35,000 an acre out of your public purse, your budget for the Tam O'Shanter golf club in eastern Metro?

And how is it that in this superb package of land in Kingston township, which cabinet ministers have talked glowingly about since the 1950s, which the people of the area have put themselves on the hook for, through the 1960s for which the little Kingston township has gone to the Ontario Municipal Board to issue \$650,000 in debenture loans—how is it that you are able and so willing to serve the needs of Metro and a private company, but you can't serve the needs of the people in eastern Ontario who live in the Kingston area?

I truly think that your priorities are standing right on their head. That is as classic a piece of shortsightedness as I've seen. You know the absence of shoreline in that area. You know that you need the land. The people have a right to the land and need it. Then, I ask, why is it that the government can't find the money to support the \$900,000 purchase, which by now may be \$1.3 million? But I remind you that that's the fault of government—not the fault of the owners—because in the late 1950s when it was first offered it was only \$1,000 an acre; it has now jumped to \$3,857 an acre. But at that price it's cheap.

And as for the public use in terms of recreational land in southern Ontario, I say to you, your policy is nonsense. You should reassess it completely and you should make this public pronouncement: "We will support the conservation authority, at whatever level they need. We will give special assistance to Kingston township and the city of Kingston if they want to do it jointly, because we know that the people in that area have as much right as people anywhere else."

Now, if you can explain to me where I have misinterpreted the government's position, or where the basic policy proposition is wrong, I am more than ready to accept it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, if I can very briefly comment on this particular ques-

tion, I would point out that the member is making a lot of assumptions when it comes to what will happen before the Land Compensation Board as it affects the Lake Ontario Cement Co. I think he is assuming that certain things will happen, and—

Mr. Lewis: I know you are offering something. You are offering money to compensate them for expropriation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You are trying to mix apples and oranges, really.

Mr. Lewis: Not at all.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly it is a matter of priorities.

Mr. Lewis: No, it's not; you are not doing it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is something that we have been dealing with within this ministry. We would not close the door on the purchase of Lemoine Pt.

Mr. Lewis: Oh come on.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have had discussions as recently as a few weeks ago. I would point out to the member that if we had an appraised price of \$350,000 or \$400,000 and we used the public treasury to support an inflated price of \$900,000, he would be the first one to stand up in the Legislature—

Mr. Lewis: No, no, no.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —and criticize it, and holler down every room and hallway in this Legislature.

Mr. Lewis: If the land compensation board determines the price to be \$900,000, which is the expropriation route, I would accept that. Maybe they will determine the price to the appraised value of \$400,000. In fact, you are quoted in the Kingston Whig-Standard, June 20, 1973, as saying the province is "no longer interested at all." So don't tell me the door is open.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: At that time we were not; but as recently as a few weeks ago we talked about it. I have to say to you that we are prepared to go 50 per cent of the route at the appraised value, and to be asked to contribute beyond that—

Mr. Lewis: Are you prepared to expropriate in the public interest, and go before the land compensation board for a ruling?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It doesn't have that high a priority at this time.

Mr. Lewis: Well, okay.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It has a different priority.

Mr. Lewis: Let me say to you that your priorities are nuts, because there isn't going to be that land. Where are you going to find a package of 337 acres in that area of the province again? Where?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would point out to the member that that shoreline on that particular property is not good shoreline. It's not the best recreational land in Frontenac county. There is a considerable amount of land available to the people in the Kingston area for recreational purposes.

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There is.

Mr. Lewis: But according to everybody, according to Kingston township, according to the Ontario Municipal Board decision, it was agreed in principle that the land was good and should be acquired. Do you think that a little township like Kingston township would go it alone, would assume Kingston's share of the costs, if it didn't think this was valuable property?

Nobody is asking you for another set of dunes, or rolling hills, or sandy beaches. We are saying to you, it's a parcel of 337 acres which fronts to considerable extent on the shore. It is a magnificent opportunity for public parkland for a relatively small cost. And I don't see why you should begrudge the people in eastern Ontario what you are so willing to make concessions for when it comes to the Metropolitan Toronto area.

If you believe in it and you want to pay 50 per cent, expropriate, go the route of the Land Compensation Board, get a fair ruling — nobody will resist that—and simply say, "Okay." When you answered the question in the House about Lake Ontario Cement, you said to me as you began to sit down, "Maybe we will have to go to the Land Compensation Board." I accept that as a legitimate way of settling it.

Why do you work so willingly with private companies, with a golf course, with a private developer, but not with a private family that wants its land to be in the public domain; and all the citizens of the area are

frantic that it should be in the public domain? Why do you resist that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have to repeat what I said earlier—the appraised price is there—we are prepared to pay 50 per cent of the appraised price—

Mr. Lewis: But you know that's not the case.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —and not an inflated price.

Mr. Lewis: But I'm not asking you to pay an inflated price. I'm asking you to go the route you would go—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You are.

Mr. Lewis: —in any parallel application. Go to your Land Compensation Board—presumably they will set a fair price. Do you think they will set an inflated price?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If they have an offering price of \$900,000, that has to be the price.

Mr. Lewis: You know, either you have the legislation established in your own mind to achieve equity, or you don't. Now, as it happens, I don't know whether the \$900,000 or the \$1 million now, is an inflated price any more. The appraisal hasn't been done since 1970 and the land value jump in the last three years may mean that—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: True.

Mr. Lewis: —if it was \$400,000 in 1970, it is not inconceivable that it will be \$750,000 in 1973.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is exactly right. This is part of our recent discussions.

Mr. Lewis: Well, frankly Mr. Minister, your recent discussions leave no hope anywhere. I think you should announce the government intends to buy Lemoine Pt. You should say: "We are going to turn it into a provincial park. We have authorized the Catarqui Region Conservation Authority to proceed. We are now going to negotiate with the owners on as fair a price as we can extract. If we do not think the price fair, we will expropriate. We will then negotiate under the terms of the Expropriation Procedures Act, and if that doesn't work, we will go to the Land Compensation Board."

The owners will not be antagonistic to that. The conservation authority is desperate to do it. The township is willing to mortgage it-

self to the hilt to do it. The people in the area want it.

I say to you it's gone on long enough. Too much for the centre of the province; too little for the parts of the province that are neglected.

It's not too much to ask that your ministry assume a few hundred thousand dollars for this kind of investment in the future in recreational lands. I put that to you as stiffly and as strongly as I can. I think you have a moral obligation to move in and purchase this property and not let that shoreline lapse into private development usage. I suspect that privately you may agree. I don't know where the resistance is.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I appreciate your comments and your interest.

Mr. Lewis: Okay, fine. We won't relinquish the time when we come to the park vote. Hopefully by then you will have had a change of heart and you can announce to the committee what you are prepared to offer.

Mr. Chairman: Item 5, vote 2102 carried?

Mr. Stokes: No, I have a couple of more small details. On the mapping of mining lands, I understand there has been a considerable amount of time and effort spent in the last two summers flying and mapping certain areas of the province to try and determine resource potential through photography. Are you conducting electro-magnetic and geophysical surveys? It will probably come under resources.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that is under another vote.

Mr. Stokes: But I want to get into the surveys. I don't want to let that go by the board. How much money have you got in this vote for the survey, or was that in that previous item?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think I can give you that.

Mr. Giles: Geological survey? Do you mean the geological survey?

Mr. Stokes: Well, they are flying—I don't know what they are doing.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh, yes. That is under mineral management.

Mr. Stokes: All right. We will get into it under the other vote.

Mr. Chairman: It will come under 2104.

Mr. Stokes: Oh yes, that is right. Now, you have a relatively small amount of money for transfer payments, annuities and bonuses to Indians—\$46,900—what's that?

I don't want to spend a lot of time on these things, but I'd like to know they mean.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have the information here, but I don't have it at hand.

Mr. Stokes: There has been considerable dialogue with the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to enable Indian communities to obtain reserve status. The minister well knows that he has several satellite communities that are actually squatting on Crown land and will not enjoy full reserve status until this particular land problem is settled one way or another.

In view of the steps that have been taken, which are a credit to your ministry, in giving reserve status to many of the satellite communities associated with the Big Trout Lake band, I hope that this will continue and that the province will facilitate the establishment of reserve communities where we have these satellites that really have no official status whatsoever—and I am thinking of Lansdowne House and Webique, which are associated with the Fort Hope band.

What is the status of it? I understand that, come next September, reserve status will be enjoyed by all of the satellite communities associated with the Big Trout Lake band, but what about the others?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I may have some information here in a moment, but I certainly want to take this opportunity to compliment the staff in dealing with that particular problem. As the member for Thunder Bay knows, it's been a problem that has been with us for some considerable time now. We've had to deal not only with the Indian people but with the federal government too. I think he is very much aware that the federal government is not overly anxious to establish more reserves, because of the extra benefits and so on they would have to pump into those particular areas.

Mr. Stokes: But if they don't do it, it is going to fall right in the lap of this government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: They shouldn't be let off the hook so easily.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We've been working very, very closely with Treaty No. 9 on

these matters. They have been in touch with us recently on a number of other areas they want to work on. We intend to follow the same route that we have established now with the Big Trout organization. It has worked out very well. There has been consultation with them, and there has been give and take, but basically it has involved an exchange of land in total. I think the Big Trout area itself gave up a certain amount of land in such places as Sachigo and Bearskin. We have just about completed that, and the member is quite right in saying that by next September they will have full reserve status. As far as the other ones are concerned, I wonder if anyone knows the exact status of those areas? You mentioned Webique?

Mr. Stokes: Webique and Lansdowne House. All I am asking you is for the same kind of consideration for them.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. They will get it.

Mr. Stokes: It's much too early in the game for me to be insisting that you people do other than encourage them—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I understand, yes.

Mr. Stokes: —for the simple reason that it is a matter that first of all has to be determined by the band council; once they have done this—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: —and gone through all of the preliminaries with Indian and Northern Affairs, then they come to you and you say, "Yes, let's sit down and resolve the thing." The ongoing dialogue over the satellite communities associated to the Big Trout band has been going on for six years, to my knowledge—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: —and I am sure much earlier than that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: What is so disconcerting to these native groups is when they find it almost impossible to wade through the bureaucracy. Even with our help it's almost impossible in many instances.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: So I want to thank the minister for giving me that assurance.

I have only one other thing to talk about under this item, and that is acquisition. You said you were looking at areas in the province where it seemed advisable. Now, I am sorry that Mr. Lane from Algoma isn't here, because I am sure he would want to say something about this; I know he feels very strongly about it. We were talking about a considerable tract of land that is available if you are prepared to come up with the dollars. As I said earlier, it is going to get more expensive rather than cheaper and the opportunity might be lost altogether if some American comes up with a lot of bucks and has a wild idea about how he is going to further exploit the resources that we have in Manitoulin Island, being a particularly beautiful spot, a great attraction to a great many people in Ontario and elsewhere. I would like some assurance from the minister that he is actively pursuing it and is serious about acquiring this area of land.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have to say that we are certainly looking at that situation. We are well aware of the value of it. I would have to point out that we only have a certain size budget for land acquisition. As you heard a few moments ago, your leader didn't agree with our priorities, and setting priorities is sometimes very, very difficult with the budget that you have.

Mr. Stokes: But surely you can act in an instance like this, where a good deal of recreational land has already gone? Thank goodness we have taken steps to correct this in northern Ontario, with regard to the land that is still in public hands. We can make a determination on that and keep our options open, but the areas in central Ontario and in southern Ontario are few and far between and I think this is where you must put your priorities as far as acquisition is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, they tell us they are ready to vote. We will resume immediately following, providing we don't reach 10:30. Is item 5 carried?

Mr. Haggerty: No, I have a couple more.

Mr. Chairman: On item 5, or on item 6?

Mr. Haggerty: On item 5; I was cut off there right from the start.

Mr. Chairman: Oh heavens, that's terrible. We will have to make amends.

The committee adjourned at 10 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House, and reconvened at 10:15.

Mr. Chairman: Ready to proceed? It is item five; Was there further discussion?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to pursue the matter of leases given to water lots, and so forth. This is going back a good number of years, and particularly to the former county of Welland. I don't say it was this department, but the government at one time had leased water lots for the removal of sand and gravel. I would like to know just how long—they don't continue this type of operation—but would that lease go to the present property owners?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is this under the Beach Protection Act?

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know what you would call it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is the removal of aggregate from the shore.

Mr. Haggerty: From the shore and lake bed.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's under the Beach Protection Act.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I don't think it would be; this goes out into the water. They were allowed to come in there with—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What specific area.

Mr. Haggerty: West of Point Albino.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm not familiar with that but—

Mr. Haggerty: The sand and gravel was removed from there and practically built the city of Buffalo. But apparently in the transaction of property, when it was sold back for residential purposes, the title of lease given at that time went to the property owners. Of course, the operation doesn't continue. This was almost the same type of a situation you have in Sandbanks, where you have leased it for \$1 a year; now you turn around and you have to spend a few hundred thousand dollars, perhaps to buy it back.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm not aware of that specific area, really.

Mr. Haggerty: I know, this was before your time and my time. This is one of the problems that has occurred over the past number of years. The province has lost control of this lakeshore by this type of arrangement.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would be prepared to look into it.

Mr. Haggerty: All right. I don't know if it has been contested in the courts or not. But the point is, in many instances where you have issued leases to a certain few persons for removing sand and gravel, it seems to be this title goes back to the new owner or something. I was just wondering if you shouldn't be more careful with these leases.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we better have a look into this specific situation.

Mr. Haggerty: I imagine they have title to it now. But I mean for some reason or other that title of lease went back to another person who purchased it, and he didn't continue the operation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It could be a licence under the Beach Protection Act.

Mr. Haggerty: That is when you gave them permission to remove the sand and gravel.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will have a look into this specific area and report back to you.

Mr. Haggerty: You will have to go back to about 1900.

Mr. Stokes: When we talk about these estimates we very seldom get down to a matter of dollars and cents. It is more ideas, concepts and policies. This is probably the only vote in the whole estimates that is less than you budgeted for last year. It is down about \$700,000. What is the reason for it?

Mr. Miller: Economy and efficiency.

Mr. Stokes: You could buy a good chunk of land.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): If you put that \$700,000 back in, you could buy that piece of property in Kingston township.

Mr. Stokes: It is probably because of reorganization of the ministry: Or it falls in another vote? I suppose? It is not important, we will get the answer after.

Mr. Chairman: If that be so, does item 5 carry?

Item 5 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Item 6, conservation authorities.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Before you go on, I have the answer to the earlier question on this particular vote in connection with the \$46,000 to be paid to—

Mr. Stokes: Bonuses.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, bonuses and payments to Treaty No. 9. This is Ontario's share and the federal government matches it.

Mr. A. J. Herridge (Assistant Deputy Minister, Resources and Recreation): We are co-signers of the treaty and therefore we have a matching responsibility with respect to treaty payment to the Indians.

Mr. Stokes: I see. On a per capita basis?

Mr. Herridge: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: Why did you get sucked into that? It is \$4 a head or—

Mr. Giles: It was the adhesion treaty, No. 9, which was jointly signed by Ontario and Canada with the Indians in that area.

Mr. Stokes: I see.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So this is a commitment of long standing.

Mr. Stokes: I see, okay.

Mr. Chairman: Item 6, conservation authorities. Mr. Deans.

Mr. Deans: Thank you, I have—

Mr. Good: Am I on the list?

Mr. Deans: I am sorry, do you have a list?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Deans: I am quite content to wait, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: I won't take long. I want to deal with the whole matter of financing conservation authorities. I know it has been pretty tough and long drawn-out to try to get the provincial government to commit itself to the projects the conservation authorities would really like to tackle to do a job when it comes to acquisitions. They can't do it without provincial financing, when it comes to acquisition.

The Grand River Conservation Authority which, I guess, covers the largest river basin in the province and is probably one of the most active authorities as far as flood control is concerned, has done a reasonably good job with the money it has had available, with the dams that are now in operation. We had no flooding from Hurricane Hazel until last year when we had the hassle over the flood which resulted—well, no one is prepared to say what caused it other than the lake run-off.

The point I want to get at is the Speed River, which was the first priority; the Speed River dam. I guess the acquisition there is now pretty well completed; there is still some expropriation to be finalized on that, I believe?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I am told so.

Mr. Good: It is going ahead so already they are planning what they have to do next.

When you look at the three things involved here—first flood control; then the development of recreation facilities, which is so essential; and the retention of water to keep a proper stream flow through the summer months—it is still a very important part of the whole life of the county. We are the largest community in the province still getting its total water supply from ground water and until we get our complete programme, we are going to have nothing but problems with ground water supply.

Whether or not the Ayr reservoir programme will ever go ahead, no one seems to know. They are cooling off on it for I think TEIGA has done studies on it and they feel that now maybe it isn't the answer to our ground water supply and that the ultimate result will have to be a pipeline. Everyone agrees that there will be no long term solution to our water problem until we do get a pipeline.

If the population is going to continue increasing, we still have to have a number of dams to keep the stream flow sufficient in the Grand River to dilute the effluent from sewage treatment plants along the river. The whole thing is tied up. I wonder if the ministry realizes the seriousness for an area like that, now approaching 300,000 people—more than that when you add Guelph and the whole Grand River watershed—I am talking about the problems in my own county. But it's getting to be a very large population; a big river basin, with a lot of cities in it, right down, and it seems it is like pulling teeth.

It was the same when the conservation authority built its new administrative buildings. It was the slowest procedure you ever could imagine for them to get clearance to go ahead with their buildings. You people knew they needed them; they knew they needed them; they had been planned and planned and before they could get the final okay, the costs had gone up. There they sat waiting and waiting with everyone wondering why there were such holdups when they had approval in principle. I think you people

approved the principle of it, before they could go ahead and get the money.

Why is it such a slow process to get provincial funding on these things when the guidelines for the funding are all laid out? The approvals are given, but the money seems to come through so slowly on these projects.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would point out to the members of the committee that our contributions and our assistance to the conservation authorities have risen steadily over the years. If you look at the estimates records you will see in 1971-1972, it was about \$15 million; last year we went to \$21 million; this year we are up to pretty nearly \$24 million.

Mr. Good: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It has been steady. I think it is fair to say that the municipalities are finally coming around to the demands and to the necessity of these very major projects and have been putting in their thoughts for some years. The conservation movement now is some 25 years old. When the programme first started, the contributions from the municipalities were not coming as quickly as today.

We are pressed with demands on these funds. We are increasing them every year. We are very much concerned with the important projects that should be commenced immediately, but they are governed by priority and by funds available. I would say to you in connection with the Guelph reservoir that we have funds here in this particular vote for land acquisition. If expropriations can be cleared up, then construction will begin next year.

Mr. Good: When will construction start, next spring?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Next year, yes.

Mr. Good: Construction will start next and how long will that take?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It will take about 2½ years to complete. It's a major project.

Mr. Good: What will your policy be for public access or private leasing on that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It will be straight public land.

Mr. Good: In other words, you are definitely on record as saying there will be no more private leasing of cottage lots on conservation authority grounds.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, there will not be.

Mr. Good: That's fine, because you are in no end of trouble, or at least the authority is, up at Shand and Conestogo where they now want to relocate cottages on leased land. According to the first programme that came out, they said, "We are not renewing any leases after 1975 and you will be then on a year-to-year basis." What is a fellow going to do? Is he supposed to burn his cottage down, walk away from it, give it to the conservation authority or what?

Maybe there is no legal obligation; I agree with that. He leases the land and he takes that risk. At the same time, he has been obliged, and rightly so, to keep a good and nice-looking establishment. He can't just have any shack on his land, which is fine. A lot of people have a lot of money invested in these things.

To make matters worse, I think, as recently as 1968 or 1969, some people who had leased their land were told, "If you don't build a cottage on that by next year, we are going to take your lease away and you will have to return the land." They were encouraged to build cottages as recently as less than five years ago. Now they are being told, "You are going to have to get off your land. We are not going to renew your lease when it comes up."

Certain cottagers are feeling quite strongly about it. There is a lot of hard feeling about it. I think they have resolved some of it by meeting with them and they have maybe modified some of their plans. They've been given to understand that maybe they can provide a community location for them. I am glad to hear that your future policy will be that there will be no more leasing on these conservation authority lands. Then you won't run into this problem—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right.

Mr. Good: —and there will be more public access. I hope they can resolve the problem because it was the same at the Shand dam and at the Conestogo dam when the first concept came out. The concept was good. You can't argue against more public access to the water. That's great. We need that. But to tell people five years ago, "You have to build a cottage or give up your lot," and now to say, "I am sorry, we have changed our policy. We are not going to renew your lease and we're going to take your cottage away," is pretty disconcerting. This should resolve the

problem as far as anything further is concerned.

The other thing I wanted to talk about is a matter of principle. The Conservation Authorities Act allows the authority to put a per capita levy on the municipality. This is where most of their financing comes in—50 per cent of their financing. You then meet the other. In my view, there is a certain amount of unfairness, you could say, in this policy where you have a heavy concentration of people.

Look at your Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and what they they can do in providing parks and recreation facilities and all the rest because there are more people. You are really then running a park programme rather than a conservation programme. In our own instance of the Grand River, we have the largest watershed in the province, running from right up at Dundalk to right down to Lake Erie. I forget how many square miles there are. But we have a smaller concentration of people, therefore we have less money to work with, though we have a bigger watershed than other areas when one looks at conservation and flood control. Now, granted, they need more parks in the Toronto area because there are more people, but what are we running here, a parks system or a conservation authority?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but you don't have Ontario Place.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If I may just reply here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Minister, you may reply and then we are going to adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would just point out that we are very much aware of the inequities as you call them as to the funds that are available to the larger conservation authorities and the smaller ones and maybe the pressures might be greater on the smaller conservation authorities.

Mr. Good: Especially, if you have a big area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, if it is a large area. But in our grant structure we worked in what we call supplementary grants, and those supplementary grants are geared to correct this inequity. Now, the Grand River Conservation Authority gets a supplementary grant of five per cent. They would end up with a 55 per cent grant and it goes as high

as 75 per cent for the smaller conservation authorities. We do make this adjustment.

Mr. Good: What would Metropolitan Toronto get? Do they get a straight 50 per cent here?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, a straight 50 per cent in Toronto and for the smaller ones it's on a formula basis.

Mr. Good: This is just for capital construction?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, for capital construction, right.

Mr. Good: Or operation?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Administration. I am sorry, for all grants — administration and capital.

Mr. Good: Oh, I see.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So the supplement would be built in to their grants to assist them.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10:45 or whenever question period ends.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources

Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, October 26, 1973

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1973

The committee met at 11:05 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
(continued)

On vote 2102:

Mr. Chairman: We will call this meeting to order.

Last night, when the hour reached 10:30, we were on conservation authorities, item 6, vote 2102. In keeping with our practice, are there any other members of the—of course this morning you are substituting, it is okay. Go ahead, Mr. Deans, you are next.

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): This shows you the benefit of being a substitute.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Deans: I have only a couple of points that I want to raise with you, and one of them is purely a local matter dealing with the Hamilton area.

You are probably familiar with the Fifty Mile Point Park project and the many years it took to get the money to put it together. Are you familiar with it? Everybody is. I see everybody nodding in agreement.

Well, the first thing I want to say is that after having got the park opened and operating, it now appears that the conservation authorities do not have the funds to keep the thing open. It is in a quite secluded area; because of that, it has been subject to a bit of abuse by vandals and the like; and they do not have the necessary funds to provide the policing necessary at that time to keep the thing open.

I am curious to know whether the ministry has any way of assisting in that particular project, as opposed to funding the acquisition of the land. There is no point in having the park if it can't be used by the citizens of the area. Is there a way that they can take advantage of funding through the province or is it purely local in scope? And can it be done?

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Well, as I understand it—and maybe

Mr. Latornell could expand on it—we don't have any direct involvement with the conservation authorities in the management of their parks. We assist them when they request it. As for the control of rowdyism and vandalism, of course, that is something they handle themselves. They are assisted through their normal administration budgets, and I would suspect it is quite possible that they are strapped for funds.

Mr. Deans: Well, they are; there is no question they are. And the park area will never develop and will never be used as long as they keep the gates locked. If they can't put somebody in there to look after it, then it isn't going to work very well. It may be necessary to work out some other kind of arrangement to ensure it. I think it is simply because of its location.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As I understand it that particular area is the kind of park development they call passive recreation; it is not an intensified park development per se. So I suppose it would lend itself to the type of problem to which you refer. Outside of more control by the conservation authorities themselves, we are always glad, of course, to give advice in this direction. But if their priorities are such that they do not want to put funds in that particular area for that particular purpose, then there is very little we can do. It is their development, not ours.

Mr. Deans: All right. There are other thoughts.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The other alternative, I suppose, would be to close it.

Mr. Deans: That's the alternative and that's exactly what they chose to do. That, unfortunately, isn't going to satisfy the needs of people in the area. There is no point in having a park if you can't use it.

It struck me at the time that it wasn't a matter of putting in some strong arms to keep the people down; it was just a matter of having somebody there. I think there would be less of a problem if there was someone there sort of on a permanent basis. When you feel that somebody might see you, you don't do things that you might do otherwise, I think.

Well, you never know. Therefore, it struck me that that might be a way to deal with it over the course of two or three summers in order to get the thing established.

Let me go on a bit because there is another problem developing in that very area. I don't know if you are familiar with the proposals of the Ministry of the Environment, which is proposing to build a sewage treatment plant in the very easterly portion of Saltfleet township in Winona. A sewage treatment plant is necessary; the only problem is it is planning to build it adjacent to the park and the conservation authority is very worried because it had hoped at some point in the future to expand the park as the need arose. The area in which the sewage treatment plant is to be built is in the very area where the authority had hoped to expand. Now are you familiar with that problem?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am not aware of the specifics of it. Maybe Mr. Latornell is.

Mr. Deans: The authority wrote to you, so somebody must be aware of it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes; I would think maybe Environment would be more involved than we would, actually.

Mr. Deans: Yes, but I know they wrote to you, too. I'm positive they did.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Art, are you aware of it?

Mr. A. D. Latornell (Director, Conservation Authorities Branch): I am only familiar with a proposed site. I believe it was one of several possible sites.

Mr. Deans: There were only two and they seem to have fixed on that one as opposed to the other one. Mark you, it is a better site from the point of view of the residents but there may be yet another site that could be considered if that is going to cause—

Mr. Latornell: I know the conservation authority is concerned about it.

Mr. Deans: Yes.

Mr. Latornell: I'm afraid I don't know any more about it than that. If I could make one comment, Mr. Minister, about Fifty Mile Point Park itself, it is true the authority didn't have the funds to pursue an intensive type of development—and it isn't top priority on their list—but they had hoped to leave it open for passive recreation until it was more developed. Because of the vandalism problems they have had, they felt the only alternative was to close it up and lock it and keep people

out. It is unfortunate but they don't get grants on maintenance or to put in guards or whatever to patrol it to reduce the vandalism as it is too costly.

Mr. Deans: You do have programmes, though, in the summertime in which you involve students. Is it possible for them to take a look at that kind of programme? To take it back again to that—I'm not talking about the sewage any more—is it possible for them to take advantage of a programme that might involve students through your department, that would enable them both to develop the park and let people in the park area at the same time?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd have to say that we fund the summer student employment programme with the conservation authorities 100 per cent. We pay 100 per cent of the cost. They set their priorities; they do their work under certain guidelines but certainly the control of rowdiness is not something that we would recommend that they follow.

Mr. Deans: No.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: These students are not really prepared and not really trained in this type of matter. Even in our own park system, we have extreme difficulty. In fact we are attempting to hire this year's students next year because they've had one year's experience. It is causing problems, there is no doubt about it but I certainly wouldn't recommend that we use students for—

Mr. Deans: I don't want to recommend that. What I'm saying to you is this, though; that if they could take advantage of your funding for the purposes of developing the park and could hire students for the summer, the very fact that they were there would be sufficient to cut down on a lot of the things that occur.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's a priority. We'd have to have them consult—

Mr. Deans: Yes, I want to be sure that if I say to them "Do that" at least there is going to be some opportunity for it to occur.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Deans: I want you to tell me something else now. You will look into the sewage treatment problem?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will.

Mr. Deans: Okay. I want you to tell me something about this development along the

waterfront in Toronto that I read about about three weeks ago.

You are proposing to fund substantially the conservation authority financing. There are a number of areas in the Province of Ontario that don't seem to benefit the same way that Metropolitan Toronto does from the funds of various departments in government. I understand they desire to establish the capital city and to build it up but some of us have felt for a while that we weren't considered in the same light as Metro Toronto when it came to the development of parks and recreational facilities and to other developments of government which we will talk about in other estimates.

The Hamilton area, including Burlington, Hamilton, Saltfleet township and Wentworth county, embarked on a study of the waterfront area, all the way around, about a year and a half ago, or maybe not quite that long. They came up with a number of proposals. Not all of them are acceptable but certainly it was a big step towards establishing some kind of public recreational facility access for the public to the lakefront and also to preserve some of the lakefront.

I've seen very little by way of initiative from the ministry. It's not enough to say, "Yes, we think there should be something done." It doesn't necessarily have to be what's there in the study, which we can talk over. Nevertheless something must be done to accommodate that study's findings.

I am interested to know whether it is the objective of the ministry to involve itself in the funding and in providing the material assistance necessary to preserve some of that shoreline before we find ourselves in a position where it can't be to be preserved. I think the conservation authority seems to be the vehicle through which this kind of funding is made available.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Let me just point out that the metropolitan council did develop on its own a very extensive shoreline or waterfront plan over a five-year period. At first, it came to the province for financial assistance. It was felt at that time that the conservation authority, as you point out, was the proper—

Mr. Deans: Quite reasonable.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —catalyst to handle it; so we agreed with that. It is a five-year, \$20-million programme, to which we give funds to the tune of \$2 million a year.

Mr. Deans: What is the arrangement? What is their participation in the \$2 million a year?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is 50 per cent. It is a \$20 million programme. We put in \$10 million and they put in \$10 million over a five-year development programme period, and we are into the second year of that particular programme. I understand the study is going on for the Hamilton harbour area, along the same way that the—

Mr. Deans: The initial study, I think, is under way.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They have not reported yet to my knowledge.

Mr. Deans: The first phase of it is complete.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: So that's where that stands right now. Certainly, when we move down the road, we will consider the same proposal that was advanced to the Toronto area.

Mr. Deans: I want to put something before you. When you do consider it, it should be considered on three bases. One is its feasibility. That's the main thing. The other two points that have to be considered are one, the recreational potential, which is vitally important; and, two, the whole shoreline protection question which is another very vitally important question in that particular part of Lake Ontario.

It seems to me that unless there is a very positive action on the part of the provincial government—the federal government obviously doesn't give a damn about it—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: But they have an input there.

Mr. Dean: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In the Hamilton Harbour Commission.

Hon. Mr. Deans: But they don't seem to be concerned as much with the protection of shoreline as I would like to see them, so that if you people don't do it, then it isn't going to be done.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's the normal case.

Mr. Deans: It is like Peter and Paul. You are about equal in your inability to deal with these things, but that's beside the point. That's a political thing. It has nothing to do with the ministry.

I tell you though that unless you are prepared to initiate the action soon—and you can't wait five or six years as that will be too long, because of the rate of erosion of some of the shoreline areas—it will be a matter of building breakwaters to preserve the Queen Elizabeth Way. It won't be a matter of trying to safeguard the land because there won't be any land to safeguard.

During the last winter the storms in that area were so severe that the water was coming back to within a number of feet of the highway. In some areas it was a long way away because there's a long distance between lake and road, but in other areas the water came to within a matter of just feet from the Queen Elizabeth Way. If there isn't some action to preserve the land now and turn it into a useful recreational land, then at some other point in the future you are going to be faced with the problem of building breakwaters just to keep the highway from going into the lake.

From a personal point of view, I believe that if you can safeguard those shorelines now with the use of the conservation authorities' potential and industry and with the funding that is available through the provincial government, if some of those private individuals benefit from that, so be it; I have no objection to them benefiting from it. And it doesn't require that you build a breakwater all the way around Lake Ontario. It means that you have got to make some kind of accurate assessment of the points at which the impact is the greatest, and then you are going to have to develop.

I think in the Hamilton-Wentworth area the conservation authority would provide an excellent vehicle to do just that, and also to consider whether or not, in conjunction with the city of Hamilton, it might be possible to take some positive initiative in the area of the beach strip, where they are getting it from both sides. It has become virtually impossible for a lot of people in that area to see their way out of it.

The conservation authority, again, has been a remarkably good vehicle; the members have worked very, very hard, and I have nothing but admiration for the work they have done in the area. I just happen to think, as I look at all of the potential ways of dealing with this problem, that theirs is the most likely to succeed.

If you can step up the programme so that we don't have five or six years' waiting time before we get involved in it, then I think that the problem probably can be resolved both in terms of preservation of shoreline

and provision of access; you can do both at the same time, and it just strikes me that that is the way to deal with it. And Fifty Mile Point Park is, of course, a hinge area because it's one area that's—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Deans: —an outlet into the lake—it's an inlet, I suppose.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is fair to say that, of course, we could not precede the completion of any study. If we could accelerate the study aspect of it, then that, of course, would move the whole thing forward.

Mr. Deans: And that might require additional funds.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, right.

Mr. Deans: In order to get it done more quickly, it may require more money.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, right, right. Also I might add that Mayor Copps, I think, has been in to see the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) on the Burlington shoreline strip—

Mr. Deans: Burlington Beach.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Burlington Beach, yes.

Mr. Deans: Yes, it's the beach strip.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And an interministerial committee has been established to look at that. So we have two vehicles actually. We have the study going in one direction, and we have the interministerial committee looking at the Burlington Beach area.

Mr. Deans: With an eye to acquisition.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That would be one of the possibilities.

Mr. Deans: You realize that the Ministry of Transportation is already in the process of acquiring certain properties for some future access route, whether it be another bridge or whether it be a tunnel or some other thing, but they are already acquiring properties there. Are you aware of that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am aware of that, yes.

Mr. Deans: Okay. Are they a part of this interministerial committee?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, they are.

Mr. Deans: They are?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Deans: Who is on this committee, can you tell me? How is it set up?

J. W. Giles: (Assistant Deputy Minister, Lands and Waters): From our ministry we have Barney Panting, who is director of our engineering services branch and Ted Wilson from the region. I am not aware of the individuals from the other ministries, but Mr. Lawrence's secretariat is chairing the group and has called together representatives of Transportation and Communication, Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Environment, and our ministry, if my recollection is correct. We could find out exactly who is on it, if you wish.

Mr. Deans: The reason I want to know is—well, I want to know how frequently these people are meeting and what kind of schedule that have established, because obviously the programme isn't going to be of any value if it is going to be a long term, never-ending series of discussions.

Mr. Giles: Mr. Lawrence told Mayor Coppins that it would be treated as an urgent matter and they are meeting.

Mr. Deans: You can appreciate the urgency of that problem simply by virtue of the fact that people in the area have difficulty—they can't have heat. There is no sewage disposal available to them. The flooding in the area has reached a point now where for many people it's a matter of basements flooded year-round, not just once in a while. I think you can appreciate that in February, March, or April of the coming year, and maybe in November of this year, it is going to present a very, very serious problem for a lot of those people.

The conservation authority obviously is not responsible since it is not yet in charge. But somebody has to be given the ultimate responsibility of coming up with a programme, either of acquisition or development. And it may not be necessary to acquire those properties. A lot of people who live there have lived there for years and have, in fact, established very nice residences. They could continue to live there given that they had some initiative to do so. There has been a great deal of filling going on, and it may be possible to—Well, without going on at length, Holland is there because of dikes. Perhaps we can't dike Burlington Beach but there is something we can do.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What are the alternatives?

Mr. Deans: There is something we can do with it without relocation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In conclusion, I want to point out that any study would have to be dealt with very carefully by the authorities. They would be involved in the funding? I am sure there will be a lot of municipal and conservation authority input in the study itself when it is completed.

Mr. Deans: I hope so. That's fine.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, Mr. Rollins anticipated us being at the point of vote 2103 this morning. On the strength of that, he brought in the manager of the St. Lawrence Parks Commission. I am wondering with permission of the committee whether we could hop to vote 2103 and item 4 and deal with it; rather than have Mr. Rollins bring his manager back next week again.

Mr. Deans: Yes certainly. See how accommodating we can be.

On vote 2103:

Mr. Chairman: We are on vote 2103, item 4.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That operation runs so well I don't think there will be any questions.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I think it would be in order for him to give us a brief rundown.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins, were you considering making a statement?

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank the members of the committee for giving us this consideration. Mr. John Sloan is general manager. He has taken on those responsibilities as of May 14, 1972. He carried on his previous responsibilities in another location and now has moved his family into Morrisburg. He has been very busy in carrying on his double responsibilities and we are pleased to have him down with our commission.

How much detail would you like to have on this?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A brief outline of your operation. The size of the operation. How you compare the costs from this year and last year.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Expense accounts.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Expense accounts—

Mr. Rollins: I would be glad to do that. It is a pleasure.

The St. Lawrence Parks Commission was established in 1955 as an agency of the Province of Ontario to supervise and enhance the scenic beauty and historic association with the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. The commission's prime duty is to develop, control, manage, operate and maintain parks. The major objective of the commission is to attract visitors to eastern Ontario to support the regional economy through the tourist industry.

The head office function, located at Morrisburg, is responsible for administering and implementing commission policy and programmes. Under the direction of the general manager the administration carries out the following functions consistent with prescribed procedures: Accounting records, revenue and expenditures, budget preparation and control, purchasing, payroll processing, public relations, promotions and advertising, annual report, personnel and inventory. Revenues are submitted to the Treasury of Ontario. The commission's promotion and advertising programme is directed to its prime market areas in Ontario, Quebec and northern New York State.

Here is a breakdown of the various departments in Upper Canada Village. Upper Canada Village is an historic outdoor village museum covering 45 acres and comprising 40 buildings constructed of stone, brick and wood gathered from the St. Lawrence valley and restored to represent a settlement dating from 1784 to 1867.

In addition to furnished houses, schools and churches, static museums of river history, agriculture, vehicles, military history and local settlement, building and furnishings history, there are animated displays and demonstrations, a woollen mill, a lumber mill, a bakery, a cheese factory, a bateau, farming, gardening, cooking, spinning, weaving, dyeing, quilting, rug hooking, braiding, woodworking and blacksmith. There is a souvenir and coffee shop, with a selling area of 5,300 ft.

Operating with a total staff of 200, the village recorded 335,538 visitors in 1972, representing a four per cent increase over 1971. Revenue increased 12 per cent to \$1,035,358 over the same period. Admission fee structure, hours and base of operating will be unchanged during 1973-1974, with the exception that the admission fee for children under 16 years of age will be 50 cents, previously 25 cents.

In 1972, restoration of the print shop was started and rebuilding of the mill dam and race was completed. For 1973, renovation of

the electrical system of Upper Canada Village will be undertaken.

Fort Henry, owned by the federal government, is operated and maintained as a tourist attraction by the commission. It is a major tourist attraction in the Kingston area. The Fort Henry Guard is the main entertainment feature for the public; with uniform and drill of 1867, the guard daily entertains visitors in the fort, and on special occasions performs in outside communities for civic functions.

The fort museums illustrate the early military history of Canada. The operation of the fort is primarily designed to attract visitors to the Kingston area, and is a considerable factor in the total tourist revenue. During the main operating season, the permanent staff numbers 22, while the seasonal operating staff is 150. In 1972, attendance increased five per cent over 1971, totalling 195,726; for the same period, revenues increased 4.9 per cent, totalling \$433,815.

During the coming season the Fort Henry Guard will perform the retreat ceremonies each week during July and August and will participate in a number of outside community events.

Parks and recreation: The St. Lawrence Parks Commission's prime duty is to develop, control, manage, operate and maintain parks. At the present time it administers 7,000 acres of park land. The park system extends west from the Ontario-Quebec border for 170 miles; within the system there are 14 major campgrounds with a total of 2,350 camp sites, of which 25 per cent have electrical service. Each campground has modern facilities and adjacent fully developed day-use areas.

Recreation resources include an 18-hole golf course with a modern clubhouse, an 1,800-ft grass airstrip for pleasure craft, a modern marina, a riding corral, a 350-acre wild fowl sanctuary, nature trails and a railroad exhibit.

A major off-season attraction is the operation of the maple sugar bush in Crysler Park. Snowmobiling is a popular family recreation on the Thousand Islands Parkway; 2,000 acres of bushland including 30 miles of open trails, are available. Another 300 acres of bush and open parklands east of Morrisburg provide a well-used winter facility for both snowmobiling and tobogganing. Now that is pretty well an introduction, Mr. Minister.

We have administration, salary and wages, \$164,000; employee benefits, \$31,000; transportation and communication \$18,000—

Mr. J. R. Sloan (General Manager, St. Lawrence Parks Commission): That's 1972-1973.

Mr. Rollins: I am sorry. On administration \$456,600; Upper Canada Village \$1,193,000; Old Fort Henry \$725,000; parks \$3,737,600.

Mr. Sloan: No, that's not for parks.

Mr. Rollins: I am sorry. Parks was \$1,363,000 and the total of the above items is \$3,861,000.

Mr. Stokes: You said your total receipts were \$1,035,000 and you are asking for \$3,861,000. Is that a true picture of your receipts and disbursements?

Mr. Rollins: Just a minute until I get that, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Chairman: Have you completed your presentation, Mr. Parks Chairman?

Mr. Rollins: Yes, I have unless there are some questions on the various items—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith was first so if you have questions, Mr. Smith?

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Yes, I have two short questions. One was the net cost to the province as it is shown in that paper. Not that I question it or anything like that, but I would just like to find out what the net cost, both capital and operating, is to the province for this present one-year period.

Mr. Rollins: The total net revenue for the present one-year period?

Mr. Sloan: Our overall budget for the St. Lawrence Parks Commission in the fiscal year 1973-1974 is \$3,861,000.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Does that include disbursements of your income or is your income—what is the difference between your income and your overall expenditure?

Mr. Sloan: Our estimated revenue for this fiscal year—and you can understand that we haven't completed our season yet—we estimated that in 1973-1974 our gross revenue would be \$2,245,000. I know that the figures to Sept. 30 indicate that already we have \$2,277,000 in gross revenue so that our revenue will be close to, I would estimate, \$2,800,000 this year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So that cost to the province will be about \$1 million?

Mr. Sloan: Yes, between \$800,000 and \$1 million.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And some of that is in capital expenditure and some of it is—you don't differentiate between your capital expenditures and your operating costs?

Mr. Sloan: Yes, we do. Under capital and acquisition we have an item of \$10,000 only in this fiscal year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So, in effect, your operating deficit is very near \$1 million?

Mr. Sloan: That's right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The other question I have is one remark that Mr. Rollins made in regard to the fees. You indicated, I believe, that the children's fees would be doubled.

Mr. Rollins: The children's fees—

Mr. R. S. Smith: There is a maximum for a family, isn't there. Isn't there a family rate?

Mr. Sloan: Yes, \$4.50.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And the adult rate is what?

Mr. Sloan: It is \$2.50 per person.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is \$2.50 per person, \$4.50 per family and 50 cents now for children? What difference does that small increase make in income, do you think?

Mr. Sloan: The difference between?

Mr. R. S. Smith: The 25 and the 50 cents?

Mr. Sloan: It has made a substantial increase in our revenue which corresponds with an increase in the demand on our educational resources, for example, Upper Canada Village and Old Fort Henry. The demand for using those resources for educational purposes has increased.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In bus-loads of kids and things like that?

Mr. Sloan: They are increasing rapidly.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you have doubled the cost to them, too.

Mr. Sloan: That's right, in order to meet the demand. It meant that we had to increase our staff to look after the greater numbers of schoolchildren who were coming for educational purposes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The cost isn't really that high that it is out of line, anyway.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, have you got a breakdown as to who is using these facilities? What is their point of origin? Are the majority of your visitors coming from Ontario or are they coming from the United States? Have you got a breakdown of who is using the facilities?

Mr. Rollins: John, have we got an answer for that at the present time?

Mr. Sloan: We haven't done a specific study, Mr. Stokes. However, we have done some internal surveys. We are estimating that in camping we're getting an estimated 25 per cent from the Province of Quebec, a great number from Ontario and about 20 to 25 per cent from the United States. Those are rough figures. We plan to do an internal study next year in order to look at the demand on our resources both in camping and in our historic site structure.

Mr. Stokes: You said you had over 1,000 camp sites. What is the rate of occupancy? Would it fall pretty much in line with the experience of Natural Resources for similar facilities, say, in southern Ontario?

Mr. Sloan: Yes, it does.

Mr. Stokes: All right. On the basis of your experience, is there a need for more facilities of this nature within your complex—or have you reached a capacity? Would you recommend to the commission that it double its capacity or do you feel that you've reached an appropriate density and the ministry should pick up the slack? Have you done any planning ahead?

Mr. Sloan: Yes, we are planning. We're planning close to the Quebec border. As you realize, the Olympics are being held in Montreal in 1976 and we're concerned about meeting the demand for travel through Ontario to Quebec. So we're looking at lands which we now own and control in that part of our operation for new park development.

Mr. Stokes: New park development, but no further acquisition?

Mr. Sloan: No further acquisitions, because we have a tremendous amount of land that we have not yet developed, so that we wouldn't be looking to acquire new lands.

Mr. Stokes: Considering the statement that you just made, why would you not ask for more money for construction of physical assets? You say you've asked for \$10,000—and yet there is an apparent need for more.

Mr. Sloan: We're in the throes of doing detailed planning in order to know just exactly how much land we require to develop new parks, therefore we weren't in a good position in this fiscal year to ask for further amounts of money. However, we will be next year.

Mr. Laughren: A very good answer.

Mr. Stokes: A final question concerns snowmobiling. When we were down in the Cornwall area on the select committee this past winter, every place we went it was indicated that there was insufficient amount of open space in which to operate snowmobiles. Mr. Rollins has said that he's got 30 miles of open trails within the lands controlled by the commission. Wherever we went it was indicated that if the registration fees were to be maintained at close to the present level, which is \$10 per year, they didn't mind paying that—though some of them did—as long as they were getting something for their money. They wanted access to a greater amount of wide-open space in order to keep them off the rivers which are very treacherous. Sometimes the ice is not very safe and it's unpredictable. Have you had any requests from snowmobiling enthusiasts in the area to provide them with more trails on which to operate?

Mr. Rollins: I wouldn't say from an organization as an organized group, but indirectly through our staff this has been brought to our attention. Skiing is another winter activity that concerns us too.

Mr. Sloan has asked for a detailed report of what facilities are available for both snowmobiling and skiing. We haven't mentioned skiing but this is an area where there is an interest. There is definitely a growing interest in skiing. We are looking at all possibilities from a recreational standpoint. Not only is skiing providing a service to local people, but we are also interested in bringing people into the area for motel operators and so forth to try to develop a longer period of time that people will stay in the area and thus promote the economy.

Mr. Stokes: A year-round recreational advantage.

Mr. Rollins: Yes, right. Our objective eventually is to develop this on a proper basis so that we can accommodate people when we advertise and they won't be disappointed. At the same time we are trying to bolster the economy in the winter time, because there is a vast difference between summer activity and winter activity.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask Mr. Sloan directly if there is any evidence of lasting or significant ecological damage as a result of the snowmobile activities within the commission land.

Mr. Sloan: Not that I am aware of in the St. Lawrence Parks Commission's snowmobile trail operation.

Mr. Stokes: Is it because you have had sufficient snow cover to protect it or is it because the density is such that it wouldn't have an effect?

Mr. Sloan: I think it's probably a combination of both of those. We have well marked trails and people are sticking to those trails.

Mr. Stokes: I am just wondering why you would say this. When we were in Ottawa we had people from the Ottawa area complaining very very bitterly that the National Capital Commission, which has lands right around the capital, has denied snowmobilers the right even to a corridor across those lands. The commission said that it was not only a hazard but it was wreaking severe damage on the ecology. I imagine the snow cover in the Ottawa area is about equivalent to what you are experiencing on commission lands. As I say, I wonder why it is no problem with regard to the St. Lawrence Parks Commission and yet the National Capital Commission has just absolutely refused to co-operate.

Mr. Sloan: I would only guess that the demand there for use of their lands is greater than ours at the present time.

Mr. Stokes: I see. I have one final question. Mr. Rollins, with regard to the operation of Fort Henry, am I correct in saying that you have a permanent staff of 26 and a seasonal staff of over 120? Is the demand that great in the wintertime that you would have to have a permanent staff of 26, or did I misinterpret your remarks?

Mr. Rollins: I believe there are 22 on the permanent staff. There is a group of individuals looking after outside and inside maintenance, where it is possible to do it. Mr. Sloan, through his office, is making a survey of Fort Henry and all our other operations to make sure that we have as efficient an operation as possible in terms of the various personnel—not only in Fort Henry but in other places. There are certain programmes, such as maintenance, that have to be taken care of in the winter time.

Mr. Stokes: I am just wondering why it would take such a large staff in the winter time?

Mr. Rollins: Well, we are looking at our entire operation.

Mr. Stokes: Those are all the questions I have.

Mr. F. S. Miller (Muskoka): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, how long a term do the commissioners serve?

Mr. Rollins: There are a few members on the commission who were there in the beginning. Replacements are made every two years.

Mr. Laughren: So it is basically a two-year term?

Mr. Rollins: Yes, basically—until they are reappointed.

Mr. Laughren: When were the most recent appointments made?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Last spring.

Mr. Rollins: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Do you have any kind of policy about having a balance on the commission in terms of males and females?

Mr. Rollins: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: And that policy is one-sixth women?

Mr. Rollins: There are three ladies on the commission now.

Mr. Laughren: I see. Three out of 12. Is that correct?

Mr. Rollins: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Or 25 per cent. You indicated you had a policy in terms of having some kind of balance. What is that policy?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think I can give you the answer to that. The policy, of course, is area interest—

Mr. Laughren: I don't mean in terms of who should be appointed to it. The chairman indicated that he had a policy of appointing so many women to the commission so that there would be a balance.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, but the commission does not name its own appointees. The

Lieutenant Governor in Council makes the appointments.

Mr. Laughren: I see.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have exercised the feeling that there should be a good representation of women on the commission itself. This has shown up all through the life of the St. Lawrence Parks Commission. There have always been two or three women on the commission.

Mr. Laughren: Never seven, eight or nine, though?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, but there has been good representation.

Mr. Laughren: How can you say that is good representation?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is good representation, in my opinion. Your opinion might be different.

Mr. Laughren: It sure is. How long are you going to go on with these kind of token appointments? I am sure you don't—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is not a token appointment.

Mr. Laughren: It certainly is—three out of 12 consistently year after year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's not 12.

Mr. Laughren: You may not want to call three a token when it is so consistent, but that is what it is.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: How many commissioners?

Mr. Laughren: Eleven or 12. Twelve commissioners, counting the chairman.

Mr. Rollins: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Laughren: You could even have selected a female MPP. I am surprised to learn that there are two MPPs on the commission, yourself and one other. Is that always the case?

Mr. Rollins: It varies.

Mr. Laughren: It varies. Well, I guess what I would like, Mr. Chairman, is some kind of commitment from the minister that he does intend to change the policies of the commission.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, it is not a policy of the commission—

Mr. Laughren: It may not be in writing—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —it is a policy of the government; and more and more we are putting women into these very important positions.

Mr. Laughren: Who was appointed last spring?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh, I don't know off-hand. I think there were four or five changes last spring.

Mr. Laughren: How many of those were women?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There was one woman.

Mr. Laughren: One. So it is not a very serious commitment to change?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is. Representation of the female sex is there and it will continue—and it may well be that we will accelerate it.

Mr. Laughren: Continue in the same way?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think you will find that the St. Lawrence Parks Commission is one commission that has always recognized the need to have women in the commission more so than many others in the government.

Mr. Laughren: That's true but that's not necessarily the kind of benchmark that you should be striving to exceed. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Miller: Am I allowed to speak now, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller: Thank you. I have a couple of questions about the camp sites. How many total places do you have in your camps for transient campers, do you know?

Mr. Rollins: In the camp sites?

Mr. Miller: Yes.

Mr. Rollins: A total?

Mr. Miller: How many people can stay? How many sites do you have?

Mr. Rollins: There are 2,350 camp sites.

Mr. Miller: What do we charge per day for staying in those camp sites?

Mr. Rollins: It is \$3.50 plus 50 cents for electricity for those sites served with electricity.

Mr. Miller: Are there competitive private enterprise camp sites in your given area?

Mr. Rollins: There are some, yes.

Mr. Miller: And what rates would they be charging?

Mr. Stokes: Competitive rates.

Mr. Rollins: Competitive rates.

Mr. Miller: Are you lower?

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Lower than what?

Mr. Miller: Lower than the private enterprise camp site rates?

Mr. Rollins: We're consistent with the provincial parks.

Mr. Miller: That's not my question. What do you have to pay in a private camp site in your area?

Mr. Rollins: I have never picked up a brochure to check the rates because we have an established policy.

Mr. Miller: I think it's very important and I wonder if the minister knows.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I didn't get the question. I wasn't listening because my very able chairman was looking after it.

Mr. Miller: I'm just trying to find out if the—

Mr. Stokes: He's advocating free enterprise.

Mr. Miller: No, I don't, not at all. I just want to make sure that we are not supplying a service through the government for less money than private enterprise has to charge.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I can relate to you on the provincial park structure. Even at the increased rates that we're charging we're not anywhere near meeting our operating expenses.

Mr. Miller: I recognize that they can't be co-related perhaps.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. There's just no way we could. The private sector, of course, was very pleased, obviously, that we did increase them because they were operating in many places at very narrow margins. To say what the private sector is charging or what profit they make, I wouldn't know.

Mr. Miller: Surely that is an important point, though? I can tell you, as a tourist operator, that this is a constant complaint of the people in my area. They don't begrudge the operation; in fact, they're pleased to see the province supply facilities. They admit that the province supplies better facilities, in the main, than they can supply but they are irritated by a series of things that I think we need to discuss.

One of them is price because, basically, it is very hard for a private operator to charge more than you. You'll recognize that. Secondly, your ability to advertise in places he can't. You can put a sign up on Highway 401 directing a person to the St. Lawrence Parks, can't you?

Mr. Stokes: Why do you think the government got into the business in the first place? It was because private enterprise wasn't filling the needs.

Mr. Miller: All right. I'm not arguing that. I'm just saying that when they get into the business—I don't interrupt you by the way—when you get into the business you should make sure you do it on terms that private enterprise can survive on.

Mr. Rollins: Mr. Miller, I would have to say that to the best of my knowledge, our signs only go up in accordance with the regulations on the highway signs.

Mr. Miller: I can assure you that the regulations on highway signs don't permit the private individual to have any signs on that highway.

Mr. Rollins: I didn't say they would permit it; I said only in keeping with the regulations. I'm not saying we have them up either.

Mr. Miller: Yes, you do.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would have to say that we are not going out and providing a service that the private sector should be doing. In fact, that would defeat the thrust of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism with its new loan programmes. It is hopeful that the private sector can obtain the capital dollars to develop their park systems. I think this has been the trouble all along, that the tourist operators are unable to get sufficient capital dollars. I'm not directing it to the entrance fee per se. It's the development of those park areas that is so costly.

Mr. Miller: Yes, but it's akin to all other things. One can usually invest or raise capi-

tal if one can make a return on that investment. I think one must measure the effect you have as an upper limit upon private charges. It's very critical to the people in the business.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In our park system we do a very careful examination of what other jurisdictions are doing. I have to say we are right level with them. In fact, many in the United States are ahead of us in the rate fees they are charging.

Mr. R. S. Smith: By "ahead," do you mean more or less?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have been a little bit less. The recent reports coming out of the northern states indicate they will far exceed us next year because of this cost factor to which you refer.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Maeck.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Are you aware, Mr. Minister, that there are certain areas of this province that are being refused Ontario Development Corp. assistance in loans, because of the fact that there are enough parks in the areas, and most of those parks are provincial parks?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would have to say to you that we have a very close relationship with the NODC. It is always interested to know what the capacity is and the attendance and use percentage of our provincial parks. If there is an area where a provincial area is operating and it has a very low usage, then obviously that is not the place for the private sector to move in.

Mr. Maeck: Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And the government should not be assisting the private sector in that area, where there is a provincial park that is paid for by the government that is not operating to full capacity. I don't think it is meant as a deterrent for the private sector to move in, it is just the facts of life.

Mr. Maeck: There is another thing that I really have a problem with—and I would think that probably all members who have provincial parks in their ridings do. I get this all the time from private camp operators. It is the fact that we do put our provincial park signs right on the highway, and we are not giving that same privilege to private camp operators.

While I agree that we do have the parks and we must advertise them and we must keep them full, I feel that private park opera-

tors are not getting an equal opportunity to advertise on the highway.

I know these are regulations that are set through the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, but I'm wondering if you would be prepared to suggest to that ministry that perhaps we should put these private operators on an equal basis and equal footing with the ministry to put them in a fair position?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd have to say to you that I'm a member of the Mississippi River Park Lake Commission, which deals with the Province of Ontario and 10 states which border the Mississippi River, covering a region from New Orleans to Kenora. I go to the meetings in the various states in the US and much of the discussion concerns the elimination of signs along the highways. They've got themselves into a real mess by allowing the private sector to put up horrible, really horrible, signs that are not kept up, they are dilapidated, they don't lend themselves to the aesthetic value of the highways.

Mr. Stokes: Aesthetic pollution.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, aesthetic pollution. And certainly the programmes and the policies that this government has established with regard to signing avoids desecrating the countryside with these ugly signs—be they of the private sector or the public sector. It is something I really support.

But I see your point that maybe there should be a relaxation of the very rigid rules that the T and C have. I'm not prepared to comment, since that is another ministry. But I think maybe there is a point that should be examined here, because I think the finger-board signs used now are quite small and they have kind of a legend on the side.

Mr. Maeck: Perhaps there could be some regulation whereby there would be just a certain type of sign.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Something uniform.

Mr. Maeck: I'm not saying we should have large signs all over the province, but I'm only saying that the information is being fed back to me—and as you know I'm in a pretty large tourist area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And a good free enterprise area.

Mr. Maeck: The free enterprise people really feel that they are not getting the same break as the government is as far as signs having to do with parks are concerned. I

would think that your ministry could do a lot toward alleviating that situation by talking to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. I must say that I've done this on several occasions and I haven't got to first base—but you may have a little more power than I.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd be prepared to take it up with them, but only to a limited extent. I don't want to advocate any—

Mr. Maack: Yes, of course, I agree with that.

Mr. Jessiman: Would you consider soliciting the assistance of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism because of the amount of money that his department are pouring into northern Ontario in skiing, for instance, and suggest that he align himself with you and approach the Minister of Transportation and Communications to (Mr. Carton)—

Mr. Chairman: Will the member for Fort William repeat that early statement on the large amounts of money being poured into where?

Mr. Jessiman: Into that great northern part of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is clearly recorded, is it?

Mr. Stokes: If the chairman will stop playing politics and get back to these estimates—

Mr. Chairman: We are not commenting on—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): You were watching the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. Stewart) too much this morning.

Mr. Stokes: You asked him to repeat a comment that comes within the purview of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism; and I can tell you a story about that if you want.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just want to make an alternative suggestion on that point, Mr. Chairman. I would suggest that rather than put up signs all over our highways, which would in effect happen, you should approach Tourism to open up many more information centres which don't pollute the same way as the signs do, including your signs.

Mr. Chairman: I realize this is remotely connected with parks but really it is an item

that should be dealt with under Transportation and Communications, and Industry and Tourism.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think it's an alternative that is much more acceptable than signs all over the place.

Mr. Chairman: Does the minister wish to comment?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, just following the member for—Parry Sound?

Mr. Maack: As if you didn't know.

Mr. Jessiman: For northern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And the member for Fort William; I think this is a matter that could well be placed before—

Mr. Stokes: The member from limbo.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —the Resources Development policy field, through the provincial secretary, as it would cover a number of ministries.

Mr. Jessiman: I might say in the great riding of Thunder Bay, Mr. Minister, there is a magnificent piece of scenery. It is called Ouimet canyon. People get lost after they turn off the highway because of the little sign, the finger sign as you call it. You don't seem to care whether or not they get lost.

Mr. Chairman: Really this matter is not under this item. Mr. Gilbertson. We are on St. Lawrence Parks, really.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Mr. Minister, it is not under St. Lawrence Parks but it is definitely under parks; you supply them to the travelling public. I have had several complaints from my area that you just don't compete with private enterprise, you supply them free. I was taken into a place; there were half a dozen campers there, you had all the facilities for them and there was no charge. Now, whether or not this was intended to be an overnight camping place I don't know, but if it wasn't they should be—

An hon. member: They shouldn't have been there.

Mr. Stokes: Sock it to him.

Mr. Gilbertson: The private operators are complaining because the people can go in there, half a dozen trailers, with a private camp site not too far away with nobody in it. These fellows in there have their clothes—

lines strung up and it looks as though they are going to be there for a month.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would just point out to you that under the Public Lands Act as it now stands, the individual has the right to park anywhere for a three-week period. Then, of course, he is required to move on. This was discussed at the start of these estimates and I indicated at that time that control of camping on Crown land is a matter that was receiving very high priority within this ministry. I am hopeful that we will have an announcement of a policy in the not too distant future.

This is a very complex matter, really it is. We certainly don't want to restrict our residents in their use of the tremendous recreational value of Crown lands. But we realize that, particularly the non-residents, should not be placing a financial burden on the taxpayers of this province by having this ministry spend close to \$500,000 cleaning up garbage in these areas. I can assure you, sir, that we will be dealing with it very shortly.

Mr. Chairman: I might mention to the members that further discussion can take place on this when we come to item 2 of vote 2103.

Vote 2103, item 4 only, carried?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have one more question in regard to the bathing sites at St. Lawrence Park. I visited the area a few times and one thing I found was that public bathing sites were available all right, but they were a little difficult to use and a little cold and all that type of thing. Do you have any plans for developing large outdoor swimming pools or anything like that? Maybe you can tell me about the bathing sites?

Mr. Rollins: Mr. Smith, we are looking into this aspect of it for the future, but I can't say much more until we get all the information compiled that will give us an indication of the type of area we can use and the costing. We are trying to prepare it in such a manner that it will be complete for future consideration.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is the one area in that park that is below the demand. I am sure family recreation is really limited because of that.

Mr. Rollins: We have to agree that, due to the increase of park usage, that has now become something of a problem. We are trying to emphasize all aspects of improving our parks and camp sites to serve the public,

to bring more people back to the area and have them stay longer if possible.

Mr. R. S. Smith: One thing is bathing.

Mr. Rollins: We appreciate your suggestion. We will certainly follow it up and we hope that next year we will have a progress report.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2103, item 4 agreed to.

We will now revert to 2102, item 6. Is there any more discussion on item 6? Mr. Smith.

On vote 2102:

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a few questions. There is one particular to my area that I want to ask. The west part of Nipissing district has for some time been trying to formulate a conservation authority. They have been put off and put off by the ministry, because of the difficulties you have been having in the reorganization of Junction Creek and Nickel Belt and all this type of thing. They have been waiting for a year or perhaps more than that to get some type of information from your department as to where they should go and what they should do. Whether I agree they should establish a conservation authority in that area or not is not the question—because actually I don't think that we should have two or three conservation authorities on the Lake Nipissing watershed; I think that would be getting into the same problem that you are just getting out of in Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Sudbury, right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: On the other hand, they haven't been able to obtain much information from your people as to where they should go. In fact, they have been just put off from month to month. I'd like to know what is happening.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I think this is correct, Mr. Chairman. We have been dealing with the Sudbury situation and also with regional government coming into Timmins. You'll recall Bill 149, which just recently went through the Legislature, adjusted the appointee structure so that we have a well-balanced appointment structure for the conservation authority itself. We have also established within the ministry the watershed policy, which takes in a very large area, particularly in those two conservation authorities. Now that we have those two things cleared away and defined, and the direction

is clearly set out, we are prepared to sit down and talk with the member's people.

I would say to you that we are not overly interested in establishing small conservation authorities. We have several in the southern part of the province that we would like to amalgamate, to make them stronger and more efficient and to take in the entire watershed. It does create certain problems and conflicts when you have two small groups. We are encouraging amalgamation on a voluntary basis. It has worked out very well in the areas where we have had these mergers.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What you are saying to me then, in effect, is you are not interested in establishing—take for example the Nipissing watershed—more than one authority that would have control over parts of a watershed.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It does create a problem; but we are prepared to look at them separately of course.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Have you developed a policy though? Because this was the problem, as I understood it anyway, in the Nickel Belt region and in Timmins; you were developing an overall policy that would be applicable elsewhere. If that wasn't the case, why the holdup here?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I just pointed out to you that we have established that policy of the watershed concept.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is the policy now?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that is it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's what I am trying to pin you down to.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The thing is who decides the area. Sometimes the area gets quite large.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Then we get into some real problems as to the size, because as you are well aware the two we had in the Sudbury area carried a very small watershed. When you look at the overall picture, we've got half of northeastern Ontario in those two conservation authorities. But that is the policy that has been established now—the watershed complex.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If you look at Lake Nipissing, there is only one part of it, mostly in Lorne's area, that is covered by the present conservation authority, which was established about a year or a year and a half ago. But the entire western part of the lake is not

covered at all and has no financial base to establish a conservation authority on its own. Of course, that's the reason I was opposed to the establishment of an authority in that area; the tax base is so negligible that they couldn't support any programme, even though you might fund them 75 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is a pretty healthy financial contribution, I think you'll agree.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm not arguing with that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If they're serious and sincere, and want to form a water conservation authority, surely 25 per cent at the local level is not asking too much.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It depends on the tax base at the local level.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Also, it depends on the needs.

Mr. R. S. Smith: When you get a population of one person per square mile, you're talking about amounts of money on watershed control that they just can't afford, even if it is only five per cent. It's a different story there than in a builtup area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Of course, when there isn't a conservation authority and there are Crown lands involved then it's the ministry's responsibility.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right, and that's why I think you should stay in some of those areas, because 100 per cent of the funding comes from here.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's the only way they are going to have any control. In effect, what you're saying is that total watersheds are going to be looked after—not parts of watersheds—in so far as conservation authority establishment is concerned.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Our desire is a total watershed concept.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You're not going to be more definite than that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So you don't have a set policy?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes we do. There may be specific areas where we'll have to adjust; to be firm and strapped into a definite box may be a little difficult. We like to work it out with the local people and get their in-

volvement too. But our main thrust and our policy is to work toward an overall watershed complex.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you are ready to go ahead and deal with those people now?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we are.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Have you had contacts from them since you can now go ahead and deal with them?

Mr. Latonnell: They are ready. We're ready to talk to them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They have been waiting a year or a year and a half.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have another point to make.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence, you go ahead.

Mr. Spence: It's on conservation. In my area we have the Lower Thames River Conservation Authority, and I have had a group of people discuss with me the possible enlargement of that conservation authority. By your remarks, I take it you're in favour of the watershed being taken over by one authority. I don't know about the watersheds in that area, but I do know these people are concerned about an historic site, a former Indian village that has been destroyed by people from universities who come in and dig for relics, arrowheads, and one thing and another.

The interest in that area is to restore this Indian village site. The people want to know if enlarging this conservation authority is the right approach and if the conservation authority would give consideration to restoring that historic site if it were in the conservation authority's area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority has developed Black Creek Village, but we do not financially assist the development of historical sites under the conservation authorities programme.

Mr. Spence: No matter whether it's in a conservation authority area or not?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we do not.

Mr. Spence: That seemed to be their main thrust. They wanted to enlarge this conservation authority to get some financial help; they

thought that if it was in a conservation authority they would get assistance from you. But that isn't the case.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have nothing for historical sites, no; but for hiking, flood control and that type of thing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, did you have another point?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have some other points in regard to administration of parks and the overlapping and all this type of thing to do with parks, but I don't know whether you want me to cover it here—because it is involved here.

Mr. Chairman: No, we are on conservation authorities now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, but it is involved here because of the involvement of conservation authorities in developing of camp sites, and all this type of thing. And also under this vote you have the municipal involvement as well under the Municipal Parks Assistance Act. I know that there is a committee established under the parliamentary assistant to the minister to look into this whole matter of parks administration right across the board.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Keenan, I think, is on that committee.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps we could deal with that better in the outdoor recreation programme.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, municipal parks assistance comes under this section, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I want to deal with the whole question of administration of parks that involves the Municipal Parks Assistance Act, conservation authorities, and your own commissions as well—the whole works. I want to speak on that for a little while. Would you rather I did it on the next vote?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think the next vote would be better. This vote is the municipal parks assistance programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, which is assistance to municipalities to develop parks that are the same as yours.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: This is part of the overlapping that is happening and even in some cases the competition that is being created

between conservation authorities, municipalities and your own parks and commissions as well—not to even mention the private operators that have got into this area in the last eight or 10 years. I find there is really no overall programme in government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: But you want to deal with the overall parks structure and thrust?

Mr. R. S. Smith: But on the next vote I don't want to be limited to the point where I can't talk about conservation authorities and municipal subsidies.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, but if we are finished here then let's go on to the outdoor recreation and you can deal with the whole thing, the whole bag.

Mr. Jessiman: Mr. Chairman, I have one question.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman: Mr. Minister, I am a little concerned that your conservation authorities—with all the power they have—are not really taking into consideration some individuals and some groups of people and some associations in their attempt to control the flood plains.

I am talking now, of course, of Thunder Bay and it is looking forward in 2000 AD to a possible flood of the McIntyre and the Neebing rivers in the downtown area. To the best of my knowledge they didn't go into the university or to the college and say: "Here, we want to cut a great trough across your campus." This wasn't done until after you had announced it; and this is not really participatory democracy is it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Just to comment briefly; you are well aware that the conservation authorities, at least the authority itself, does have municipal representation on it.

Mr. Jessiman: Normally.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In all cases it has; it has to have under the Act.

Mr. Jessiman: By appointment?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, it has to have.

Mr. Foulds: It does have. The present chairman of the Lakehead conservation authority is the city's appointee.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. Then there are provincial appointees, so that there is a liaison—

Mr. Jessiman: True, I agree with you.

Hon. Mr. Bernier:—I would hope, and they would work very closely with the municipal council. I know that this problem has arisen in many cases. A very serious matter arose in Hamilton harbour where we had to take specific action. If you will recall—and I referred to it earlier—Bill 149 just recently went through the Legislature and is now awaiting royal assent. There are changes in that particular Act which require the conservation authority to prepare in writing reasons for its refusal to the applicant for building his development in a flood plain area.

Now that written refusal is followed by a hearing before the conservation authorities themselves and the applicant has a right to appeal to the minister as a final step—so that there is another step that the applicant can take.

Mr. Jessiman: All I am saying, Mr. Minister, is the consultation can start at the conservation authority level. They should interview the people involved and tell them what they are planning instead of letting it be known to the press media and letting them read about it in the papers. It's not really the way it should be conducted, I don't think.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I certainly agree with that; there's no problem there.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue this matter concerning the conservation authorities. In my particular area is the Niagara Regional Conservation Authority and it is doing a very excellent job in the area. My main concern is that there are some of the projects that it has had on say, its working papers for a number of years which are not being completed. One reason is for the lack of funds.

Of course, the minister will say "It's up to the municipality on a per capita grant basis and we'll come up with 75 per cent of it" or whatever it may be. My main concern is that since we have established the Niagara Escarpment Act the province is in there purchasing land for park purposes and control of the Niagara Escarpment. This is where I have to give the Niagara Regional Conservation Authority credit—it moved in a number of years ago and started to buy land along the Niagara Escarpment.

Of course when it is buying that land for park purposes in a sense it is not completing the job of flood control. I think that is one of the main functions of it and with the high lake levels at the present time it's causing

some problems in the small streams in certain municipalities.

I was hoping that perhaps, instead of the conservation authority going in and buying that land, the province should continue with the scheme it has now set up in the St. Johns and Short Hills area. It has gone in and bought 1,200 acres of land. I was hoping perhaps that you may continue buying additional sites along the Niagara Escarpment and relieving some of the pressure on the conservation authority to go out and buy some of this land. Then it can get on to the matter of conservation of the water and streams in the area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well—

Mr. Haggerty: It takes quite a bit of the budget. I forget what it is; it is about \$200,000 a year one of the reports said it spent on purchasing park sites along the Escarpment. There is an exceptionally fine park there now, Balls Falls.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The new Niagara Escarpment Commission, of course, will be working through the existing structures, such as the conservation authorities; and my ministry will be working very closely with that commission when it is set up. It's in the throes of being established now. That will be the main thrust in that area from here on; it will be the Niagara Escarpment Commission and it will be in essence carrying the ball.

Mr. Haggerty: You won't have the two bodies there trying to fight over which one is going to purchase this site or that site?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it will be the co-ordinating body, and it would correlate all the requirements for the entire Escarpment. This is the reason for it.

Mr. Haggerty: I would see it under one park system, under the Niagara Parks System or even under the present Act that was passed, and remove that responsibility of the conservation authority from that area and let the province take it all over and go in and buy this land. It is for the benefit of all the Province of Ontario. What you are suggesting is that when the conservation authority comes in with its scheme that it's being taxed at the local level to bring in funds for it. I think that it could be spending it in some other areas throughout there and on some of the projects which have been 20 years on the working paper. They never got any further than that.

I know of instances when I have received flyers or news releases from your office stat-

ing, let's put it this way, that Black Creek which is in the Stevensville area has received an additional \$1,500 grant.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I hope they use it.

Mr. Haggerty: I'll tell you I can't see what they have been doing to it. It's on the paper but it's been on the paper for the last 10 or 20 years. They were supposed to put a little control dam in there and go back to the old pioneer day and age and make a beautiful park out of it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Of course, it goes right back to the conservation authorities. They have the autonomy and if they set their priorities for park land acquisition that will be their thrust.

Mr. Haggerty: The priority now is purchasing sites along the Niagara Escarpment. Since the province is taking a little more initiative and is moving in this direction I hoped that you'd go in and buy it and let the money be spent in some of these other communities.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If they chose not to into this field and to go in another direction—

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I mean—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —that's their choice, really.

Mr. Haggerty: I was just hoping that you are in there and that there is no need for them to be in there buying land now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are moving in there very aggressively.

Mr. Haggerty: You have control over it now by putting the freeze on. Hopefully, I thought they'd move in the other direction and get some of the other smaller projects done throughout the other communities.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We leave the choice up to them. This is the way the structure has been established. There are certain conservation authorities that are recreation minded. Others are flood plain minded. The demand is there in their own respective areas.

Mr. Haggerty: This is what is lacking in the area. There is not too much concern given to flood plain management in the area. I've known where farmers have lost complete crops by it and nobody would step in to do anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't want to be in a position of telling the conservation authorities what to do.

Mr. Haggerty: No, neither do I.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I like to leave the autonomy and the control and the decision up to them. I think that is what has made the conservation authority so strong and functional.

Mr. Haggerty: The chairman of the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority is Mr. Francis Goldring. He is one of the most capable persons in the area dealing with conservation. He is also on this advisory committee. Maybe he will be looking in that direction instead of having this overlapping in buying parksites along the escarpment.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have further questions?

Mr. Haggerty: No, that's it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: I have just a few brief comments on the conservation authorities. One of the ironies that always hits us when we talk about conservation authorities is that one of their great values is the local input, particularly the expertise for them that you can get on a volunteer basis. Although there are faults with them, I think it is worth putting up with those faults to have some kind of balance with the ministry itself. That's healthy. One of the troubles that always happens to us is that when some of the local people don't do what we would like we become the biggest centralists around and say that the ministry should move in and tell them what to do.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I've heard that song before.

Mr. Foulds: Then the other way around, when the ministry doesn't do what we want we say we should leave it to the local authorities and let them make decisions.

I like the idea of the conservation authorities simply because it does provide some kind of balance there. That leads me to a question though. Aside from the sort of budgeting that you allow them, is there any review of their priorities by the ministry or do they operate completely autonomously? What kind of relationship do they have?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We examine very closely with them their projects and their priorities. I might say they are very well thought out by the time they reach our ministry; I'd have to agree to that. They are usually spending the 50 per cent share, or whatever the

portion is, of the member municipalities, and those individuals have to report back. To sell that to their various municipalities, they have to do a good selling job. Their priorities are very well established by the time they come to us. Then it is up to us to examine them to see if they fall into the various categories. We do watch them very, very closely. We are now putting them on a multi-year programme—

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —so we have some long-term ideas as to where they are going. Formerly, they were on a very short-term basis across this province.

Mr. Foulds: That is a thing that you should be commended for.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Foulds: The long-term programme gets us out of some of the hassles we have had in the past, in that one year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Foulds: I'm sorry that I haven't checked this, but in the new building you mentioned what is the production of local appointees to provincial appointees? Is there a set ratio?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is on a per capita basis. It is scaled down according to the size of the population of the area, with a minimum of three.

Mr. Foulds: A minimum of three provincial appointees?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Three provincial appointees on any authority.

Mr. Foulds: I see. Then it depends on the scale of the authority—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: On the population. It varies from 25,000 up to 50,000, and it goes up from there. But the majority is always with the municipality.

Mr. Foulds: They always have the majority of appointments?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes they do.

Mr. Foulds: Fine, I would just like to make sure about that. I have a specific question that you may not have the information for here, but perhaps you could dig it up for me. I had a question on the order paper about the Onion Lake Dam, which you answered quite fully, for that time, in June. The work hadn't

been completed at that time, as I recall. You estimated the additional work at about \$35,000 for a total of \$132,000 for the actual dam. I was just wondering if the dam repairs have been completed and whether it came within that figure.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is under a vote that we have already passed.

Mr. Foulds: Oh, I thought this was handled through the conservation authority.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, the ministry did that directly.

Mr. Foulds: The ministry did it directly. Well, all right, well perhaps—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Don't you recall that?

Mr. Foulds: Perhaps, rather than going back and being out of order, the ministry could get that information for me and see it is updated.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We can get it for you. We will update it for you.

Mr. Foulds: And I wonder if you could do the same for the road repair. In other words, just update the two parts of that question.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I will get that information to you.

Mr. Foulds: Fine. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I have another question, just a short one, in regard to the Lower Thames River Conservation Authority. A great deal of talk has been going on about a dam at the village of Wardsville in the county of Middlesex. There has been discussion as to whether there is going to be a dam there, or whether there isn't, but anyway, it concerns a lot of people. There are a lot of people in favour of the dam—and there are a lot of people against the dam.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What area was that again, Mr. Spence?

Mr. Spence: The Lower Thames River Conservation Authority.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What village was it?

Mr. Spence: The village of Wardsville.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Wardsville?

Mr. Spence: Yes, in the county of Middlesex. There has been a great deal of talk about a dam going to be built in that area. Of course, some land owners are very concerned, and the naturalists are concerned that they are going to destroy the wood lots and one thing and another.

Mr. Stokes: So they damn the dam.

Mr. Spence: They damn the dam.

Anyway, I just wonder if the minister or his officials have anything to report whether a decision has been made to build a dam there or not.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have just been informed, Mr. Spence, that our officials are not aware of any major development along this line in that particular area. We have no knowledge of it at all—so it must still be at the local level.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2102, all items carried?

Vote 2102 agreed to.

On vote 2103:

Mr. Chairman: The minister wishes at this time to give an answer to a question.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I believe Mr. Stokes inquired in an earlier vote concerning the amount of land that has been returned to the Crown because of the increased rate from 10 cents an acre to 50 cents an acre. I have those figures and I would just like to put them on the record for you; The figures: Jan. 1, 1968, forfeited or acreage of tax arrears, 9,718 acres; Jan. 1, 1969, 4,635 acres; Jan. 1, 1970, 12,000 acres; Jan. 1, 1971, 10,512 acres; Jan. 1, 1972, 34,650 acres; Jan. 1, 1973, 31,000 acres. We expect by Jan. 1, 1974, this year to be up to 65,000 acres. So you can see the sharp upturn in land being returned because of the increased—

Mr. Stokes: Have you any idea of what percentage of the total that might be?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I don't have that here. We can get that for you though.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Vote 2103, item 1, programme administration, outdoor recreation programme. Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I will just carry on with the remarks I started to make earlier under the last vote in regard to parks administration. I consider that what is developing in the

province now is a position where in many areas you are going to have three or four jurisdictions that will control the development of parks of all types. It becomes apparent that in some areas we have the ministry in the primary position, I suppose, because it has been in it the longest, generally speaking anyway. It has developed most of the parks in the province. But we have the conservation authorities now which are in an identical position in many areas where they are developing facilities that are perhaps complementary to those that are being provided by the province and, in some areas, they may become competitive as well. Of course, overall use of the parks is the major question in so far as the provision of services for people is concerned. Beyond that, the municipalities are now taking advantage of the grants under the last vote to develop facilities that are the same in many areas as those being provided by the conservation authority and the province. In addition, in certain selected, specific areas of the province you have developed parks commissions.

I should say here, too, that I think it has been in those selected areas of the province that you have excluded northern Ontario, because we haven't had a parks commission up to this time.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Up to this time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's what I said, up to this time. And, of course, the major point I want to make is that you damn well should be developing commissions in northern Ontario that will be funded in the same way as the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, and that is by 100 per cent of provincial money.

I will speak about the commissions in a minute. First of all, perhaps we could have an explanation of what the committee headed by the member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Rhodes) is doing regarding some type of rationalization of the overall administration of parks across the province. I would have to exclude the private sector, because that is another fast-growing sector that is also in competition with the three or four other levels of government that are now involved.

First of all, I would like some definitive statement as to the terms of reference for that committee, what the ministry expects will come out of that study and if it will, in fact, provide some type of administrative body that will have an overview of all facilities that are provided in the province.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond, I would first like to give the names

of the individuals on that particular committee. You will recall I announced in the Legislature that it would be chaired by my parliamentary assistant, the member for Sault Ste. Marie, and would have as members Mr. Allan, the member for Haldimand-Norfolk; Mr. Jim Bauer, who is with the Grand River Conservation Authority; Mr. Dulude, who is noted for his knowledge in the municipal recreational field, from Ottawa; and from our parks division, Mr. Keenan. The executive director would be Mr. Peacock, formerly with the St. Lawrence Parks Commission.

I want to mention that while there was some discussion in the Legislature concerning payment to members of this particular committee, my parliamentary assistant, of course, is not eligible for payment; and Mr. Allan has indicated to me that he would not accept any financial remuneration for sitting on this particular committee. The only two, then, getting paid would be Mr. Bauer and Mr. Dulude. I just wanted to make that point and to make the members of the committee aware of it.

I don't know if I could elaborate any better than you have, Mr. Smith, on the need for this particular committee. We do have what one might call a conglomeration of various parks structures—the conservation authorities, the commissions and the provincial parks system.

The terms of reference—and I don't have them handy—require this committee to look at the overall aspect of these organizations or structures, even at the municipal level, to see if there might be some co-ordinated or uniform method of operating and directing parks development and management. This is the direction of the thrust, although it may well be that they won't go in this direction once they have examined the St. Lawrence Parks Commission and the Niagara Parks Commission which, as you pointed out, are completely different. We also have the St. Clair Parkway and Ste.-Marie-among-the-Hurons which, of course, are different types of structures. We do have many different types; including the municipal parks, the provincial parks setup and the conservation authorities. So we thought it was time we looked at the overall parks system to see if we could get some handle on the situation. This is what their direction is and this is what they are doing. I am hoping to have an interim report from them early in the new year to give us some indication as to where they are going.

Mr. Stokes: Why did you assume responsibility for the St. Lawrence Parks Commis-

sion but you didn't assume similar responsibility for the Niagara Parks Commission?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Assuming?

Mr. Stokes: Assuming the responsibility; it's in this vote. The St. Lawrence is in this vote but the Niagara isn't.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It reports through our ministry but it gets no funds from the consolidated revenue per se. That is one of the things we are looking at in this particular committee. In other words, the Niagara Parks Commission operates independently. The St. Lawrence Parks Commission does get the funds.

Mr. Stokes: Where do they get their grant from? Directly from the—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Water rentals.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Water rentals.

Mr. Stokes: But is it—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A portion of it.

Mr. Stokes: —directly from the provincial Treasury?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, they operate as an autonomous body in themselves.

Mr. Stokes: How do they get those funds that are directed toward them as a subsidy for their operation?

Mr. Haggerty: It is a money maker.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is, very true.

Mr. Haggerty: Sure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is a money maker when you take into consideration the \$600,000 they get from the water rentals.

An hon. member: They get more than that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And that's what makes it a money maker.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think their profit this year would be around \$1 million.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I want to talk, I want to ask questions in regard to this. I understand what the committee is doing. I am just hoping that when it does get down to setting up some type of a structure it will eliminate a lot of the difficulties we are now in and

perhaps even eliminate the subsidies that are coming through the municipalities, through the Parks Assistance Act. I don't believe that it's a place for municipalities, basically, to be in the provision of services that are being provided by the province.

I want to talk about the parks commissions. The minister has indicated, I believe rather obliquely, but I would take from his remarks earlier that there will be parks commissions developed in the northern part of the province. I would suggest to him that he look at the private members' bills that are now on the order paper and see where the first suggestion for the parks commissions in northern Ontario comes from—and in that form.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I will have a look at that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It does suggest a parks commission. It would be very interesting to me and to my friend from Parry Sound, since it would most—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And the member for Fort William.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, he is not in the area, though.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He is in northern Ontario, please.

Mr. R. S. Smith: He is in northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Jessiman: Separatist!

An hon. member: There is one north.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point here is that you have three, really four commissions; three are major commissions in the province. The other one, I don't think, is in the same category as Niagara or St. Lawrence; and the St. Clair Parkway is moving up that way.

If you look at the makeup of those three commissions you'll find that the only one that has local representation per se is the St. Clair Parkway Commission where the municipalities have the right to appoint members on the commission.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They contribute financially, too.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, I realize that. If you notice, the private bill that is on the order paper considers the financing coming from the province but many of the appointments

coming from the municipalities. It takes the best of both worlds out of both Acts.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, the best of both worlds.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, that is right because that is perhaps the only way to deal with something like this. If you want something you go much farther than you think you might get.

The fact is that in those three areas there are provincial funds being provided. Although the Niagara Parks Commission is now considered, because of the financial structure, to be a self-sufficient organization and, perhaps, a profit-making organization, in the past that has not been the case. Until some years ago there were provincial funds put into that park and, of course, at the same time, the commission has received over all those years the water rentals from Niagara Falls which have subsidized that area.

I don't question that and I don't say that that is wrong in itself but the fact is that the water rentals from hydro-electric developments in the northern part of the province have come into the general revenue of the province and have not been earmarked to go back into parks in northern Ontario—or back into anything else in northern Ontario, as far as that's concerned. And I realize you are going to say it is because of the BNA Act, and all this sort of stuff, that you can't earmark funds, but obviously there is always a way to do it, and you did do it in the Niagara area 25 years ago. It may be longer than that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Longer than that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And the fact is that that park is subsidized by incomes that ordinarily would come in to the general revenues of the province. The St. Lawrence Parks Commission, of course, was a different development that arose basically out of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the fact that the federal government created much of the land that is now St. Lawrence Parks Commission.

I know that there was a federal-provincial agreement that provided the lands basically. The improvements on the lands have been done and the park has been completely established by the total input from the province. As we saw this morning, the province is still subsidizing that park in operation to the tune of a million bucks a year. This is much more than you have put in to all the parks in northeastern Ontario—\$1 million a

year. I would like to have an exact figure on that, but I am sure you will have one. I am sure Mr. Keenan will have one. I don't know if you have a breakdown insofar as operating for capital construction is concerned, but the fact is there are three major parks now that have total provincial funding and none of them is in northern Ontario. Therefore, the people in northern Ontario, insofar as that classification of parks is concerned, are subsidizing the rest of the province—the eastern part, the Niagara Peninsula, the St. Clair Parkway. I think it's greatly unfair that the same provisions have not been made all across this province.

I know that you are going to say that these are specific parks that are developed to attract from larger areas than are the parks that are generally under the administration of our own ministry and that they take a specific area and develop it with some specific attraction.

Of course, Niagara Falls had its attraction sitting there, and the St. Lawrence Parks Commission had part of its attraction completed by the St. Lawrence Seaway. But then you put a lot of money into the development of the major attraction in regard to the village—and the capital expenditure over the years in that has been really large.

And we talk about and we hear about what's being done in northern Ontario. Certainly Mr. Jessiman takes every opportunity he has to tell us what good he and his government is doing for northern Ontario. But you know, when you really look at it—it may be true—I don't know.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is the truth.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I won't question it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You mean you doubt it?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have my right to doubt whoever I like. I only wish I had the PR money to tell the people that he has. Anyway, that's another question—but he brought up this morning the great amounts of money which are being provided.

But there are not funds under the parks commission programme—which is spread out all over—specifically in northern Ontario. Along with that, there has been no specific park in northern Ontario that has been established as a focal point to draw large numbers of people from fairly long distances, or from outside of the country.

Quetico Park may well draw to a certain extent from those states that are just below

it. Algonquin Park is not in northern Ontario, so it is not that type of development. Polar Bear Park in the future may well create that kind of interest and may well attract a lot of people. Maple Mountain is a project that is rather up in the air—you spent \$300,000 and nobody can find out what you are doing.

Mr. Stokes: The only one that has intruded on Polar Bear Park is the federal government.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Maybe it's the only one that can afford to go there—I don't know. But it is certainly not a park that is established to bring thousands of people into the area, such as St. Lawrence or Niagara, or these others. I am appealing to you, Mr. Minister, that we establish at least two parks commissions in northern Ontario—one in the northwest and one in the northeast—and develop year-round attractions for the people to come.

I know money has gone into the ski areas in Thunder Bay.

Mr. Jessiman: Great part of the province.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And there has also been some federal money go into those areas too, has there not?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Much to my surprise.

Mr. Jessiman: Yes, as a matter of fact, under ARDA.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That's right. That's fine, but it is not a year-round attraction.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If you will excuse me, you have missed the major attraction in northwestern Ontario—Old Fort William.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh yes, which is not completed yet.

An hon. member: It's well on its way.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. Put that under a parks commission, and fully fund it and integrate it with the rest of the area insofar as attraction is concerned, and develop a second one in northeastern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: Maple Mountain.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Maple Mountain is not the same type of attraction that is being talked about here. It can't be compared to what has been developed in a parks commission. I don't have too much information because no-

body can find out. They have spent all that money, and I don't know whether they are ashamed to put out their studies so people can look at them or what, but I just can't figure it out.

But anyway, the fact is that you have to develop attractions that give people enough opportunity to stay at some place for a week or 10 days and to be given different types of recreational entertainment so that they will stay in those areas. Our problem up there is the fact that people come for two or three days and leave. This doesn't really do much.

If you are going to develop tourism you have to develop it on a year-round basis because we are really sick and tired—and I'm sure you are in your area—of having people work four or five months a year and then having no economic opportunities for the rest of the time. That is what our tourism is, basically, in northern Ontario right now. It is really creating poverty in a sense, because it is providing part-time jobs for people who are not trained to do anything else, and who have no opportunities for seven or eight months of the year. I am sure you must realize in your area, and Mr. Keenan originally comes from just north of my area, so he realizes that too.

This is not the type of opportunity we are looking for in northern Ontario. We are looking for industry and maybe tourism that will provide something on a year-round basis so that people can earn a living 12 months of the year, not three or four.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, you will be able to carry on again on Monday on that. At this time the minister wishes to make a statement pertaining to item 3, under vote 2103. He has indicated that he prefers to make the statement to this committee rather than the House. So if it is agreeable, may he make it at this time?

Mr. Jessiman: Could I pursue this for just 30 seconds?

Mr. Chairman: We don't have that kind of time, I'm afraid.

Mr. Jessiman: I will support the member for Nipissing on what he is saying. But going further, the same water that goes over the Aquasabon into Lake Superior, and the same water that comes over the Kakabeka Falls into Lake Superior is the same water that goes over Niagara Falls. All I am saying is that we should have one total parks authority for all of the parks, including those that are from Hydro-developments—

Mr. Chairman: We will carry on with this on Monday, Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman: I won't be here.

Mr. Stokes: I will.

Mr. Jessiman: Okay, okay.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen. Since we will be dealing with this matter in the next vote I thought you would welcome my comments on this particular matter.

Mr. Stokes: You are going to announce 100 new conservation offices and three new fish hatcheries.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: For some years, the field staff of my ministry have been expressing concern over the exploitation or harvest rate of the lake trout.

This species, as most committee members know, frequents the deeper, colder and larger lakes on the Precambrian Shield. As such, its reproductive potential is considerably lower than that of those species, commonly called warm-water species, existing in the shallower, warmer and richer lakes of the south.

The safe average harvest rate of lake trout has been established at about one-quarter of a pound per surface acre of these lakes, based on known reproductive rates from research and other biological studies. It is true that in some waters the annual production of lake trout in these lakes is caught in one fishing trip by a party of skilful and perhaps lucky anglers. Committee members can see, then, that this level of exploitation cannot go on indefinitely without harm to the remaining population.

The advent of the snowmobile and the increasing interest in this type of winter recreation, has placed still greater strains on an already reeling population. It comes down to the fact that lake trout, as a sensitive species cannot stand intensive angling pressure, both during the open water and ice fishing seasons.

The total hatchery production of lake trout in Ontario is insufficient to replace diminishing lake trout stocks. As a matter of fact, a fair proportion of our annual fish hatchery lake trout supply has been reserved for planting in the Great Lakes as a follow-up to the lamprey control programme, and to honour our international commitments—for

example, through the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission.

Thus the supply available for inland waters is quite restricted and other measures must be sought to rectify the situation I have outlined. The normal conservation measure in such a situation is to reduce the length of the open season and to reduce the catches through a change in catch and possession limits.

The biologists and conservation officers throughout the lake trout areas have intensified their attention to this species and have consulted many tourist camp operators, lake trout anglers, guides, air service operators and the like to get their input. On this basis, I propose a gradual phasing-in process and have recommended a reduction in limits from five to three per day for lake trout, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1974. The year-round open season for lake trout which was in effect for much of northern Ontario, will be slightly shortened so that some protection for this species might be provided during the spawning period, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. In some areas, more radical steps may have to be taken to avoid the over-harvest of lake trout during the periods of greatest vulnerability.

I am aware that an excessively drastic step taken to protect this species can upset plans made by the tourist interests and other businessmen, and in some cases play havoc with reservations already booked. Therefore, I propose the season changes be accomplished more gradually.

The change regarding limits from five to three appears to have almost unanimous support of all interested parties and of my staff, and it is for this reason that this change is recommended for next year.

Lest members get the impression that lake trout are an endangered species, let me hasten to assure them that as a result of the management procedures proposed and the hatchery reconstruction and renovations now under way, such as at the Dorion Hatchery, I am confident that lake trout can remain one of the standbys for the angling public.

Mr. Jessiman: Is that inland lakes in northern Ontario where you haven't had any closed season?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There has not been a closed season.

Mr. Jessiman: And now you are instituting a closed season?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Next year, beginning Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, will be the first closed season for lake trout in northern Ontario.

Mr. Jessiman: It is long overdue; long overdue, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are reducing the daily limits from five to three.

Mr. Jessiman: That, plus the hatcheries you are going to build on—

Mr. Chairman: You can comment on that under that vote next week.

Gentlemen, we are adjourning until 8 p.m. on Monday evening.

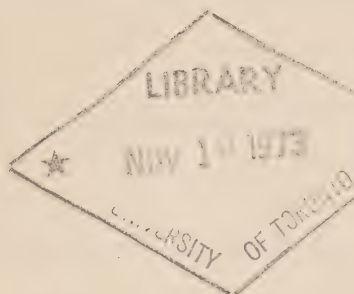
The committee adjourned at 1:05 o'clock p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources

Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 30, 1973

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1973

The committee met at 3.15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)

Mr. Chairman: We will call the meeting to order. First of all have we got any substitutes today? Mr. Spence are you sitting in—

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): I am substituting for Murray Gaunt today.

Mr. Chairman: For Mr. Gaunt, Mr. Martel?

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): It doesn't matter.

Mr. Chairman: You can have your choice.

Interjections by hon. members.

On vote 2103:

Mr. Chairman: Will the meeting come to order for the estimates of the Ministry of Natural Resources. We are on vote 2103, item 1, programme administration, and the minister wants to say a word.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): He said a word the last time, we were looking for him last night.

Mr. Chairman: That is what he wants to tell you about.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): Mr. Chairman, may I, at the opening of this session, express my apologies for not being here last night. As the leader of the House indicated, I was all in a fog or fogbound. Anyway I didn't arrive until about 9 o'clock last night.

Mr. Martel: Did you get a moose?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I appreciate the co-operation you have extended to me at this time. No, I didn't get a moose.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): In connection with your absence, Mr. Minister, I would like to rise on a point of order: "Will be in Dryden, Oct. 29, the hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Mines and Northern Affairs,

member for Kenora riding," and it says, call such and such a number.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Exactly right.

Mr. Stokes: Well, you are no longer the Minister of Mines and Northern Affairs. You want to update your notices of meetings.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: My public relations is pretty bad.

Mr. Stokes: And don't call a meeting in Dryden a "fog."

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What?

Mr. Stokes: Don't call a meeting in Dryden a fog.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that meeting in Dryden—I will explain to the members, the morning was spent meeting with the constituents—

Mr. Stokes: They wouldn't like it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —as was the evening prior and in the afternoon we had the distinct honour of swearing in a new provincial judge. And all things being correct we were to be back here at 7 p.m. last night. Normally the Kingair flight from Dryden to Toronto takes about 2½ hours. Last night it took 3½ hours because of the weather conditions here in Toronto.

Mr. Stokes: But it wasn't the fog in Dryden?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It was the fog at this end.

Mr. Stokes: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I think we can accept the minister's apology for his delay in the meeting last night. But that still doesn't totally satisfy me. We sat here for almost an hour last night and there wasn't a Tory present or a chairman present. I think we could have just as well adjourned it at 8:15; we could have gone upstairs and attended to the business of the House, which is just as important. I feel the chairman or the vice-chairman should have been here to report a lot sooner than about 8:55 p.m.

Mr. Chairman: We were checking on the minister as a matter of fact and—

Mr. Martel: Out looking for him.

Mr. Stokes: I don't want to pursue this unduly, Mr. Chairman, but I think there should be better lines of communication. I made some investigation myself yesterday as to who was to be advised if the minister wasn't going to be in attendance. I found out that the clerk's office and the Hansard staff knew on Friday that the minister was going to be otherwise engaged yesterday. Now, this is fine and dandy. I don't deny the minister the right to do whatever he chooses and establish his own priorities. But at least members of this committee should be advised that we weren't to sit yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Let me interject here, Mr. Chairman, that it was very clearly stated prior to leaving here Friday afternoon that we would not be sitting on Monday, that the committee would reconvene at 8 o'clock last night. It was right in the orders of the day. It was clearly stated.

Mr. Stokes: I spoke to the House leader (Mr. Winkler) about this and he wasn't aware of it until the call went out to say that you were to meet with the Attorney General (Mr. Bales) in Dryden and Mr. Bales couldn't make it. Now, even the House leader was up in the air about your activities until very late yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Our activities were very honourable, I can assure you of that. They were in the best interests of the people of this province.

Mr. Stokes: I don't doubt that. But you owe this committee the courtesy to know when we are to sit and when we are not to sit.

Mr. Martel: I would like to ask you, Mr. Chairman, a question on this. It always intrigues me that business is only scheduled to the convenience of ministers. And that's as it must be. But what happens when critics for a party are caught in a similar bind, as I was a week ago, with dental and medical appointments, because of a rescheduling of estimates? There is simply no rescheduling for members.

I just think some order has to be brought into this madhouse so that it's a two-way street. Appointments are made many months in advance, as the minister well knows. If something comes up and alters this, it never

works to the advantage of the rest of the House. It's okay if it involves cabinet ministers, but many other members have onerous jobs. If you are a critic of a department and you simply can't be here, there's no accommodation made. There's no accommodation made for the opposition parties. I just think that this is a matter that the chairman and the House leader should work out. It can't be a one-way street.

Mr. Chairman: I can appreciate your feelings on that. I think the minister has apologized.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not blaming the minister in this instance. What I am saying is when the critic of the particular ministry makes a commitment two months in advance based on the schedule submitted by the House leader, and then everything is changed and there is no way of getting out of those commitments, I just don't think it is fair to reschedule for the minister. It must be done, but at the same time it must be taken into consideration that opposition critics of a particular department are faced with unsolvable problems such as was my case a week ago Monday. There is no accommodation on that sort of thing.

Mr. Chairman: I can appreciate it; we will try to keep it as minimal as we can.

Mr. Martel: I would hope you would take it up with the House leader. There are conditions, you know, and the accommodation is not a one-way street.

Mr. Chairman: That is right. I think it can be handled—it certainly is what we will attempt to do.

I think we will continue now. We are on item 1, vote 2103. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Perhaps my concern is under the programme of administration. I suppose that is where the policy is established by the minister and by his staff on the matter of purchasing or establishing new parks in the Province of Ontario.

Not too long ago I sent a letter to the minister's department along with a letter to the parks integration board and one to the chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission concerning a property site on Lake Erie, east of Ridgeway and the town of Fort Erie. This consisted of about 55 acres of valuable land and with almost 700 ft of excellent lakefront property.

To my knowledge, I have not received a reply back from this ministry. I received

one from Mr. Allan, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission. His letter was at least an acknowledgement, but was rather a weak letter. He indicated that perhaps it should be purchased by other government agencies.

I believe I did receive one reply through the minister's office stating that the parks integration board was not in existence but was shifted under a new management policy and that the matter had been referred to that particular section. To this day, as I said, I have never received a reply concerning the property.

But there is the important thing I want to bring to the attention of the minister. Perhaps I might be critical about the operations of this particular ministry. For a number of years its officials have gone out and said that they were interested in purchasing valuable sites along the shores of Lake Erie. I can tell you this much; there is not too much open to the public.

Back in January of 1971, I believe, there was an announcement made by the branch that it was interested in buying mini-parks throughout the town of Fort Erie along the shores of Lake Erie. In one case—and I have a map here—there was talk about buying some property around the Buffalo Canoe Club, which is valuable beach property. Of course, you are dealing with some homes that would have cost maybe \$100,000, \$125,000 apiece—maybe higher than that.

There were two sites. One was the property at Six Mile Creek along the shores of Lake Erie. This was east of Ridgeway and not too far distant from a golf course site that was for sale. This would involve a heavy expenditure by government in the purchase of mini-parks.

But here was an opportunity to go in and buy land that was for sale on the open market. The price wasn't unreasonable. For about 55 acres, the price was \$285,000. The owner wanted the province to purchase it and keep it as a green belt. And this was very valuable lakefront shoreline, which would have been an asset to the ministry in its parks programme.

This minister just sat back and never moved on it. And you know, it was sold. And do you know who bought it? Two Americans. And I can tell you this: that lake-shore property will disappear. Other types of development will come into that area. The green belt will disappear.

This golf course was a money maker; in 10 years it could have paid off the total cost of this piece of property purchased by the

province. It could even have been part of the Niagara Parks system, that is why I referred it to the chairman of the Niagara Parks. I thought perhaps they'd extend their holdings out on to the shores of Lake Erie.

This was an exceptionally fine piece of property and it is most regrettable that this ministry hadn't moved in purchasing it. I know in the past you've had—what is it—\$20 million set aside for park purchases throughout the Province of Ontario. Whether this was \$20 million every year or over a 10-year plan, I haven't been able to have explained to me in a manner that I can understand.

There is a total: The Ontario park lands that were purchased in southern Ontario from 1968 to 1972 amounted to \$17 million. In northeastern Ontario in that period, 1968 to 1972, it was a total of \$166,000 in round figures. In northwestern Ontario from 1968 to 1972 it amounted to \$456,493. The summary for the period 1968 to 1972 amounted to a total of 36,167 acres, for a total cost of \$18,102,000.

Apparently it was based on a 10-year period. You still had \$2 million to spend there and you should have gone in and bought this property; you lost a valuable piece of property. I don't know how you are going to compensate for that loss of this land going to Americans.

But what disturbs me most is that in 1968 this government, through the member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar), made the announcement that that they were going to purchase some 300 acres of land west of Pt. Abino for a provincial park. The government went out and filed expropriation procedures, advertised it in the paper and to this day this land hasn't been purchased by the province or any government agency. But the most important thing out of this is that there are property owners within that area that was included in the purchase and land expropriation whose land is tied up. They cannot sell it, they cannot dispose of it, with that cloud hanging over their heads.

I want to know from the minister when will he continue to go in to purchase this land? If he isn't going to purchase then he should release that cloud hanging over those property owners in that area. Those persons who want to dispose of their property can't.

I feel if you are going to go in and buy parkland, regardless of where it is, on the Niagara Escarpment or wherever, if you are going to purchase for the public good then by all means you should go in and buy that land, not just go out and put a freeze on it

through expropriation or through some form of planning. If it is for the public good then get in there and buy it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond briefly, I'd have to say to the member that we've been doing a full scale examination on that particular shoreline, endeavouring to get good deep property. The Pt. Abino area is one that we looked at, we are still interested.

We looked at the mini-park developments which he referred to, but the cost was astronomical; we just couldn't make any reasonable deals with the small property owners. He is aware, of course, that we've increased the size of the Long Point Provincial Park. I'm sure he's aware of the recent announcement that we are moving in on the Short Hills park, and the 1,200 acres we bought in the St. Catharines area that we will develop as one of the second major urban provincial parks in the Province of Ontario.

So I have to say to him that we are very much aware of the need in that particular area and we are going to continue.

Mr. Haggerty: There are different types of parks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: There is the type where people just want to deal with the land itself. But there are persons that want to get that lake in the summer time. Many of them spend thousands of dollars a year purchasing boats and campers and things, recreational equipment and that. They want to get out there and spend a little time on that beach.

It is getting to the point in that area that there aren't even sufficient boat ramps to get out on the lake. I hope that the town of Fort Erie will follow that agreement that they had with the former village of Crystal Beach, where they were going to establish that marina out there. I know they have put quite a bit of fill out there, and as I understand it there will be some extra fill available as soon as the sewers are completed in the village of Ridgeway—and this will be all rock—and perhaps the agreement will be able to continue there, because they definitely need it.

In fact, an enterprise opened up there about a year ago—one of the largest sports equipment facilities in the Niagara Peninsula, perhaps even in Ontario. These people have a large investment. It will be a complete failure if there is no access to the lakes; this business, perhaps, will be phasing out

because people can't get to the lake to launch their craft.

I know the Niagara Parks Commission has built a large marina on the Niagara River, but of course you're talking of yachts that are worth maybe some \$45,000 apiece. These facilities are for larger pleasure craft, and I'm talking about the average fellow who wants to go out and spend up to \$1,500 or \$2,000 for a small craft. There are very few places where they can launch these craft today.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it is fair to say the demand for recreational land far exceeds the available dollars. That is one of the big problems.

Mr. Haggerty: I mentioned, I think Long Point Bay; I believe that's an area that you are—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: I think this is a wise investment. It is a future development that is going to be created at Nanticoke and Port Burwell, is it, the other? Dofasco is moving in in that area. I think this is a wise move.

But then again if you are going to bring in tourists to the Province of Ontario, then we must find facilities for them all. This is one of the major functions of the Niagara regional government, that there are discussions now with interested elected officials on the American side to exchange some views on their recreational facilities across the river. If they are going to work on that type of a goal it is good for the publicity for the area and the region, and it is a good-neighbourly approach but, you know, we must find extra facilities for them.

I am concerned about this proposal where the government made the announcement about that park west of Pt. Abino. In fact, I have written a letter to the former minister of this department concerning the Kreiner property near Pt. Abino. This was 20 acres on the east side of Pt. Abino; it has a beautiful home. You could have picked that up for \$90,000 and tied it in with this other park proposal. You could have had a beautiful park layout there.

But there is nothing down in that area, you know, for the snowmobiles or dune buggies. There is no place that they can operate and I think it is time that the government moved in some direction to purchase facilities for this type of recreation. Here's a place that could be used for multi-purpose parks—

for snowmobiles, dune buggies, swimming in the summer time and boating, and—

Mr. Stokes: Incompatible.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Exactly right. Pt. Abino will not lend itself to snowmobiles.

Mr. Stokes: Who wants a dune buggy running alongside a beach?

Mr. Haggerty: I didn't say on the beach.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's one of the problems.

Mr. Haggerty: That is one of the problems, but nobody says anything about the private beach owners in the area, who will go out and park maybe 5,000 or 6,000 or 7,000 cars that roam the beach. Nobody says anything about that. I quite agree it's a problem, but you must find some trails and some parks for this type of recreation. I don't think there is any place for them on the roads. They create too much of a hazard on the roads and I think—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You're aware, of course, of our trails programme. This will be a major step forward.

Mr. Martel: When are you going to start to fund it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have funds in the budget for next year.

An hon. member: Red trails in the sunset.

Mr. Haggerty: At this particular site, though—I am talking about this park at Pt. Abino—there are two or three banks of hills. There are sandhills and so on and there is no reason why trails can't be put out there. I don't suggest they should be running in the summer months when bathers and swimmers are out there. I think it should be done in the winter months; you see them go by my place with the dune buggies and the snowmobiles in the winter months, not the summer months.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As the member for Thunder Bay has correctly pointed out, these are very fragile areas. You can destroy much of that beauty, really, if you open these areas up and it is not on a planned snowmobile trail basis—if you let them tear around park areas—

Mr. Haggerty: It will have to be done on that basis, you know, but when you talk about destroying the area, I can tell you of other matters of concern down there. You

are allowing them to go in and remove sand hills from the shoreline which may be destroying the ecology of the whole area. We'll get into that in the next vote when we come to the sand and gravel.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You can't mix Ski-Doos and sand.

Mr. Haggerty: No. But there is a problem down there: There is no place for them to go to burn up energy and I think it is up to the government, or some government agency, to buy a park for that type of recreation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think I said earlier that we recognize the need for increased recreational opportunities and we are going to continue examining that particular area. As funds become available, of course, we will make these moves in the direction of which you speak.

Mr. Haggerty: You must have about \$2 million left with which you could have bought this other site to relieve some of that pressure in that area.

Mr. Martel: If you implemented the select committee's report on land you would have no problems. You couldn't sell it to other than Canadians.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, it has gone now. But this government and the minister just sit by and wouldn't even go out to look at it. And yet they are aware of it and aware of the value of that piece of property. Now what are you going to do with this park site that was announced in 1968? Do you intend to purchase it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know what is our long term plan. Maybe Mr. Keenan will be able to tell us what our long term plans are.

Mr. J. W. Keenan (Executive Director, Division of Parks): Mr. Chairman, this summer we carried out a study of lakefront on Lake Erie, attempting to take a look at the total area to determine where our acquisition priorities should be, and there is no question that Pt. Abino is one of the areas that we are still looking at very carefully.

Mr. Haggerty: You are still looking at it, but you know what has happened. I explained about the golf course, it will just slip out from beneath your hands, and then what are you going to do?

Mr. Keenan: It still remains, I believe, in Dr. Marcey's estate now.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. What about the expropriation procedures? Is that still hanging there? You filed that. It was advertised.

Mr. Keenan: Not to the best of my knowledge. I believe they were cancelled.

Mr. Haggerty: They were cancelled?

Mr. Keenan: I could be mistaken on that.

Mr. Haggerty: Well as I understand this, one person wanted to sell his property but he couldn't sell it for that reason. There was a question of doubt whether it was still in effect or not.

Mr. Keenan: I don't think it is, but we can check on that for sure and let you know.

Mr. Haggerty: You're not sure, then?

Mr. Keenan: No. To the best of my knowledge the expropriation order was withdrawn.

Mr. Haggerty: Did anybody from your department look at that golf course site east of Ridgeway at Thunder Bay?

Mr. Keenan: The Thunder Bay golf course?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Mr. Keenan: It was looked at several years ago by the parks integration board when they met with the county council of Welland, I think.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Mr. Keenan: You may have been there, sir. At that time, the recommendation was not to acquire. Our particular interest in that area was and has been in the beaches, to attempt to provide more beach front area. That property, as I recall it, has a limestone shoreline that has problems with algae and suchlike. It wasn't particularly suited to water-oriented activity.

Mr. Haggerty: As far as boating and that goes, it can accommodate that. But since the village of Crystal Beach has installed the new sewage treatment plant, there isn't too much algae. In fact, since the high waters in that particular area, there has been more sand washed into that area. Perhaps if it continues this winter it will be an all-sand beach next year. But it had good potential,

and I just can't see this government or this ministry turning down that offer.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I can assure you that there are many offers of land coming into the ministry, on a daily basis really.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but this was—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And you have to set certain priorities.

Mr. Haggerty: This was one of your top priorities in the area because, you know, there have been problems down there. I don't like to repeat here continually the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. It is right in this area, yet you turn around and allow more land to disappear. It is going to Americans; you can just see it go and go all the time, but you are not making any effort at all to get in there to buy some of it back. There are many pieces of property available for purchase, but you won't seem to move in there. And to come out and make an announcement in 1968 and not live by that commitment, and as long as you continue this way here as your procedure—

Mr. Chairman: We are moving out of item 1. Are there any other questions on that?

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young. We are trying to keep to one item if we can and we won't go back and forth.

Mr. Young: This one is in connection with the problems which arose last fall, about a year ago now, when we were in Moosonee. I think this would be the proper place to raise these questions and I would like to bring them to the minister's attention.

First of all, I wonder if he could tell me what the government is in the town of Moosonee; how is it governed?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am certainly not an authority, but I think it is a special improvement type structure.

Mr. Haggerty: It used to be under the former Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Young: They are appointed directly by Ministry of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm not certain.

Mr. Young: I understand that. So they are in effect directly responsible to Queen's Park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: To Treasury, yes.

Mr. Young: I found quite a bit of dissatisfaction when I was up there. Quite a few people expressed the feeling that their local administration wasn't perhaps getting down to grass roots. The people weren't represented sufficiently in the development problems they were facing, particularly in bringing in and servicing tourists—that kind of thing.

There are quite a few good community organizations there that would like to have some voice in how the development takes place. They were frustrated because they felt they had no real voice and even the suggestions put forward weren't being heard by the government at Queen's Park.

I'll use two or three specific illustrations. There is the matter of a polar bear zoo, which I think I mentioned to the minister a little earlier in the question period. The feeling is that we have a Polar Bear Express train going to Moosonee and people look forward to seeing the polar bear when they get to Moosonee. But of course, there are no polar bears there; just the statue and the pictures of the animals.

For a long time people there have felt there should be a park, perhaps an Indian village and a polar bear zoo with one or more polar bears so people could actually get off that train and go and see a polar bear. For the average person who travels that route, this would be a very exciting and rewarding experience.

Now I know this means expenditure of some funds and also a fairly heavy maintenance cost but bears are in the area and very few people who get to Moosonee ever see the polar bears—unless they happen to get on to one of the minister's aircraft and move north and see them that way.

I just wonder whether any thought has been given to that suggestion, which has come from the people there. But before that even, I wonder if another suggestion has been listened to. The suggestion is that they form sort of a council of the local organizations to look at their local problems and liaison with the ministry in order to develop these ideas and to bring them to fruition.

Has that idea of a local council been weighed and considered and rejected?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Just to comment briefly—and this may not be within the realm of this ministry to comment on municipal structure—but I think it is fair to say that the improvement district type of municipal government is something that you put a question mark over because of the apparent undemo-

cratic way it is set up. In other words, the members of the improvement district are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for an indefinite period of time, and this does cause some frustration. The local people, if they are on these boards for any length of time, become removed from, as you say, the grass roots problems.

As I pointed out to the member for Thunder Bay just recently, we are looking within the policy field at some other form of basic municipal structure that would be able to give some direction and also bring in the more democratic way of elections. It would also be able to accept and to administer the affairs of that particular area, and, of course, be able to accept grants administered from the province. So this is something that's well established in government machinery.

But to answer you about a liaison or a council within the community itself, I'm not aware of anything ever having been brought that far. This is maybe something another ministry would be aware of, but not us.

I just point out to you that in our own ministry we've established Moosonee as a district office and we will be increasing our complement considerably in that particular area up to a total of 14. The Ministry of Natural Resources will have a greater presence and a higher profile than it ever had before; so we will have a greater input into Moosonee and the Moose Factory area.

In connection with the polar bear zoo, I personally have had conversations with the chairman and the former chairman of the Ontario Northland Railway. They had expressed to me a very sincere interest to establish such a park in that particular area. I indicated at the time, and I will point out to you, that we don't have an abundance of polar bears in the Province of Ontario.

We have about 190 to 225 polar bears that we know of, and we allow the Indian communities to kill off about 25 a year. We can get cubs, and I was prepared to provide the Ontario Northland with cubs should they want them. They have had communication from us that if they want to proceed with the polar bear park, that we would do this in their direction.

Mr. Young: It seems to me Mr. Chairman, that what the minister has said has real significance because if his ministry is now in a position to have a fairly high profile in that community, then it seems to me the local organizations, along with the minister, could very well draw together and look at the needs of the community; the needs of recre-

ation development to service tourists; and that they could do an extremely good job in making people a part of the total planning process.

There are problems—the polar bear zoo is one of them; even though there may be few polar bears in the area, the fact that some are being killed off each year would indicate that at least two could be spared to go into a zoo so people could see them when they get off that train.

There's no question that there's going to be a great deal of disappointment. People see the Polar Bear Express, and they are going up to see polar bears. They are not warned ahead of time that the polar bears aren't there for them to look at. I think if they could see them, then they would return with a story they could tell their friends, and which, of course, would be a great multiplier as far as tourists are concerned. This would be a bonus to the people who go up there and they would fairly enjoy it.

Now that's only one problem of course. The airport is another problem, which we discussed a year ago, and which is now, I understand, on the way to development.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Young: Because of the James Bay project, particularly, across the bay, this airport is going to be enlarged; at least this problem is going to be solved. At this point, work to enlarge it is under way.

There are other things, of course. I mentioned the museum with an Indian village in connection with the polar bear park, which the people would like to see, and which, now, perhaps the minister and his officials there can liaise with the people. There are other local services there. Could I ask the minister, in connection with the canoes that go across to Moose Factory—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What was that again? I missed that point?

Mr. Young: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Canoes?

Mr. Young: Canoes, yes, are those canoes insured? They're heavily loaded. I understand the safety factor so far has been good. But there was a question about insurance for those canoes when I was there a year ago—as to whether they could get insurance at reasonable rates to cover the liability which the canoe owners might have in connection with the transportation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's something that would be entirely out of the realm of this ministry. Really, we have nothing to do with that at all.

Mr. Young: I quite realize that—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Mr. Young: Isn't the question of canoe insurance something to do with the tourist industry? Should not this ministry be discussing it with another ministry?

Mr. Haggerty: You take the people up there by the train, so surely you should look at the—

Mr. L. Maecq (Parry Sound): That's not under this ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Ontario Northland Railway—

Mr. Haggerty: But your government takes them up there. Surely they should be protected on that basis. It's a valid point he's raised.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's something that could be raised with another ministry. I think it's a very valid point to raise.

Mr. Young: I simply say this is part and parcel of the total package of the tourist problem in that area and I bring it to the minister from the point of view that perhaps he could take a look at it and talk to his brother minister about it and see what can be done. I understand there's a problem of high cost insurance which might be looked at.

Another thing which—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's something we can check into for you.

Mr. Young: Something else that struck me as being of interest not only to myself but also to a few other people—and from what I saw, I found a great deal of interest in them—are the fossil remains in that area.

I took a couple of hours in the afternoon to go out to the quarry and smash a few fossils out of the rock. And I brought quite a few back. During the trip back on the train, all the extra fossils I wanted to get rid of, or could spare, disappeared in a hurry. Yet there's no facility for people to get out from the train to gather fossils of this kind.

Again, there must be a lot of people interested in this sort of thing; and this could be part and parcel of a package for tourists. People could be met at the train, taxi service

or bus service, or whatever, with the hammer and chisel, or whatever is needed, and be taken out to where these fossils can be found, and, perhaps, to displays of the rocks easily accessible to people.

At the present time the quarry is being operated for highway purposes and a lot of fossils are of course, going into that highway. But the fossils are there, particularly the old coral fossils, which go back 350 million years, they told me. I have some upstairs in the office, as a matter of fact, and they're very interesting to compare with the present coral.

Mr. Martel: Even a few Tories.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We've been around that long, too.

Mr. Martel: A few Tories, that's all.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): They even take people out in ships.

Mr. Young: Yes, there is some of that, but people can reach the fossil fields without going by water. It can be done. It's only two or three miles out to them by land. Again, I don't think they're being exploited by the government in whatever way they might be.

I simply point out to the minister that these are things of concern to the people there, and I think by bringing together a group of local business people and others who are interested in their development, a great deal of wisdom and enthusiasm could be generated. Perhaps Moosonee could be lifted considerably on the tourist scale. Also, the Polar Bear Express might have to run two trains a day, instead of one, to handle the business that could be generated.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I will have to say to you that the native people of the Moosonee area show a lot of imagination and ingenuity in establishing the canoe routes between—

Mr. Young: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —the island and the mainland. It's a tremendous tourist attraction. I'd be glad to talk to my colleague, the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett). I think maybe his ministry could promote something on the fossil idea, and through the NODC provide necessary funds for, possibly, a small bus to take them on a regular basis to get the programme underway. Some subsidization may be required to get it off the ground.

When the few members of the Ontario Legislature took the opportunity to visit the Moosonee a year or two ago, when we visited

the met station, many of us had the opportunity to pick up some fossils. In fact, I have a few in my office right at the present time.

Mr. Stokes: You picked up more than fossils, too.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, that's all I wanted to bring to the minister's attention. There's quite a bit of feeling there, and I think some willingness to co-operate in a real way with any programme undertaken by the ministry to increase the tourist trade. Of course, it would be all dependent on the people of Moosonee. I urge that action be taken as soon as possible in this kind of planning, in this kind of development.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think you'll agree with me when I say the Ontario government's image and profile in Moosonee and the Moose Factory area is exceptionally high—with the educational centre and the airport development and the road construction going on in that particular area and other things that are connected.

Mr. Young: I might say that perhaps the minister is right. It just happened that one day during that trip I got a bit fed up with the cold and the rain up at the lake where we were fishing and came back early. I found myself at the reception on the train representing the Ontario government—the only member of the provincial parliament there. I represented the provincial government and Legislature at that reception, which I believe the minister had called and invited people to; so they were fortunate that day in having good representation at Moosonee.

How high the profile of the government was after that reception, I don't know. Certainly the profile of the member who was there was, I think, good.

Mr. Maeck: Unfortunately that member doesn't get elected up there.

Mr. Young: None of these members get elected up there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Just before we get away from this subject, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to point out that our ministry is working—maybe not quite as fast as some would like it—on an interpretive parks programme for the Moosonee area. We have a railroad car, as I am sure he is aware, at Cochrane.

Mr. Young: Yes, we saw it there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are working very closely with the ONR and maybe we could

put a similar car on the train itself. They might even put domes on the cars so that the tourists going up on the Polar Bear Express can really enjoy northern Ontario and north-eastern Ontario at their very best.

Mr. Young: But let them see a polar bear, that's my point.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that's an excellent point.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Why don't you plan to do something for the native people, for the Ontario Northland and for the people of Ontario by replacing the present chairman and vice-chairman with native people?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think everyone would agree that we have an excellent chairman, one of the most dynamic, the most aggressive—

Mr. Laughren: No, not everybody.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —and one of the most able chairmen we have ever had on the Ontario Northland Railway.

Mr. Laughren: No. That's your own presumption which you don't have a right to make.

Mr. Martel: What about the vice-chairman?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He's doing a great job.

Mr. Martel: He doesn't know a boxcar from a gondola.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He is equally able.

Mr. Laughren: Put some people on there who would take an interest in the job.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He's very, very knowledgeable.

Mr. Martel: Who's the vice-chairman, could you tell me?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The former member for Nickel Belt. He is a very, very able fellow.

Mr. Martel: That's the province's leading welfare recipient, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He has a wide range of experience.

Mr. Laughren: Could we replace them with native people?

Mr. Maeck: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I think this is really straying away from the vote at hand.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, I'd like the record to show that Mr. Demers is one of the most excellent administrators we have.

Mr. Martel: The people in Nickel Belt didn't think that though, did they?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence has the floor.

Mr. Spence: I'd like to ask the minister a question with regard to buying the property in the village of Erieau. I believe a year ago that you were in the process of dealing with Chesapeake and Ohio Railways for their property, which is 76 acres or in that neighbourhood. There is a large part of the village in which homes are sitting on ground owned by the Americans, which is a great concern. You were in the process of dealing with the railroad. I wondered if you had made any progress or what has taken place?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, this is a matter in which I have expressed a very personal interest, having been down to that particular area with the hon. member to walk on the beautiful beaches of Erieau. It was quite an experience.

Certainly I think it should be developed into a provincial park. I said it at that time and I'll repeat it now. We have been working very, very closely with the railway trying to work out a deal as to the actual size of the area that we would take over. Also the municipality has a very sincere interest because of the number of cottages in that particular area, which is creating a very serious problem.

I said at the time that I was there, that if negotiations broke down, I was prepared to expropriate. I am still prepared to expropriate, if they break down. We would sooner go through the route of negotiation rather than the route of expropriation. I'd have to say we are still working very closely with the municipality and with the railway to try to work out a solution to it.

Mr. Spence: You will be expropriating this property, is that it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If we can't reach an agreement with the railway, yes, we will.

Mr. Spence: Right.

Mr. Martel: Without compensation?

Mr. Laughren: You are saving that for before you go—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: How do you do that?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Martel: You lean on them heavily.

An hon. member: Just ask us.

Mr. Stokes: I want to refer back to the minister's opening remarks that cover 20 pages. He gave about less than a page to recreational areas in the province. He mentioned the programme to provide free access to provincial parks for senior citizens of Ontario. Is that restricted to senior citizens of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I think it is of Canada.

Mr. Stokes: That's what you said.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's of Canada, I am sorry.

Mr. Stokes: You said, "Also for the first time, senior citizens of Ontario have been permitted free access to our provincial parks, and educational groups have been granted fee reductions."

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That refers to senior citizens of Canada.

Mr. Stokes: I just wanted to clear that up.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm glad you brought it up. I am sorry if I missed it.

Mr. Stokes: This means that anybody from another jurisdiction would be treated the same as anyone else.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The same as anyone else, right.

Mr. Stokes: I've had quite a bit of flak over that and I just wanted you to clear that up.

You say, "Our parks are one of the ministry's most important responsibilities. This year the ministry received and acted upon the recommendations of the Quetico and Algonquin Park advisory committees, and we will be moving ahead with several new programmes in the parks area in the near future." You did in fact accept the recommendations of the advisory committee on Quetico Provincial Park. I think you were most enthusiastic about the recommendations that were given to you.

I see no evidence of anything happening with regard to the implementation of those recommendations. One of the things that I was particularly concerned about was the provision of more ready access from the Canadian side. At the present time 95 per cent of the people using the park are coming in from access points on the American side;

in fact, more than 95 per cent of the people using the park at the present time are non-Canadians.

One of the things that came through loud and clear to us on the committee was that it was a great resource that should be preserved specifically for the people of Ontario and Canada rather than those in other jurisdictions, because it does cost you a lot of money to maintain it and you don't recover even a small fraction of the cost of operating that park.

It was the intention of the committee to impress upon the ministry that it was indeed a Canadian resource that people considered as part of their heritage and that much more ready access should be provided for the use of Canadians. We do have water access to the French Lake area and the Nym Lake area, but many people find that this isn't quite adequate. A lot of people would like to get into the interior of the park and see its natural attributes and its aesthetic beauty, but this as yet has been denied them.

I'm wondering what are your priorities? What steps have been taken to implement any of these recommendations?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, let me first express my appreciation to the members of the Quetico advisory committee for, as I think I said in the Legislature, what was an excellent report—

Mr. Laughren: That's the good news.

Mr. Martel: Now, the bad news.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —so excellent that we accepted the recommendations in toto. You will recall that I made that statement in June which of course was after the budget for this particular fiscal year had been established. We are working on our plans for development—

Mr. Stokes: You have had the report for about 14 months.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's right. We went through the various steps which we said we would go through—

Mr. Martel: To study the studies.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have accepted the report. We are coming up with a master plan for Quetico park. We have funds in next year's budget for development dollars. One of the items is a—

Mr. Stokes: How many dollars?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know what it is offhand. It is in next years' budget. You'll have ample opportunity, of course, to—

Mr. Stokes: Who within the ministry has been given the task of formulating the master plan?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, I am told the north-central region is responsible. The items we'll be doing next year are: boundary marking, construction of interior access stations, cabins, initiation of the Beaverhouse Lake development and other land acquisition—including, of course, an access road at the Beaverhouse area.

Mr. Stokes: What do you mean, other land acquisition? The only land that was ever alienated or not considered a part of the park are the patented mining claims.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Messaro's Camp is the one we are purchasing.

Mr. Stokes: That's outside of the park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. Those funds will be in next year's budget.

Mr. Stokes: What are you going to do to develop access for Canadians in the areas that we specifically recommended?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will be moving next year with access into the Beaverhouse Lake area. That will be the first thing we will move on, so that will give Canadians an access there on the north side.

Mr. Stokes: From where? Seine River?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is that the Seine?

Mr. L. Ringham (Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Ontario): Mr. Chairman, that would be from Highway 11.

Mr. Stokes: Is that the area where there is a logging road at the present time?

Mr. Ringham: There is a logging road to the east of that, Mr. Chairman, and there will be a branch put off the logging road into the Beaverhouse area.

Mr. Stokes: And you are going to give that top priority?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, Mr. Chretien, the minister responsible for national parks, said recently that park land acreage must be doubled by the end of the century. "We now have the largest acreage in national parks in

the world, but it is not enough. Visitors to the parks in 1972 numbered 14 million." I noticed you said there are 11 million visitations to Ontario parks alone.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's tremendous. I think you should give us credit for that.

Mr. Stokes: I'm just wondering: Do you agree with Mr. Chretien's observations that we don't have nearly enough capacity in our park systems, both national and provincial?

Of course, we really don't have a national park in Ontario, with the exception of Pukaskwa, and that really hasn't got off the ground yet. I'm wondering: Do you agree with his observations? If you don't, why not? And, if you do, what are you doing about it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Plain and simple.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Mr. Chairman, are we on here or have we passed the—

Mr. Chairman: Why don't we try and let Mr. Stokes finish here now.

Mr. Wiseman: I wondered if we are on parks now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are in parks.

An hon. member: We are in parks, now are we?

Mr. Chairman: We keep sliding back and forth, and we haven't voted.

Mr. Stokes: It is item 1, programme administration, outdoor recreation programme which, I assume, refers to parks.

Mr. Haggerty: Right on.

Mr. Good: Parks review with specific parks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I certainly don't want to comment on the national parks across Canada.

Mr. Stokes: Since you don't have any within your domain.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And, of course, the federal government insists on developing great national parks up close to the Arctic Circle—

Mr. Martel: Like Polar Bear Provincial Park.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —that nobody will ever visit, of course, and adding it to their acreage as if they are doing great things for the people of Canada.

Mr. Martel: Like Polar Bear Provincial Park.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: When you compare the visitations to the national parks and the visitations to the 115 provincial parks, I'd have to repeat what I've said on many occasions: The Province of Ontario is head and shoulders above any jurisdiction in Canada when it comes to parks.

Mr. Martel: Tell that to the people in the Sudbury area, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: But no, I'd have to agree—

Mr. Martel: A park for 14 people.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —there is room for expansion of our recreational facilities in our province.

Mr. Martel: We have one park.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There are some areas, of course, that do not get the pressures for recreational lands that other areas do, like southern and northern Ontario.

We have a programme of park development and it is an ongoing one. We are acquiring land on a year-to-year basis. We are developing new parks on a year-to-year basis.

We vary from three to five new provincial park developments each year. We feel that there is a growing demand and we have to keep up with the pressures of the urban centres and, of course, the rural areas. In addition to the provincial parks that we have in the Province of Ontario, there are huge amounts of Crown land that is available to the general public as recreational opportunity areas. It's fantastic.

Mr. Stokes: All right, going one step further in the recreational pursuits that people look forward to when they start out on a vacation, usually in their recreational vehicle: A lot of them, I find, are staying away from the park system—notwithstanding the fact that you had 11 million. A lot of them are staying away, and they are using Crown land.

I think the minister is just as aware as I am that a lot of them are parking along road sides, along lake shores, in gravel pits.

I travel in the late evening from Thunder Bay down to Schreiber after flying up from Toronto. I always travel that road late in the evening and I make it my business to find out the number of people who are not taking advantage of either the provincial park system or like facilities offered by private enter-

prise. The number of people is growing immensely.

As a matter of fact, between Rosspoint Provincial Park and Rainbow Falls Provincial Park, it is not any more than three-quarters of a mile. And people have an option: If they are going west, they can turn off to the right into Rainbow Falls; if they are coming east, they can turn off to the right and have a pleasant stay at Rosspoint Provincial Park. I counted 11 unauthorized vehicles between those two parks on a parking area in the gravel pit just adjacent to the main highway. This is causing a lot of consternation among people who feel that non-residents, particularly, shouldn't be allowed just to pull off into a gravel pit, dump their garbage and take off again; or pull off on to a widening of the road and almost uninhibitedly use Crown land and parking areas for their recreational vehicles, and just leave their garbage behind.

Mr. Haggerty: What do you mean by non-residents? Are you talking about Americans?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. There are some areas where, if you get 10 ft off into the wooded or grassy areas, you wouldn't dare walk without the use of stilts.

I'm sure that you are well aware of the problem, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications which is responsible for these rest stops does not consider them to be overnight camping areas—even though a lot of people are using them as such.

The facilities there are, to say the least, less than adequate. There aren't any vault privies or water sources. In many of them there isn't a place to boil a kettle to have a pot of tea or cup of coffee.

This is a great source of annoyance to people who would like to keep the environment clean. It's also a source of annoyance to people in the tourist industry who have spent a lot of money to provide facilities. People are staying away from these parking areas in droves just because this government hasn't monitored or restricted the use to which Crown land can be put.

They are considered to be recreational areas by the travelling public. Neither your ministry, nor the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, nor the Ontario Provincial Police, nor the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, has even begun to come to grips with this problem. I want to know what you're going to do about it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, let me state what I said when we started the ex-

amination of these estimates on the problems we're having with controlling unauthorized use of the Crown land. Under the Public Lands Act right now, anyone has the right to use Crown land for a three-week period.

Northern Ontario, where 90 per cent of the Crown land is located, is a beautiful area, and I don't think we should come out with general regulations that would restrict use of that particular land to our residents, because, of course, we would be accused of becoming a Fascist state. It's a beautiful area. They keep it that way.

Mr. Stokes: It's not nearly as beautiful as it once was.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There's an exaggeration, sometimes, by people that others are leaving great huge mounds of garbage, and the more they talk about it, the bigger and bigger it gets. And pretty soon we see northern Ontario looking like a great big garbage dump. I think that's an over-exaggeration.

Certainly, there is a problem with garbage in some areas where people stay for an extended period of time. It's difficult to deal with the situation when you have to encourage them to use those areas.

Really, the land is there. It belongs to the people of this province and to deny them the right to use those particular areas, I think, would be a step in the wrong direction.

But I do think strict controls have to be enforced on our non-residents. We are working to try to come to grips with this. Hopefully, a policy statement is going to be announced within a short time. It's not an easy situation. I've asked for some input from the industry and from the general public; and I suggested that we charge a fee for the residents, and a much higher fee for the non-residents. I asked for public input. I'd have to admit to you that I got public input, really. I think we received 6,000 letters and 6,000 different opinions as to how we should approach the situation. One was very obvious; that the residents in this province weren't interested in paying a fee, which we will not impose.

We are still not convinced that we shouldn't charge the non-residents and this is one area we are looking at.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Are you referring to non-residents or out-of-province?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Out-of-province.

Mr. B. Newman: You know the State of Michigan has the two-fee structure?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Two-fee structure? I think they are going out of that.

An hon. member: For parks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Indications are that they are going out of the two-fee system.

Mr. Good: Do you have any convictions on Crown lands under the Environmental Protection Act for littering?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know—maybe the staff does. Do we have?

An hon. member: I don't think so.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is a very difficult thing, too, to lay charges under this Act. How do you catch them? How do you identify that garbage with that individual? Unless you are right there and have somebody to lay a charge.

Mr. Good: You have to be there, yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And get their signature, pretty nearly, on a garbage can to use as evidence. It is very difficult. Certainly we are very much aware and are very concerned with the desecration of specific areas of northern Ontario and our Crown lands. I can assure you that we would, would we not, because it is of a magnitude that we have to take some action. We are very much aware of it.

Mr. Stokes: Couldn't you, as quickly as possible, say that you would deny the right, here and now, to anybody regardless of their point of origin, the right to park along main highways? Not only is it becoming an unsightly thing—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Isn't that a very cruel suggestion, though, really? Now I'm travelling on the highway and I want to stop and take off on a side road and sit there for a couple of hours.

Mr. Haggerty: They can't get a motel room in that area on Highway 11.

Mr. Stokes: I'm talking about overnight.

Mr. B. Newman: It's with safety in mind.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is part of our zoning of restricted areas that we are looking at now. Certain corridors would be restricted for overnight camping. We are looking at a number of different avenues that we could follow. One of these could be along our major highway system, where we restrict it. I agree with you that overnight camping along some of our major highways is certainly not compatible with highway traffic.

Mr. Stokes: You talked about sign pollution. Somebody over there raised the problem. There isn't anything more unsightly than to see a proliferation of these campers; they've got all of their gear spread right out on the pavement. This is happening. If you don't believe me, take a drive along the north shore of Lake Superior and everybody is doing their thing right out there on the highway.

An hon. member: That sounds interesting.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have trouble in provincial parks with that, too.

Mr. Good: Some of us down here have never seen anything as nice as that drive along the north shore of Lake Superior and we want to stop and look at it and enjoy it.

Mr. Stokes: By all means stop and look at it, but don't stop for overnight purposes.

Mr. Haggerty: If that's being done on Highway 11, how many places are there where you can camp, so you can pull off and park a trailer? You are lucky to find a motel room up in that area. There are stretches of 80 miles without a motel.

Mr. Stokes: The people of northwestern Ontario would be very disturbed to hear somebody from the southern part of Ontario saying that you are lucky to find a motel room.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: Take a drive up there.

Mr. Haggerty: I am talking about Highway 11.

Mr. Stokes: I'm talking about Highway 11, and any time you have trouble finding accommodation up there you just let me know.

Mr. Haggerty: I'll call you at 4 o'clock some morning and I'll let you know.

Mr. Wiseman: Would you prefer people to drive through and maybe have an accident because there's nowhere to stop?

Mr. Stokes: This is the misconception that the people in the United States have about our ability to accommodate tourists in northwestern Ontario and that's why they bring everything with them, including the kitchen sink. They don't spend a penny here; all they do is leave their garbage. The minister will attest to that. There are a good many areas in northwestern Ontario that have wonderful recreational opportunities; areas that people

don't even know exist. How many of you people have ever been in to Ouimet Canyon, for instance? Would you know how to get there?

Mr. Good: Where is that?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. Where is that? You see.

Mr. Wiseman: They hear you running it down so much in the Legislature, and that's why they think there isn't anything up there.

Mr. Stokes: We are not running northwestern Ontario down. We are running the policies of this government down.

Mr. Martel: They haven't got any policies about northern Ontario, so you can't run them down.

Mr. Laughren: Let alone a conviction you were looking for a while ago.

Mr. Haggerty: You don't have enough stations up there.

Mr. Martel: If they would develop a few policies it might help.

Mr. Stokes: If you say it is unfair to deny anybody the right to stop and spend a few hours, or to stop overnight, fine and dandy, that's your policy. But concurrent with that you must at least provide them with adequate facilities so that they can perform their ablutions or do whatever moves them without polluting the environment. And it's not being done.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think with this particular problem it's very easy to generalize and to over-react. I don't think we should do that. In fact I would invite—

Mr. Stokes: I don't think you should do nothing either.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We've got to do something. I would invite every member of this committee to submit to me his ideas as to how to control this particular problem. I don't know if I've heard from any of these committee members, really.

Mr. Stokes: You've heard from me.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, the member for Thunder Bay, I think. And the member for Sudbury East complained about the controls we were thinking about. That's about the extent, really. It's all I've had.

Mr. Good: Any time I have gone on that trip from the Soo around to Port Arthur—you leave the motel at the Soo at daybreak and

you come around the bend to the nice rocks, the nice lakeshore. People are camping and you think: All those lucky people that have their things with them; they can enjoy the beauty right out there. If this is what you're saying they shouldn't do, I don't agree with that.

Mr. Stokes: If you're going to allow them to do it, provide them with some toilet facilities, water, and so forth.

Mr. Good: That's right. That's a good point.

Mr. Haggerty: It requires putting up stations along the roadways.

Mr. Good: When you get up there you wish you had your trailer.

Mr. Stokes: I am not going to pursue it, Mr. Chairman. The minister knows what the problem is and all I'm asking is that he do something about it.

Mr. Chairman: Members of the committee, is there any other discussion on item 1?

Mr. Wiseman: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman has command of the floor next then, on item 1. Let's see if we can stay on it; we're going to go back and forth if we don't.

Mr. Wiseman: has the floor.

Mr. Wiseman: Mine is on parks.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Mr. Good: I want to know, Mr. Chairman, if the discussion on parks under acquisition is under item 1, or would that be under item 2?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Under item two.

Mr. Good: Item 2? I'll wait till later.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman then.

Mr. B. Newman: I first wanted to ask the minister if he has a copy of that licence of occupation that I ask him about concerning Fighting Island?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. It might be on my desk in my office. I did have it.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. As long as I get it later, Mr. Minister, that's quite all right. I don't wish to see it right now but I wanted to use it for a discussion under recreation areas later on.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'll discuss that with you.

Mr. B. Newman: I also wanted to ask of the minister if, under his programme administration, he is seriously considering a two-fee structure for admission to provincial parks. We're getting to a point in certain areas of the province where the accommodations are so limited and they are being so crowded by our friends to the south that maybe it is time to consider that type of a structure. In other words, charging a different fee according to the licence plate of the car. Then at least the Ontario resident and the Canadian resident has some priority when it comes to the use of the provincial park, in relation to our many friends from Detroit and surrounding areas. They will come in for one day with a tank full of gas—not now, because they prefer to buy their gas in Canada but before—they brought all of their food, beer and everything else across, left their garbage behind, and went right back at the end of the day.

I know that if you want to use the park facilities of the city of Dearborn just outside of Detroit, if you are not a resident of Dearborn you have to pay an extra fee. If our American friends treat us in that fashion then maybe we should consider some approach other than a single-fee structure for the use of provincial parks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'll have to say to you that this is one matter that is reviewed regularly. I think you will understand we review our fee structure, on pretty near an annual basis—and we increased it a couple of years ago. Last year we allowed the same—

Mr. B. Newman: I don't mean on an upward revision for our use, Mr. Minister. I suggest leaving the fee structure as low as possible for the residents of Ontario, who have already paid for the parks through their sales tax and other taxation systems. I'm talking about the use of the parks by non-Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is a matter that we've examined on a number of occasions while I've been in the ministry; and I'm sure my predecessors have. We've taken the attitude that there are unwritten agreements here. Many of the states in the US, of course, do not have a two-tier system. And we feel it would antagonize our American visitors. They don't charge us a special fee down there.

In fact, the State of Michigan has moved away from a two-fee system. It has one park left now that has a two-price system. Many of the states are moving away from it. To my knowledge, no province in Canada has a two-tier fee structure.

When I looked up the attendance at our provincial parks, I saw 70 per cent in northern Ontario are non-resident, 30 per cent, resident; within southern Ontario, 70 per cent resident; 30 per cent non-resident. I think it does balance out.

When our people go to their state parks, there's a feeling of being welcomed and none of that antagonistic sort of feeling of having to pay more. I don't think there would be that much gained, really, and unless there's—

Mr. Martel: It would be interesting if the police in the US would take that attitude, then.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Martel: It would be interesting if the police—when you're caught speeding in the US, you pay a fine on the spot, or you don't get away. And now we've lost in Ontario something like \$9 million in fines we haven't collected from them. They don't mind antagonizing us.

Mr. Maeck: You shouldn't go down there and break the law. You know better than that.

Mr. Martel: I just don't go there, period.

Mr. Maeck: You're afraid to.

Mr. Martel: You know damn right I am.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You would like to work with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism in attracting tourists here. We keep in close liaison with them; and we're promoting the tourist industry and trying to provide, of course, recreational opportunities in the Province of Ontario for our own people.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I can understand that, but if our parks are already overcrowded—as you just mentioned, in some areas you're going to have to have a reservation system before people will be able to use some of the parks—then should we not consider our own use first before we allow others to use the park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think if you did that in northern Ontario, we'd have nobody in our parks.

Mr. B. Newman: When I mention a two-fee system, I'm referring to Essex county's Holiday Beach. I don't begrudge our American friends coming in and using the facilities, but I think we, who have paid for them, should have the first opportunity to use them. If they're being under-used, then Americans could have the full use or any under-use of them.

I know we can't come along and say, well, the Americans come in early in the day when there's no one there, so we should allow them into the park. But we do know that at certain times of the year that they are used very heavily by Essex county residents. And it's pretty discouraging when you go there with a family, and you find that there's practically no place to enjoy yourself because there's an abnormal number of Americans there already.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As I said earlier, this is something we're monitoring on an annual basis. It may well be, as our parks become overcrowded, and we go into a reservation type of system, then, it may well be that we would be able to restrict it to the residents of Ontario—on that basis.

Mr. B. Newman: You see, Mr. Minister, you have within your hands the ability to overcome that problem very easily, if the government follows the suggestion I made in this House years and years ago. I suggested buying up available properties along the lakeshore. You bought Peche Island, which we appreciate, and we understand you will develop it, but on the other hand there is Fighting Island, now being polluted by Americans. Even though they own the island, it is on the Canadian side of the Detroit River. You have Grassy Island in the Detroit River which is going to be enlarged, but you should be buying these islands so that in the future, at least, we will have more parkland than we have now.

If we listen to, and if we believe in, the Doxiadis report of a megalopolis from Minneapolis through to Montreal, we know damn well that it is going to be wall-to-wall people from one end to the other and we have got to preserve some of that waterfront property for future use.

We do have some left in the Essex county area and, Mr. Minister, you should be gobbling that up as quickly as you possibly can. I know you will state there are financial limitations. Put a down payment on it and then buy it on the lease-purchase plan—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's when the trouble really starts.

Mr. B. Newman:—against that property the way a person buys a lot on the HOME plan. So, make it a park plan. We are not going to—

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): We are talking about restrictions; 90 per cent of the park-use in my area is by Quebec cars. Local people are grumbling because on the warm weekends of July and August, in particular, they go to the park and they cannot get in. It is filled with Quebec vehicles. But these people pay to come there. The storekeepers, the liquor store outlets—they tell me they spend money. After all, what are you going to do, because these facilities do not exist in Quebec? You have either got to go down toward New York State from the Island of Montreal—what are you going to do? Bar them, and cause a war or something?

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know the situation in your area.

Mr. Villeneuve: Well, I know. But you seem to think it is very easy for the minister to restrict them there; restrict the Americans. What do you do in the east end of the province?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, I think the member for Glengarry has made a very excellent point.

Mr. Martel: Oh, we hear that nonsense all the time.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He really has made an excellent point.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have 115 provincial parks; the rest of the provinces look to Ontario as the place to go in the summer time, and, you know, this is it in Canada, really.

Mr. Martel: You know you can do months of research and come up with all kinds of positive ideas and the minister begrudgingly recognizes it. But every time a Tory back-bencher comments—that's a great idea. We went through it in the Community and Social Services estimates for days listening to that crap.

Mr. Villeneuve: Come on down and see; you will see for yourself.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I am not talking about that, I am not talking about that at all. I am talking about nonsense.

Mr. Wiseman: Yes, the member for Glengarry talks about a possibility of war and you think it is a very good point.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, the point I want to bring up and I bring it up today—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You have to face reality.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. We haven't been talking about reality. Maybe you can face this bit of reality: I have two people who, by tomorrow, on instructions from your department, will lose their camps.

I bring it up under this vote simply because they have moved out their furniture; the deadline is tomorrow and my letter to you of Oct. 15 has not received—Oct. 4, in fact—has not received an acknowledgement even to this day.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think I signed the reply today.

Mr. Martel: I would hope, Mr. Minister, in view of the circumstances surrounding those two camps—the fact that even their lawyer did not protect them in the one instance—that after 10 or 15 years of being in a cottage they purchased in good faith and did not realize it was built there by someone who never even bought the property.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's ridiculous.

Mr. Martel: Well, they had a lawyer, and a lawyer is supposed to protect them, Mr. Minister. Tell them what the public is supposed to do when a lawyer doesn't, in fact, check out with the land registry office and people buy a camp, using a lawyer to protect them, and then, in fact, find out that they are on land that is still Crown land.

Mr. Wiseman: Sue the lawyer.

Mr. Martel: That's not going to help them, come tomorrow. Now, I have made a suggestion to you in my letter that you are going to get the land and legitimize the camps, that rather than do it under the \$26 a year fee which I understand you get when you legitimize them, that in these cases—if you have to legitimize camps, and in some instances you should—that it be on a lease policy, charging the same rates or the same fees as land in any particular area is going for.

I just don't think that people who have taken the precautions should be out now after a good number of years of repairing it and

so on and having bought it with the lawyer supposedly protecting them. I would ask the minister, if he will reconsider it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, I get a little confused because on the one hand I have a member from his party—the member for Thunder Bay—who is very knowledgeable of land-use planning. Certainly I respect his good judgement on that because we have to have good land-use planning and control of Crown land. Then I get the member for Sudbury East saying—

Mr. Martel: No.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —do away with land-use planning—

Mr. Martel: Don't give—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —and don't control development on Crown land; make exceptions all the time and—

Mr. Martel: Don't put words in my mouth, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's what you are doing.

Mr. Martel: You can't play that kind of game. In fact, if there is anybody who has supported this crazy government on its use of land in the Sudbury area over the past six years it's been me. Your colleague, the former member—you talked about when you were trying to bring in regional government in the Sudbury area—played all kinds of games. I did not.

Don't let on here that I do not support the principle of planning. If you want to check with your colleague in Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs on the host of correspondence and the meeting I had with your parliamentary assistant and the hon. John White and Mr. Lorne Maeck over this very issue of land planning—in fact, I suggest you do that. Don't come in here today and tell me I'm opposed to the proper use of land. That's a lot of crap and I use that term deliberately. Because I won't accept—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: —that nonsense from you.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You'll have to state the case a little clearer then. That's exactly what you are saying and you won't accept it.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not. What I am in fact saying is that—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Because you have special circumstances that you want to deal with for your own political benefit. That's it.

Mr. Martel: I am saying that people who, with the use of a lawyer, a solicitor who is supposed to be there to protect their interests, purchased a cottage; with a lawyer who is supposed to go to the land registry office and check it out, who did not; who paid the fee, who paid the lawyer, who paid for the camp, now find out that they don't have access to the land. It has always remained with the Crown. I presume they have been paying tax—I'm not sure but I would suspect that they have; some form of taxation—and I'm asking you to ensure—I'm not saying to you to throw out land-use planning. In fact, in my letter to you I suggested that there has to be a stop to people building camps on unauthorized land which further destroys the nonsense you are trying to throw into it. I'm saying that people who have been there 15 years and who have bought under what they thought were proper circumstances, with a lawyer, are now going to see their camp demolished tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I suggest that they go back to their lawyer or go back to the Law Society and take action against that particular lawyer because—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —he did not represent them in the way they anticipated he would. They paid for his services—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I want to tell you that as late as yesterday I put in a letter to TEIGA and I have written the Law Society over five lawyers in the Sudbury area—every last one of them Tory—and every last one of them has a conflict of interest right down the line.

Mr. Laughren: No coincidence.

Mr. Martel: It is no coincidence and I'll name the lawyers if you want. They act for the purchaser and the vendor in each instance and I've asked TEIGA to put a stop to it. In fact, we are meeting next Monday with the Law Society in Sudbury, with the real estate people, at my request, and people from TEIGA, but I want to tell you that in each and every instance it's been a bloody Tory lawyer. Don't play games. It goes right down with the Shouldice deals; with the Cambrian Real Estate deals; right down the line. When you write the ministries about it they say, "You have to take it to the Law Society

of Upper Canada" You go to the Law Society of Upper Canada and it's all smoothed over in all five cases.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Typical political attack.

Mr. Martel: That's no political attack.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's all it is. You say because a certain lawyer supports a certain—

Mr. Martel: Not a certain lawyer. And the protection they get by this government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —or lawyers support a certain political party—

Mr. Martel: And the protection by this government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —that's pretty low.

Mr. Martel: The protection by the ministries on behalf of these characters is unbelievable. It is absolutely unbelievable.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You are much higher than that, to use that kind of an argument.

Mr. Martel: You started out with an argument based on my opposition to land-use planning—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Pretty weak argument.

Mr. Martel: —and that was a lot of nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Pretty low argument.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Raise your sights, Mr. Minister, and it would be a different level of debate.

Mr. Chairman: Have you a question on item 1?

Mr. Martel: I want you to ask the member for Parry Sound if, in fact, we didn't meet with the Treasurer (Mr. White) to discuss land-use planning on a proper basis in northern Ontario and in particular for the unorganized townships where your government froze land three years ago and hasn't moved from since.

Mr. Chairman: This is not under item 1. Mr. Haggerty has the floor.

Mr. Martel: I want to know if the minister is saying, "Tear the camps down." Is he?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to go back to the policies established by your department. My concern is about the purchase by the government of some 150 acres of land in the Province of Ontario for a public park. I guess it wasn't until about a year ago that they turned it into a secluded private club here for the Tory party in Ontario. I am thinking primarily of the one at Barrie — Kempenfelt Bay — where they spent \$275,000 of public funds. They have established a private club, you might say, for judges, Conservative MPPs and perhaps those from cabinet and for the top civil servants of the Province of Ontario.

Is this the policy that has been established by the government here, by this ministry, to spend public funds for private clubs? Are you going to go out and spend \$275,000 for a Liberal club in the Province of Ontario? Are you going to spend \$275,000 for an NDP club?

Mr. Martel: That's a pretty low blow!

Mr. Laughren: Keep politics out of the Legislature.

Mr. Haggerty: I think this is poor policy by this government. It is rather shameful that they have taken this view to go out and spend public funds to establish a private club in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I wish the hon. member—

Mr. Haggerty: They tell me that—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —had done a little bit of research because he—

Mr. Haggerty: —it outdoes the Holiday Inn.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is obvious he hasn't done any research.

Mr. Haggerty: I haven't, eh? I am going by what is printed in the paper by—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You call that research?

Mr. Haggerty: Let's hear it then. If you have got something—

Mr. Wiseman: Have you been up to use it yourself?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You won't accept it. You twisted it for political purposes again.

Mr. Haggerty: I have an open mind. I am only going from what I read.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This was purchased by this ministry and developed as an educational centre on a concession basis. It is available to the Liberal Party and to the NDP. It is available to the city of Toronto, or any educational group that wants to use it and wants to pay the price.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you sent letters out to this effect? That we are all—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is there.

Mr. Haggerty: It is there but we never got an invitation saying that this was available to the Liberals and the NDP caucus.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Civil Service Commission administers it and this ministry—

Mr. Haggerty: Come on, you can't cover it up that way, Mr. Minister. You know that is not—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You won't accept the facts. You ask for the facts, I give you the facts and you know—

Mr. Haggerty: To my knowledge, I have never seen the letter inviting—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is not up to this ministry. The Civil Service Commission administers it.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, you are covering up that way. Come on now. People don't buy that, you know that.

Mr. Wiseman: Ask for it and see if you get it.

Mr. Haggerty: In some of your land purchases throughout the Province of Ontario for other park sites and particularly the one up around Timagami—what is the name of that mountain you are going to make the ski resort out of?

Mr. Laughren: Maple Mountain.

Mr. Haggerty: Maple Mountain. I understand that you are allowing private enterprise to enter into this picture—that you allow them to establish a large resort area up there. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, this has nothing to do with this ministry and I have no responsibility.

Mr. Haggerty: You are purchasing park sites and it should be policy established by this ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are not involved with it at all.

Mr. Laughren: Ask the premier skier of Ontario, the Minister of Industry and Tourism.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Have you discussed this with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism?

Mr. Haggerty: Is it not going to come out of your—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Who purchases the land then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There is no land purchase. It is just a study as I understand it.

Mr. Haggerty: A study?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is Crown land.

Mr. Haggerty: It is Crown land? Well, I don't know. There are rumours floating around that Holiday Inn is in there already.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know how they could have got there. There's no road.

Mr. Haggerty: I put the question—I would like to have the truth. Have they made application—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I tell you the Maple Mountain project has nothing to do with this ministry. We are not involved in the study.

Mr. Haggerty: It is your land, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is Crown land.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Ministry of Industry and Tourism is doing—

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, you are not concerned about what is going to happen to the Crown lands that are under your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly, when the time comes, we will have an input.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, I can imagine.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The government has not made any decision as to which direction it is going regarding that particular mountain.

Mr. Stokes: I am sure they approached your ministry as to the availability of suitable sites.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They picked the site, after consultation with us. That's all.

Mr. Haggerty: What stage is it at now then? Have they applied for it then? The Ministry of Tourism?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The studies have been completed and we are re-assessing those particular—

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, the studies have been completed then? Surely there must be something in there so that you can inform this committee what is going to take place? Has Holiday Inn—?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They are not my studies. They belong to the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

Mr. Stokes: Let me ask you a direct question. Your ministry has never been approached concerning the disposition of Crown land for that specific purpose?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is just what I said earlier. They came to us and wanted some indication as to where such a facility along the lines of what they were thinking about could be established. A thousand acres was reserved from disposition or any action. We will study that area and carry on. That is as far as we have gone.

Mr. Stokes: So you are involved.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There are no sales. We are not involved in the disposition of land, as the member has said. We are not involved at all.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Haggerty: There is one more point I want to bring up concerning the policy established here by the ministry. Have you made any policy changes in the establishment of trailer camps in parks with regard to electrical outlets? If a trailer owner comes in and wants to hook up his electrical system with the provincial park outlet, have you made any changes in the type of adapter, or are you in the stage of bringing in a new adapter that must be purchased from your department?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Keenan can answer a technical question. I am not aware of any changes.

Mr. Keenan: There is no change that has taken place. I think it is a universal adapter, or the most commonly used adapter.

Mr. Haggerty: It is a standard adapter.

Mr. Keenan: It is a standard outlet that trailer owners would normally have. Certainly we're not selling adapters.

Mr. Haggerty: As I understand it from agents selling trailers in and around my area, you changed the outlet.

Mr. Keenan: No, we haven't changed it, sir, since that particular design of standard and outlet was established for us, I think, in consultation with the Department of Public Works at that time. This is the standard unit that has gone into all of the parks where electrical outlets are located.

Mr. Haggerty: You are not contemplating any change?

Mr. Keenan: In fact, the unit is being copied by other agencies and there is no change afoot.

Mr. Haggerty: I have the configuration of attachment plugs for recreational vehicles. I understand you are proposing some changes in that the person going in to use that service would have to rent an adapter for the connections.

Mr. Keenan: No.

Mr. Haggerty: There are no changes then?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Mr. Chairman, it is not too often that the federal government is willing to do much across northern Ontario. Apparently, for a number of years, Arnold Peters, MP for Timiskaming, has been making representations to the federal minister to get an area in Timiskaming designated for a national park. From what I have heard him say at a couple of meetings, the federal government is agreeable to going in and developing a national park in that part of the province, but for some reason this government here is not interested in the federal government going ahead and developing a park there.

If the federal government is prepared to spend quite a bit of money to develop this facility in the northern part of the province, why isn't Ontario prepared to co-operate and take advantage of the offer that it has made? It seems to me that if they are going to commit themselves to spend some money, that we should maybe grab it, because they are not that generous with what they spend in northern Ontario. I would like to know what your position is on this matter.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it has been related a number of times. In fact, the member for Parry Sound, I believe, has been in consultation with myself and members of my ministry on a number of occasions concerning this particular proposal. I think we have to go back to square one and point out that when the Timiskaming paper mill, the CIP mill, closed down, there was a mad rush by the federal government and the local people to develop some form of industry. So they zeroed in on recreational development.

When one looks at the map, one can see that major development would have occurred on the Quebec side. All we wanted was a little corridor on the Ontario side with access through the town of Mattawa. Now, our area, the area that they wanted, of course, had high forestry potential, high mineral potential, and what we were going to get on the Ontario side certainly was not attractive enough to even move into something like that. We thought we could develop that, if it had to be developed, as a provincial park. There was not that much to be gained by going to a national park.

Mr. Stokes: Besides, you people haven't been nearly as successful in negotiating deals for national parks as the Province of Quebec has.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I assure you that in any negotiations in the future we will use the same criteria and the same approach that Quebec has used.

Mr. Ferrier: This area we are talking about is on the Ontario side of the Quebec city of Témiscaming down through to Mattawa.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, that's right, it's a corridor.

Mr. Ferrier: I thought it was farther north, up in the Timagami area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have nothing up that far.

Mr. Ferrier: I don't think that area is—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Nothing has reached my ministry on the area to which you refer. Now, we dealt with the Timiskaming-Mattawa situation. It must be the member for Parry Sound is aware of something farther up there.

Mr. Maeck: No, I am not aware of anything farther up. I was only aware of the one particular proposal because it affected my riding. But further, Mr. Minister, when

your ministry did make that study, it was pointed out that there are many parks in that area already. For instance, there is Wild River Park, Algonquin Park, de Champlain Park, and Antoine Park. And this was one of the reasons I was given that it just was not feasible.

Mr. Ferrier: I was under the impression that the area referred to was farther north, up around Timagami.

Mr. Maeck: No, this is Timiskaming. It went towards Timiskaming, not Timagami.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I can assure the member for Cochrane South that if the federal government has any goodies to give away, we will be the first ones to grab them if they have any value attached to them, really. But we are not going to sell out.

Mr. Ferrier: It was such an unusual thing that I thought that there must be some reason why—

Mr. Maeck: Mr. Ferrier, there is one other thing you have to take into consideration when you talk about national parks—the federal government asking that it be handed to them free and clear.

Mr. Stokes: Unencumbered.

Mr. Maeck: Unencumbered in any way, and when there is private patented land, and private property involved it is up to the provincial government to buy all that before the federal government is willing to take it over. So it is not just handed to you on a platter, as some of the federal members would like you to believe.

Mr. Ferrier: They want to have their cake and eat it too.

Mr. Maeck: That is right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Minister, in your estimates you estimate you are going to spend \$965,000 on the St. Clair Parkway Commission. What things were you going to—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. Maybe I could put in the record the 1972 accomplishments and the proposed development for 1973. I have them right here and can read them out to you. I know you will be interested because it is such a fabulous development.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I hope, Mr. Minister, in your comments, that you are going to extend that parks system right through to the

city of Windsor and then go right around on the southern route—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think I have ever—

Mr. B. Newman: —so that you call it later on the Blue-water Parkway Commission rather than the St. Clair Parkway Commission.

Mr. Villeneuve: It's just a bypass.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That has been suggested to me on a number of occasions. I have indicated that we would use the St. Clair Park Commission as a pilot commission project, and that after—

Mr. B. Newman: You're not going to keep it as a pilot all the time, are you?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, we have to get it going, we have to have it functional and properly completed, then we will take the step.

Mr. B. Newman: You've had the pilot stage though.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: When it really starts flying then we will—

Mr. B. Newman: You have had the parkway commission what, seven or eight years now?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, but the major developments are coming right now. In the years ahead we will have a better opportunity—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, go ahead. I will ask you the questions after you make your statement.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Here are the accomplishments for 1972: Commenced construction at Fisherman's Cove, a year-round arena and camping complex at Mitchell's Bay; completed the first phase of Brander Park, a 35-acre day-use park at Port Lambton; completed the first phase of an erosion control programme at Lambton/Cundick Park; planned and began construction of the parkway's second campground, a 90-acre site facility at Lambton/Cundick Park; took the first step in the establishment of a year-round recreational programme for the entire parkway; and the expansion and redevelopment of a children's playground area in the Sarnia Centennial Park. That was accomplished in 1972.

What we propose—and some of it has been done already—in 1973 is: Completion of Fisherman's Cove at Mitchell's Bay; comple-

tion of phase 2 development at Brander Park at Port Lambton; extension of shore protection at Brander Park and at Lambton/Cundick Park; and the creation of public docks and boat launching ramps at the Sarnia Centennial Park. It is a very aggressive programme.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I understand there was a brief prepared by Mr. Paisioivich of Blenheim asking you to carry out a feasibility study of a Lake Erie parkway around to Niagara Falls, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I believe this is referred to as the Talbot parkway. It was recently received within my ministry.

Mr. Spence: And are you going to carry out the feasibility study or have you made that decision as yet?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I haven't responded to the brief as yet. I think we will assess it within the ministry, and we will make the necessary comments when we have had a chance to fully evaluate it.

Mr. Spence: Thank you.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the minister, what are the government's intentions regarding the long-discussed Blue-water Parkway Commission and the extension of that parkway along the south shore of Lake St. Clair, extending right into the city of Windsor and then going completely around the county and all the way up to Niagara Falls? We have heard this talked about for at least 10 years, perhaps 15 years, but we don't seem to see any action whatsoever on the part of the government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would point out to the member that there a number of provincial parks and conservation authorities along that entire route.

Mr. B. Newman: Likewise, you have those conservation authorities in the St. Clair Parkway Commission areas too. So one balances the other.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As you know, my parliamentary assistant is heading up a study of all these recreation areas to make recommendations as to how they could be brought together under some organization or commission and made a viable area.

Mr. B. Newman: You know, you keep a straight face when you say all that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think—

Mr. Spence: He is getting to learn the lingo.

Mr. B. Newman: It is really amazing, because every minister who has sat in that chair before you has used the same kind of an argument—but when do we get some action from the government on this? You know, Mr. Minister, this is nothing new that I am talking about. We have discussed this with Highways. We have discussed it with Lands and Forests in the old days. They were all looking at it, but—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The thing is, you know, you have a conflict here. You have a highway, a parkway, a scenic drive; it's a very complex situation. It is something that can't be developed overnight.

Mr. B. Newman: I accept that argument, Mr. Minister. The thing that does disturb me is that land is such a precious commodity—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If the money was available, I would buy all the available recreation land today, but everything has to be based on priorities.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it wasn't too long ago that your government mentioned that they were going to spend millions of dollars for the acquisition of land—and I think they had mentioned a \$50-million project at one time—and they certainly didn't spend those moneys.

I don't think for one minute that you can do it overnight, but I think you have got to have something a little more than simply your comments concerning the acquisition of the properties along what I have referred to as the Blue-water Parkway. If we don't do it now, Mr. Minister, we are not going to be able to afford to do it tomorrow with our American friends just across the river. With them loaded with money, they'll buy up anything; it doesn't matter. As long as there is some kind of land—whether it's on top or under water—they'll buy it because they know tomorrow it's going to be worth a lot more than it is today. It's a perfect hedge against inflation.

Mr. Maeck: You could always expropriate, Mr. Minister.

Mr. B. Newman: We are going to have to expropriate it later on at a dollar that we can't afford to pay, whereas today it is a little cheaper in price. I can recall the properties fairly close to Tremblay Beach that you purchased not too long ago. There was

one mile of lakeshore back in 1958, and the offer of the whole piece of property made to Clare Mapledoram, who was the Minister of Lands and Forests at that time. There was one mile of property along Lake St. Clair and it could have been purchased for \$30,000 at that time, and the ministry wouldn't act. In 1958, John Wheelton, who was an alderman in the city, made representation to the hon. Clare Mapledoram, and it was never purchased.

Now, Mr. Minister, there is no way you could get hold of that property for maybe 30 times that price, although the property is still available.

You know, we've got to be a little more vigorous, especially in the southern parts of the province. We know there is all kinds of land available in the north and we want to maintain that land as much as possible with your ministry. We want to develop the park lands up there. We want to do everything we can to attract tourists in that area. But if we're going to have the development that is taking place in our large metro areas continue, and we can't foresee it stopping overnight, we're going to have to provide park lands within easy travelling distance.

In the city of Windsor we have a good park in Holiday Beach. We appreciate it. We also appreciate you purchasing those rare and unusual grasslands in the city of Windsor. I think you did the right thing in buying that, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We do the right thing once in a while you know.

Mr. B. Newman: But you do it so blooming slowly.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Last year, our purchases for recreational land totalled 27,000 acres. That's not—

Mr. B. Newman: The number of acres doesn't mean a thing. How many dollars, Mr. Minister? That's more important than the acreage.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Almost \$11 million.

Mr. B. Newman: Almost \$11 million.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It compares very favourably with any other jurisdiction in the North American continent. In fact, I would hasten to say that we're the leaders.

Mr. B. Newman: So it is more than any other jurisdiction.

Mr. Wiseman: Give him a compliment now.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. You don't want me to pin a medal on you now do you, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, send it up.

Mr. Stokes: One of these days somebody is going to take you up on it, and say "prove it."

Mr. B. Newman: For next year's awards we'll have to send you up to Polar Bear Park to get the award.

Mr. Stokes: Now prove it.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, when I make mention—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: After a personal examination across Canada.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, when I make mention of the acquisition of parklands in the tri-county areas, Essex-Kent-Lambton, I'm serious about the thing. If we don't do it now we won't be able to afford to do it later on. Surely, we've got to do something for our children's children if we are not going to do it for ourselves. I would strongly suggest to you that you look into the purchase of the two islands in the Detroit River—Grassy Island and Fighting Island. Take the licence of occupation that you have and tell BASF Industries that it has 10 or 25 years to cease dumping its pollutants on a Canadian island. Have it either develop a parkland there or you expropriate it and develop a nice park in the Detroit River. Do the same thing with Grassy Island, or at least hold it for the future.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Members of the committee, does item 1 of vote 2103 carry?

Agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 2 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: No, item 2.

Mr. Maeck: I thought we talked about all this stuff.

Mr. B. Newman: Under outdoor recreation, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister if is giving consideration to the development of bicycle pathways in provincial parks. Bicycling seems to be such a popular pastime, such a healthful type of exercise, with

no pollution problems; and there is practically no age limit. We're developing them in our larger urban areas. It's a natural in a park.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is a very good point, Mr. Chairman, and I want to assure the member that we are working in this direction. We are working out the details now within our trails programme. We will be coming forward with a policy in the very near future dealing with bicycle trails and walking trails, snowmobile trails and everything else because the emphasis in the next 10 years on trails of all sorts is going to be astronomical. We realize that and we are moving today.

Mr. B. Newman: I am glad to hear you talk that way, Mr. Minister. I would hope that you would use some of our summer time employment, our youth from the Forest Ranger programme and SWEEP, to hasten the development of some of these bicycle pathways and trailways that you may have.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly will.

Mr. B. Newman: Will you contemplate that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: I would like to ask you something, Mr. Minister, concerning the use of snowmobiles. Now I have noticed that the State of Michigan in many cases, rather than use its own park system for snowmobile trails has rented private properties for the sole use of snowmobiles. It is renting 14,000 acres for this coming year at \$2 an acre; it is having 23 different areas developed. Most of this happens to be in southern lower Michigan which is south of the Straits of Mackinac.

I am wondering if your ministry has ever considered that? I know you don't have to do it in some parts of Ontario but maybe in other parts of Ontario a lease programme might be an idea for the development of snowmobile trails.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This would be part of the trails programme, of course, and I am sure the member is aware of the booklet we published last year called "Winter Recreation on Public Lands." This gave a broad outline of where trails were available and what recreation facilities, such as cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, were available on public lands.

Mr. B. Newman: But you mention public lands. I am referring to private property now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Public lands, yes. Now, in addition to this, in 1972-1973 we had approximately 750 miles of designated and signed snowmobile trails which were maintained on Crown lands and, of course, 200 miles of snowmobile trails were maintained in our provincial parks. At the present time, I have to say to you, we have not moved into leasing private lands or this type of thing.

Mr. B. Newman: I would suggest to you, Mr. Minister, though, if in some areas of the province—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, it may well be that with increased pressures—

Mr. B. Newman: —you don't have public lands, that you consider a lease arrangement on an annual basis.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's a good suggestion, certainly. We'll consider it.

Mr. B. Newman: It might have merit. I would think maybe you could see how it is going to work in the State of Michigan and if it works satisfactorily there, it might be a good thing to copy because our Yankee friends aren't all bad. There's a lot of good things about them.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, this is very true. I accept that.

Mr. B. Newman: The last thing I wanted to ask you, Mr. Minister, or one of the last things is, what are your intentions concerning Tremblay Park—I am asking this on behalf of the member for Essex-Kent (Mr. Ruston). It's all under water today and it looks more like a wild duck sanctuary than a provincial park but I would imagine that there would be a simple way of either draining the area or protecting it so that it could possibly be used and, we hope, used maybe in the coming summer.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This, as you say, is directly related to the water levels and we've had some serious problems with the flooding in that particular area. We have spent funds on diking; we intend to continue this, of course, as the water recedes. We will be developing that park just as quickly as we can and, of course, have it properly protected.

Mr. B. Newman: Is it your intention to have it in operation this summer if the water goes down?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, next summer.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, in the 1974 summer it will be available for at least a limited use?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Limited use? Yes, this is our hope, to have a limited use.

Mr. B. Newman: I appreciate that, Mr. Minister.

The last question I want to ask of you is is your ministry considering the acquisition of some of the marshland in Essex county? A lot of these are owned by Americans and the local residents have no opportunity to hunt on these properties because they are private properties. I think I can recall at one time the disappearing of some 1,700 acres owned outright by our friends to the north of us. Is it your intention to programme the purchase of marshlands in the county area so they could be set aside perhaps as marshlands, as an environmental project, if not a park project?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is fair to say that we are interested in purchasing those marshlands for a number of uses. Here again it is directly related to the dollars available. It would be difficult to develop a Blue-water Parkway and at the same time—

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —go into a major acquisition of marshlands. We sort out the priorities as the dollars are available.

Mr. B. Newman: I know I have mentioned a whole series of projects that would involve substantial financial costs, but I think all of them merit serious consideration. I know the priorities will have to be yours. We certainly would like to see them all tomorrow, but we are going to be practical and we know we can't have them tomorrow. But we'd like you to hasten the day when we find our shorelines more Canadian-owned, more land put into park use, so that anyone and everyone could use them. Not necessarily wait for a conservation authority to buy them over. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. Wiseman: You haven't got many compliments today, Mr. Minister, but I'd like to thank you for starting Murphy Point Park. But my question now is, what do you expect to do in the next year or so, and when do you hope to have it open?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm told our big problem is the access road into that particular area. We are working with T and C and the

county to develop an access road into the park area itself.

Mr. Wiseman: I understand the road is to be started next summer.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, next summer. So as soon as we get that under way then I think it is gung ho, we are ready to go.

Mr. Wiseman: Will there be any work done this winter as there has been over the last two?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, if funds are available there certainly will. We can move right ahead with that because we appreciate the need in that particular area for that development.

Mr. Wiseman: Referring to Silver Lake Park, we are really busy there in the summer. I understand we don't have—and I mentioned it briefly the other day—a full-time man there. Could you see that we might get a full-time man to look after that park? Somebody we can train properly and—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is something I will try to have a look at. Many of our parks, of course, are operated on part-time and seasonal help. We try to get the best use of our complement and spread it around so we can get the maximum benefit and maximum return. I'm certainly not aware of the pressures in this particular area, but I'd be glad to look at it.

Mr. Wiseman: In that particular park, we get a lot who drive down from Toronto. If you notice your survey of how many park sites are available on the weekend, that is always the first one to be filled.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are aware the attendance at that park is fairly high.

Mr. Wiseman: The other thing: When we raised the price of getting into the park, I understand last year we reduced the amount of money given to that park to run it. It is one of the older parks, I guess, now in that area. I just wonder how you justify cutting back? Some people say to me, "You've raised the price to get into it, and then you cut back a bit on the budget." I think the budget was cut from around \$27,000 or \$28,000 down to \$24,000.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It would be something at the local level, I think, because the district did receive the same amount of moneys it received the previous year. But there may be other priorities within the district itself where they had to reallocate their funds.

Mr. Wiseman: But we from Toronto didn't cut their budget?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we from Toronto did not. But maybe there is some way that we can put a little message in the ear down there that these funds should not be reduced.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, there are two things that I'd like to deal with, Mr. Chairman. The first one follows along what the member for Windsor-Walkerville said about trails and this kind of thing. In my riding there has been quite a bit of interest shown in getting some kind of assistance for developing snowmobile trails. Do I understand you correctly to say that you are just in the process of formulating a policy? When will people be able to apply for grants, once you have formulated a policy? Obviously you'll have to have some money to go along with your policy if it is going to be effective.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know if anyone has indicated there'd be grants available. This is a government policy that will have to be established.

Mr. Stokes: Surely—I hate to interject—but, surely, since you've had the interim report of the select committee on snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, we suggest you take a portion of the registration fee and allocate it toward the provision of trails on Crown lands. Where there isn't sufficient Crown land available, lease private lands as the member for Windsor-Walkerville suggests.

One of the recommendations of the select committee was that snowmobiles be taken off all roads starting July 1, 1975. If the Ministry of Transportation and Communications accepts that recommendation, obviously you're going to have to provide alternatives. If you haven't had any interministerial discussions about it, I suggest you do, because it's going to fall within your area of responsibility to provide alternatives.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we've gone a step further than the hon. member has indicated, because we've already established that we're going to have a trails programme. There's an interministerial committee established now to come up with policy recommendations, which the government will be examining and accepting.

Mr. Ferrier: You'll make it clear to the people of the province as to where they can apply for grants and this kind of thing?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have a programme established. The first thing to do, of course, is to let the general public know.

Mr. Ferrier: I don't think you will be able to implement a programme unless you have some grants along with it.

The second question I want to deal with at this time is about concern expressed last summer by Mr. Keenan and others in a senior position about rowdiness in provincial parks. Some of the officials of the ministry were beaten up, or physically attacked, and this kind of thing. I know that you made a statement earlier on this year that you weren't going to tolerate this kind of thing and that you were stiffening up. You'd be having the provincial police move in to police the parks on a regular basis.

I know that the first year I received complaints about rowdiness and unsatisfactory behaviour in one of the parks in my riding and that it was bad for families, I passed on the complaints and it didn't go on after that. The OPP became involved.

Mr. Keenan suggested studies were being made and that they had been down to California to see the "Ranger" kind of person there who had most of the responsibility, as a constable, and was able to exercise some kind of control over and above what the OPP were able to render here because they weren't always on hand.

I'd like to know, since we're now pretty well at the end of the park season for this year, were there many incidents or disturbances within the parks? Were you able to control them through the OPP? And have you, in fact, instituted this position of ranger—or somebody with some extra training in crowd control and the handling of people who are a bit rowdy?

I think, according to our objectives, as stated in the House, that it's pretty important to keep the parks in a state of law and order, especially for families and those with small children.

We can't allow rowdiness to go unchecked or people to disturb other park users, because a lot of the people who use parks are people with young families. I think they have a right to a fairly peaceful experience, so perhaps you can comment on certainly that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm glad the hon. member brought this up. It's a matter, of course, I'm closely concerned with myself, being a family man and enjoying the parks as I have done in the past. I have indicated to the Legislature, and to myself, that we will not

tolerate the excessive rowdiness and vandalism that we were experiencing. It was accelerating. It took some very tough measures to control it by changing the Parks Act and regulations and allowing the OPP to make regular inspections, to come in unannounced to lay charges. This year we engaged, trained and hired 15 extra control officers. In addition, we trained our staff—I think it is fair to point out that our staff, parks staff, were never trained in crowd control or rowdiness control or this type of thing and there is a certain method of handling people. This will be intensified this year and with that, coupled with the efforts of our conservation office, we think we can have the situation well in hand. We are not going to lessen our intensification in this direction.

I think you would be interested in the number of occurrences and charges that were laid last year. The number of occurrences was 4,673 and the number of persons involved, 14,156.

Mr. Stokes: Have you got a geographical breakdown of that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, I haven't. We could get it for you. We have been having problems up in northern Ontario, too.

Mr. Stokes: We have?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we have. In Russian River we had a motorcycle gang come down from Winnipeg which caused us severe problems. It's not centred in one part of the province.

The number of sites evicted, 596; number of persons evicted from our parks, 3,130. The number of charges laid was interesting; 130 under the Parks Act; 76 under the Highway Traffic Act; 96 under the Criminal Code; 99 for drug offences; 393 for liquor offences and under other legislation six charges were laid. About 800 charges were laid. We reported 350 thefts and dollar value lost was \$17,682. We had 25 accidents, nine injuries, and damage to park property totalled about \$6,000.

Mr. Martel: How many convictions did you obtain?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't have the record of convictions, just the number of charges laid before the courts.

Mr. Ferrier: How would this compare with the year before? I imagine there was a real crackdown this year?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. It is hard to compare them. I think this year, in specific areas

I am told, like the Pinery, we had extreme difficulties with motorcycle gangs.

Mr. Ferrier: Grand Bend?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, Grand Bend. We banned motorcycles from Pinery Park and that corrected the situation there considerably. As I said earlier, we are going to intensify and maintain the surveillance because these parks are developed for the people, not for—

An hon. member: Not for hoodlums.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not for hoodlums.

Mr. Wiseman: Were you training our parks people to look after something like this?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we did.

Mr. Wiseman: Is there someone who has been trained in every park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, there is. There is someone in every provincial park who has had this type of training.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister through—or, I should say, Mr. Keenan through the minister—what the stage of development is concerning Pukaskwa which is the only national park we have in the province at the present time.

Mr. Haggerty: Grand announcement in 1971.

Mr. Stokes: It is still in its infancy. I think some preliminary negotiations have been going on for the biggest part of two years now and I am wondering where is it at at the present time? I do want to ask another question related to it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am going to ask my parks director to comment. You are correct that this was established and the original agreement of intent was signed two years ago. A joint provincial co-ordinating committee was established to work on the details and it is still doing that. Maybe he could bring us up to date on it. He's got the master plan on it.

Mr. Keenan: Mr. Stokes, the problem that has held up any further action in that area for some time has been the question of the demands of the Indians of the Robinson Superior Treaty for compensation for traditional hunting, fishing and trapping rights in the park. These demands were presented to the federal government and, in fact, under the terms of the memorandum of intent, the re-

sponsibility for dealing with these claims lies clearly with the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

We made, in respect of those claims that related to matters under the jurisdiction of Ontario, certain recommendations to the federal government stating our position merely in respect of those things such as the Fish and Game Act and other Acts under Ontario. There was a very long delay, and before the federal government took any action at all on the Indian claims, they finally—on Oct 11, I believe it was; I just recently got a report of the meeting—a meeting took place in Thunder Bay between representatives of the national parks people and the Indians of the Robinson-Superior Treaty at which they began their first discussion of the matter of the resolution of the compensation matter.

At that meeting, the federal government presented its response to the long list of demands that were made and, in turn, following discussion, they agreed to go back and subsequently come to a further meeting with the Indians with a specific proposal for compensation. And that is where it stands now. There is to be another meeting I am told—probably in December of this year. Hopefully out of that will come some resolution.

As far as we are concerned, obviously most things have been at a standstill, other than the fact of doing some preliminary work on a route location for an access road to Pukaskwa Park. And, really, we can't take it beyond there until we are assured that the federal government is going to clear up the problem with the Indians.

Mr. Stokes: And you are going to limit access to two specific areas, I take it; one on the northeast and one on the northwest of the park area?

Mr. Keenan: Our position has been that we would only become involved with one access road to the park. Access is very expensive through that country, as I'm sure you are aware.

After a good deal of study by our own people and subsequently by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications the most feasible route is that one that goes down through the Heron Bay area. That is the area where the more detailed study has been done. Basically, what they have done is a feasibility study so that we are really in a position there that when the park goes forward then the detailed planning can similarly go forward.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. I want to thank Mr. Keenan for that explanation. Now I want to

get back to the minister. And it deals specifically with the recommendations for the Design for Development that has been in limbo for considerable months now.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I disagree with you.

Mr. Stokes: Well, all right, you can disagree in your own time. You are well aware that since the disbanding of the development councils throughout Ontario nothing has been set up to take its place.

I will say that this is the only ministry that I am associated with in this entire government that even takes seriously, or even talks about, the implementation of the recommendation contained in Design for Development. And I commend your regional people for this because they have taken seriously, even though the government hasn't, the people within your own ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That direction comes from the government.

Mr. Stokes: No, it doesn't. And if you want me to get into a dialogue with you on it—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will.

Mr. Stokes: I want to say to you, that any government that will withdraw financial support from the most active, the most effective and the most sincere and the most dedicated regional development council that we ever experienced in the Province of Ontario, I say that this government really isn't interested.

They promised when they disbanded the regional development council of northwestern Ontario that they would set up an inter-ministerial committee to implement these recommendations which have been accepted as government policy. Concurrent with that there was an obligation and a commitment to set up a municipal liaison committee. None of these things have happened.

You have got one person sitting in the Frost Block over here, accompanied by two analysts or consultants and that's the vehicle for the implementation of Design for Development. I don't know how much dialogue your people in this ministry have with Andrew Morpurgo sitting over here in the Frost Block. I suspect it's minimal, but I'm still saying that if your people were shown some leadership and sense of direction, we would be much farther along the way toward implementing the recommendations of the Design for Development than we are at the present time.

You have commissioned Hedlin-Menzies to conduct a survey of the recreational potential

in many areas of northwestern Ontario that fall within the guidelines of Design for Development: Northwestern Ontario Region. Let me quote from some of the recommendations:

2.17 Major integrated recreational complexes, featuring camping, golf, swimming, boating, skiing, fishing, and hunting should be established at key locations in Northwestern Ontario. It is suggested that sites be investigated and, if warranted, acquired or reserved on the eastern shore of Lake of the Woods, on Eagle Lake near Vermilion Bay, on or near Minnitaki Lake south of Sioux Lookout, on accessible areas of the western shore of Lake Nipigon, on the eastern shore of Lake Nipigon near Beardmore, and on the north shore of Lake Superior between Pigeon River and the Slate Islands. Such development should encourage the widest availability of facilities to the public and a substantial return of benefits to the region itself, and could involve joint efforts by government and the tourist industry.

2.19 Major tourist events should be developed in Northwestern Ontario which would attract large numbers of people from many parts of Canada and the United States. As examples, these events could include an international winter sports competition, and a summer voyageur festival, taking advantage of the recreational resources of Thunder Bay and elsewhere. Full advantage should be taken of the unique historical characteristics of Northwestern Ontario.

2.20 The north shore of Lake Superior should be developed as a major cruising area, with encouragement being given to the establishment of marina facilities, marine-oriented hotels, and on-shore recreational diversions.

How are you going to make use of this information that will, hopefully, be provided to you by the Hedlin-Menzies study, unless you know how it's going to complement activities that we all hope will take place in Pukaskwa National Park?

We hope that there will be an economic spill-off to the tourist industry in the area, and making maximum use of all the native people involved in the Robinson-Superior Treaty area. How on earth are you going to co-ordinate or plan the implementation of the Design for Development until you have a commitment from the federal government, through its national parks board; until you know what's going to take place in the area, and how facilities that you will establish

there will complement, rather than be in opposition to, what will ultimately be in Pukaskwa National Park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, may I just comment off the top of my head concerning the recommendations of Design for Development? To say that it's in an area of limbo is certainly not correct.

Just to give you a few highlights as to some of the recommendations, and some of the things that have been done already—there are something like 69—and I can think of the development of the tourist complex at Old Fort William, the injection of large sums of money into a ski development at Thunder Bay, the recent development of lift locks between Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River system, the construction of a new road between Dryden and Fort Frances.

One of my parks people, Mr. Lee, recently returned from Dryden to meet with people up there to discuss the Eagle Lake Park development and the east side of Lake of the Woods. These are just a few of the things being done. The development of canoe routes along the Pigeon River is another thing that's going ahead. Now, with the Pukaskwa National Park, we had discussions—

Mr. Stokes: Before we get into this, I have to respond to these comments. Design for Development and the recommendations contained therein were as the result of a lot of local input.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: And they were given to understand by Charles MacNaughton at the time, and since then by John White, that they would play an active role in the implementation of these recommendations and that there would be consultation on an ongoing basis with people in the area. Now this has not taken place.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are moving ahead with it. When we move ahead with developments in northern Ontario we refer directly to Design for Development. That Design for Development policy is a bible within our ministry. Every section has a copy of that. When decisions are made, ideas are formulated, it's there.

Mr. Stokes: In complete isolation and complete disregard for anybody at the local level.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is not. Because Design for Development went through some very intensive public input. It started with a certain individual going up to northern Ontario

and saying that there should be massive growth centres and all the small little communities should be wiped out. You will recall that one.

Mr. Stokes: All right, how do you account for the fact—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Then we went from Design for Development: Phase 1, Phase 2, and right on.

Mr. Stokes: How do you account for the fact then, as recently as two weeks ago, when the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association met in Atikokan they were completely disillusioned with this government's approach to Design for Development? Nothing had been set up so that they could carry on a dialogue, an active consultation with those who are supposedly responsible for the implementation of these recommendations. They have even suggested that you give them the authority to speak with a united voice for all the people of northwestern Ontario. And a good many of the municipal representatives at that meeting were from areas that you represent. They were completely disillusioned and I am sure you have a copy of their resolution which was presented to the hon. John White. It asked that their association be the vehicle whereby the area can have some input into the implementation of these Design for Development recommendations.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Of course that would be something for Mr. White to deal with. He has made it known that there will be, I believe, two structures established in that northern part.

Mr. Stokes: That was promised over a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right, and where that stands I really don't know. But getting back to the Lake Superior shoreline study: this is something on which we are working very closely with Andrew Morpurgo. It stems from his particular area.

And dealing with the federal government in the development of and the master plan for Pukaskwa, certainly those two will tie in. There is consultation. We are developing something that will be compatible. We can't be heading out in one direction—if we go with a development on the north shore of Lake Superior completely ignorant of what is happening in Pukaskwa.

Mr. Stokes: That is what I am saying.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This will never happen, I can assure you of that.

In addition to this, I have just been reminded that the federal government is conducting a small-craft harbour study right across Canada. And at the present time they are in the Thunder Bay area. Very recently I had the opportunity of meeting with the mayor of Thunder Bay, the conservation authority, the Lakehead Harbour Commission and the people who were doing the Lake Superior shoreline study and the federal people who are doing the harbour study. In the immediate area of the conservation authority, they will be the catalyst. Because there is some tremendous urban development going on in the Port Arthur area—urban renewal development, the establishment of marinas, and major shoreline hotels. But it has to be co-ordinated with all these studies. I indicated to them at that time that it is quite likely they will be coming to the Province of Ontario, possibly through the conservation authorities, for funding for these types of development. We have to have some provincial catalyst to co-ordinate all those studies.

Mr. Stokes: Is that the reason why you've been so tardy in providing greater access to a lot of the scenic beauty along the north shore? You have to be very selective in the sites for which you provide access. They must be areas that are sheltered and lend themselves to some kind of marina facility, things of this nature.

But I have made, through the former regional director, now the assistant deputy minister, some suggestions as to how he would come along in implementing some of these recommendations. Of course, the first thing you have to do is to provide access. Now, is that the reason why you delay?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have to go along with the shoreline study first, to establish the type and to examine the potential of the various areas. Once we have that information—in co-operation, of course, with the private sector and the government sector—there is every indication that we will go on these lines.

Mr. Stokes: How far are we away from the implementation?

Mr. Martel: In 1975.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm told that the study will be finished by the end of March, this year. Of course, a public scrutiny will follow

that. I'm sure there will be a lot of input at the public, at the local level.

Mr. Stokes: What vehicle are you going to use for public participation?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I would hope by then that the committee to which the Treasurer has made reference will be established. Really, I think that would be an excellent idea. I haven't given it that much thought, really, as to what he would want to secure public participation.

Mr. Stokes: It wouldn't be through your ministry, then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It might well be. We've been using our own ministry for public participation in the development of the various regional parks in that area and the master planning—Quimet Canyon and what's the other one? Black Bay, is it? Sibley, yes, we've had public meetings and some input there. It's worked out very very well, I must say.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): There were two or three things I wanted to mention, Mr. Chairman, if I can find the material that I was reading from. They relate to a sort of central thesis about parks in Ontario and to a pattern which some of us are a little concerned about.

I don't know whether Algonquin Park has been much discussed in this committee. It's now under discussion before the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Mr. Lawrence) and so I really won't presume unduly on the time of the committee, but I do want to say, as you probably already know, that this party takes enormous exception to the ministerial decision to set up the Algonquin Logging Authority and it takes exception to the proposition that Algonquin will be continued to be logged for any considerable period of time—not so much on the ultimate destruction of the park, although many believe that, but on something rather more fundamental and that is that a park is for precisely that use.

It's for the pleasure of individuals as taken and the definition of the park in its full splendour—and you have all the classifications—seems to us not to permit of logging. You either have park to be used as park or you have park to be used as logging and in that choice we exclude the logging.

Now, what is happening in Algonquin is not confined to Algonquin. I want to raise a couple of other situations with you. I want

to raise the Killarney park with you. I want to raise how it is that we have a park in the province adjacent to which we are going to have a massive quarrying operation by Canada Cement-Lafarge.

I want to find out how it is that that company managed to gain access to major quarrying operations within what is called the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act. There is a terrible loophole in that Act. That Act gives the Minister of Natural Resources the right to formulate a land-use plan for the development of the public lands in Killarney recreational reserve that have a potential for recreational use. It does not give you the authority to develop land-use plans over private holdings either in what was the Killarney recreational reserve and what is now the north Georgian Bay recreational reserve,

You are confined merely to the public land component.

That seems to me to be an enormous failing because having established, intelligently enough, the Killarney park, you are now going to allow that park seriously to be violated by the development of major quarrying operations, by the development of a deep-water port, by what seems to me to be an agreement which Canada Cement-Lafarge made with the Whitefish River reserve to—

Mr. Haggerty: Probably a dollar-a-year lease.

Mr. Lewis: Pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: Probably another dollar-a-year lease.

Mr. Lewis: Well, it's a 25-year lease on 100 acres for \$6,500 a year. I don't know how a company like that, working on the periphery of the Georgian Bay recreational reserve area, manages to enter into a 25-year lease for 100 acres at \$6,500 a year. But I really would like to know why the government didn't step in and offer some protection.

I would also like to know, now that you have announced that the pits and quarries legislation will be applied to the whole province, whether you think it is wise for Canada Cement to begin major quarrying operations either within the north Georgian Bay recreational reserve or immediately adjacent to it.

I guess what I am saying is that here you establish a park, and then you opt out from making those decisions which will give the park continuing integrity. And it's hard to maintain that kind of recreational reserve if (a) you have a major deep-water port; (b) you have a massive quarrying operation which

uses that deep-water port; and (c) you stand idly by while a company enters into negotiations with a band, desperate I presume for some financial support, and clearly negotiates a deal which even on the face of it cannot be legitimized. Do you want to deal with that for a moment?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I have to comment, Mr. Chairman. The member again has not done his homework.

Mr. Lewis: Go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: To make suggestions like that is completely out of line, because if we establish a recreational reserve, that certainly doesn't preclude anything else from going in there; and it's some distance away from the development of the Killarney park.

Mr. Lewis: But it's within the reserve area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Are you saying that we should deny the right of those Indians to develop something and to get a return from their area and their lands? Are you suggesting this?

Mr. Lewis: I've been putting the observation to you for a long time that if the Northern Ontario Development Corp., for example, was willing to make loans to Indian bands it would be far better than making loans to private entrepreneurs directly in competition to those bands.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Regarding what you referred to, sir, my ministry has helped that Indian band considerably.

Mr. Lewis: Don't talk to me about Indian development. What are you talking about? Are you talking about the Garden River band?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. If you check you'll find out—

Mr. Stokes: What have you done for the Garden River band? Name one thing you have done for the Garden River band.

Mr. Lewis: All right, now that we have entered into it, let me divert for a moment and say to you I haven't intended—

Mr. Wiseman: He is trying to get off the hook.

Mr. Stokes: I want to interject right here and now—

Mr. Lewis: No, I think it was nonsense.

Mr. Stokes: The very point that the member for Scarborough West is making is one of

the recommendations that you accepted from the advisory committee on Quetico park. In addition to all of the things we recommended for the park, we suggested that your ministry make itself very much aware and keep up on things that were happening on the periphery of the park that might have an adverse effect on the park itself. We suggested that the ministry watch and monitor very, very closely those activities that were likely to take place on the periphery of Quetico park—and you accepted it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We agreed. Right.

Mr. Lewis: All right. As a matter of fact, Jack Stokes' friendly colleague is saying a couple of things. Let me come to the minister's intervention. You have the Garden River reserve developing the Ojibway Park in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. That Garden River reserve now has 150 to 200 camp sites. The chief and the council want 500 campsites. They now have a proven record of performance. They now have letters of testimony from the Department of National Health and Welfare saying that the water is pure, that the sanitation standards are excellent, that they have an exemplary pattern of developing the park.

They come to the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and ask for \$38,000 for this coming year; and after the most grotesque process of negotiation, they end up with \$12,000. Then where do they turn to in the provincial government? The only place they can turn to in the provincial government is the Ministry of Community and Social Services because they are not—well, you tell me whether you're prepared to underwrite financially the development of another 100 to 300 campsites for the Garden River reserve in Ojibway Park? Because what did they experience? They experienced what amounts to a public scandal. The Northern Ontario Development Corp. gave a \$78,000 loan to a franchise holder of Kampgrounds of America—a US corporation—to develop campsites in a park which will be in direct competition with the Garden River band.

Now, you tell me what conceivable justice there is in the Province of Ontario that an Indian band, struggling for economic viability, approaches government, tries to get some money and some support for the development of a provincial park and the Minister of Industry and Tourism allegedly after a review of the priorities in the area—which is claptrap, because it couldn't have happened—gives a significant amount of money to an American-controlled corporation to build

campsites in a park directly in competition with that band.

You know there is something really perverse about it. If you want to talk about that—but I want to come back to Killarney because I feel confident of my facts.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, right. Why you feel more confident to talk about Killarney is because I think your facts are somewhat a little distorted on the Garden River reserve.

Mr. Lewis: My facts are exactly accurate. I've met with the chief and the council.

Mr. F. S. Miller (Muskoka): Is KOA in fact an American-owned corporation, first of all? Is that particular operator an American?

Mr. Lewis: No, but the franchise holder is a Canadian.

Mr. Miller: Right. Then it is not an American-owned corporation. It's a franchise and independent.

Mr. Lewis: That's very nice but, I mean, if you say that we give a loan to Allied Chemicals or Union Carbide—to the Canadian subsidiary of a multi-national corporation—

Mr. Miller: That is not the same thing.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, it most certainly is. It's the franchise.

Mr. Miller: The ownership of a franchise operations rests with the person having the licence and not with the company.

Mr. Lewis: The franchise operation—

Mr. Stokes: And it is going to be called Kampgrounds of America.

Mr. Lewis: Right. Come on.

Mr. Miller: The same as Holiday Inn is called Holiday Inn, and yet they are more Canadians than Americans.

Mr. Lewis: Right, as a matter of fact Holiday Inn isn't a bad analogy, and I'll accept that. Holiday Inn in Scarborough, or in Etobicoke, or in downtown Toronto, or in Kenora, at which God save me, I've stayed very recently, those Holiday Inns—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Say that again about Kenora.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, Kenora I loved. It's the inn I object to. After all, John Robarts was on its board. But I just want to point out to how debilitating it is and how dispiriting it

is to the Garden River band to find that they can't get support from government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Now wait a minute. Under the Parks Assistance Act the assistance is available. I don't know, maybe an application has come in. I'm not aware of an application under the Parks Assistance Act.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, if you're not aware of an application under the Parks Assistance Act then what you have to ask yourself is how is it that your colleague, Claude Bennett, Minister of Industry and Tourism, can say in the House that his people appraise all similar projects in the area before they give a loan? Because only somebody who is either myopic, or stupid, could not understand, or would not know, that the Garden River band was desperate to expand Ojibway Park. And yet it's like dooming that band to a perpetually inadequate income by giving the franchise holder of KOA a government grant. Now, you may be willing to give it to them under the Parks Assistance Act. Where the devil was your colleague?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We consider each application. I can't answer for him. He'll have to answer for himself.

Mr. Stokes: As a matter of fact it was your parliamentary assistant that made the announcement.

Mr. Lewis: That's right. The member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Rhodes) made the announcement, in Sault Ste. Marie.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am confused Mr. Chairman. I am confused again by the NDP going in two opposite directions at the same time. On one hand they want us to assist the Indians, on the other hand they want us to shut the Indians out.

Mr. Lewis: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You've been going both ways.

Mr. Lewis: I am going to be extremely consistent. I won't allow you to distort my argument about it.

Mr. Martel: You tried that earlier.

Mr. Lewis: The only serious inconsistency is in this extraordinary little case—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's their decision, nobody else's.

Mr. Lewis: —this marvellously symbolic little case in the Soo where your parliamentary assistant makes the announcement—sorry, I've been quoting the wrong figure—of a \$75,800 NODC loan for a Kamgrounds of America development under way in Sault Ste. Marie at exactly the same time as the Garden River band is attempting to find funds for Ojibway Park. Now, since the parliamentary assistant lives in the Soo, and since the Minister of Industry and Tourism says that they appraise all similar projects before making the grant, then I have to assume the logical, that they knew that the Garden River band wanted to expand Ojibway Park. I have to assume, equally logically, that they knew of the band's record and they knew of the band's new elections and determination to put the band on a good footing. What you have done, I presume without malice, but with absolutely unbelievable insensitivity, is to undermine the possibilities for the Garden River band while supporting an individual franchise holder of an American corporation.

I really think that that's nuts, and I'll be glad to come back to Killarney Park at 8 o'clock to show you how that consistently fits in there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd like to continue that discussion.

Mr. Lewis: Good. With pleasure.

Mr. Chairman: We'll resume then at 8 o'clock.

It being 5:56 p.m. o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

ERRATA

No.	Page	Col.	Line	Should read:
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Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Ministry of Natural Resources
Chairman: Mr. P. J. Yakabuski

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 30, 1973

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1973



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1973

The committee resumed at 8.10 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(continued)

On vote 2103:

Mr. Chairman: We are on item 2, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Do you really want to start, Mr. Chairman, with only one Conservative member present?

Clerk of the Committee: Mr. Wiseman is here.

Hon. L. Bernier (Minister of Natural Resources): That makes four of us. Two of us make four.

Mr. Lewis: Even though they are prestigious members of the Legislature.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): You might have your salary cut, Mr. Minister. You wouldn't want that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That vote has already been passed.

Mr. Lewis: I have to finish this as quickly as possible, Mr. Chairman, because I have to leave for Glengarry almost as soon as I finish.

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): That will be a fruitless effort.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: As it happens, ironically enough, I don't see you quaking nor do I expect it.

I want to return to some observations I was making, however inchoately, at 6 o'clock. Do you want to engage in a devastating rebuttal or do you want me to go on?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not a devastating rebuttal, Mr. Chairman, I just want to put the facts on the record as they should properly be put down. First, I would bring to the

attention of the Chair that we have—and I'm most pleased, of course—five of our New Democratic Party members here.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Shows an interest.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think this shows an interest in the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I overlooked Mr. Germa.

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): I am the right winger in the party.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: He looks very good on that side of the table, on the right hand of the chairman.

Mr. Chairman, just to repeat and to put the facts correctly, there was some discussion as to the Garden River Indian band receiving or not receiving assistance from the Ontario government, vis-à-vis a certain band in the North Georgian Bay recreational reserve area being denied the right to develop their particular reserve.

Mr. Lewis: No.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Or to obtain some funds for their particular areas, and we were arguing the point that the Garden Lake band were being denied—

Mr. Stokes: Garden River.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Garden River, I am sorry. We've tried to clarify that by pointing out that the North Georgian Bay Recreation Reserve Act passed in 1962-1963 deals solely with public lands.

Mr. Lewis: I said that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The federal government, of course, had a very substantial and major input in allowing the Indian band to reap certain benefits from their reserve and to develop it as they wish to.

I would point out, too, that while that particular development is in the north Georgian Bay recreational area, the fact that we establish a recreational area does not deny

the right for other developments to occur. This particular area is some distance from the Killarney park, and lends itself very, very well to an access to the Great Lakes, which I am sure the member is well aware of and I think he would support that type of development going in there.

I agree with him that there should be a certain control if we are going to maximize and accentuate the recreational potential of that particular area; and of course we should have certain input as to the type of development that goes on there. But I don't feel that we as a government should interfere with that particular band and their efforts to improve their position by the development of band lands that have been rightfully given to them.

For this reason and because the development is so far away from the park we are going to establish in Killarney, while in the overall aspect there may be a feeling among some individuals that there is a conflict, I have to lean in the direction of doing things for our native people because of their position in that society in that particular area.

I see nothing wrong with their particular development. We have of course put certain restrictions on the deep-water development that is being developed by the Fisher Harbour Co. on Cloche Island.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, Great Cloche Island. A fellow named Fielding, a Conservative in Sudbury, I think, is associated with that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I understand that. I don't know him at all.

Mr. Martel: You're lucky.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I met him once when I chastised him for moving ahead without proper—

Mr. Lewis: A ubiquitous chap. That's an adjective I use when others would suffice.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: But that is going ahead. I can assure the hon. member that it is not our intention to allow a development that would interfere with the recreational qualities of that particular area.

Mr. Lewis: Okay. That certainly sets things in perspective. I feel much better now than I did when I began, because you shook me for a moment when you talked about the facts not being right. I like to think that facts are right. But now that you have provided that explanation I see that both our facts are right;

what we are differing about is an interpretation and an approach.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A different approach to different bands.

Mr. Lewis: Before we get to the north Georgian Bay recreational reserve, let me take you back to the Garden River reserve. I don't really want to allow you to force the red herring. I want to separate them. If you want to find inconsistency in our policy then by all means do so. But let me separate it out for a moment.

Do you deny the basic facts, however one interprets them, that I put to you about the Garden River reserve in terms of the band searching for money and KOA getting the money? Surely that is real.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I question your comments about the band searching for money, because I have not had an application from the band for assistance under the provincial parks assistance programme. And in view of that, I would have to discount your statement that they were really searching for funds as far as my ministry is concerned.

Mr. Lewis: Okay. Well, I want to—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is available if they will apply.

Mr. Lewis: You feel that it might be available to them if they apply?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have assisted other—

Mr. Lewis: Under the Provincial Parks Municipal Tax Assistance Act?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we have assisted other Indian bands in the Province of Ontario. The Kettle Point and the Cape Croker bands have received assistance under the provincial parks assistance programme.

Mr. Lewis: Well, certainly the Garden River band will be encouraged—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We would give it very serious consideration.

Mr. Lewis: Has your ministry had contact with the Ojibway park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I think in some earlier—

Mr. Stokes: It is my understanding they went immediately from a meeting with the Indian development branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services to your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think they asked for expertise in some planning. The information I have is that while we did give them advice and some suggestions, it wasn't really accepted in the way we had presented it.

Mr. Stokes: I think it was because the chief mentioned to me that as regards the planning and development and the expertise required, your ministry had been very co-operative. As a matter of fact, I think the chief is an employee of the ministry on a short leave of absence. And he did mention that your ministry was very co-operative in that aspect.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We attempt to employ as many native people as we can.

Mr. Lewis: Don't be so bloody gratuitous about it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, we are trying.

Mr. Lewis: You haven't done anything for the Indians in this province. It is time that this claptrap stopped you know.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That is a lot of claptrap.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, well I spent a lot of my time in your riding over the last weekend.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Fiddle-faddle.

Mr. Lewis: And I met with some of the heads of the council of Treaty No. 3 and they have enough anxieties and differences of opinion with this government to fill a book for the next generation. All of your piddly contributions to the Indian bands of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Don't give me that malarkey.

Mr. Lewis: It shouldn't even be dignified.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You make a trip up there once a year and you come back an authority.

Mr. Lewis: I make trips up there pretty frequently.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Once a year, less than that, and you come back an expert.

Mr. Lewis: Not at all, every few months.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And you spend two hours in Kenora and you think you know everything about the Indians.

Mr. Lewis: Every few months and we are closer in touch with the Indian bands than is your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Go up there and learn what is going on.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Martel: I remember in 1968 we went to Kenora and we couldn't find an Indian. Do you recall that, Leo?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It just annoys me considerably.

Mr. Lewis: I'm sure it does; I'm sure it does.

Mr. Martel: It is true, though.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Southern Ontario experts.

Mr. Martel: I'm not from southern Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: You people think that if there is a little branch called the Indian community development branch through which you can funnel some seed money, while at the same time talking about alcoholism rates and violence rates, you somehow are making a significant contribution.

When you bring the Indian bands into eligibility for northern Ontario Development Corp. loans so that they can compete with white entrepreneurs throughout the province, then we'll begin to take it seriously.

But as long as you have an economic policy which perversely discriminates against the rights of Indian bands to build for themselves a certain economic security, then don't talk to us about what you are doing; because the only place they really have to turn is to the Ministry of Community and Social Services. There isn't major money available for them in the way that it is available to the rest of the province.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, this may not be a point, but I wish the hon. leader of the NDP would confer with his member for Thunder Bay; because he knows very well that the Ministry of Natural Resources is held in very high respect among the Indian community. It was for a number of years as the old Department of Lands and Forests and it will continue as the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mr. Lewis: That's fine, I'm glad you feel that way about it. That kind of satisfied, self-delusion is fairly typical. Sure, it's held in high respect.

However, I'm going back now to the Sault Ste. Marie and the Garden River reserve area. I simply want to point out to you the extraordinary discrepancies in what you are saying. You are saying that the Indian band did not

apply under the Parks Assistance Act—well, maybe they didn't.

But it's Ojibway park and it has been in operation and one would therefore think that within your ministry there would be some natural knowledge of what this particular Indian band wanted to achieve. And when the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett) is giving a grant for an identical purpose to a franchise holder of a private corporation, then the minister said very clearly in the House that they appraise the competition; they look at the situation throughout the area; they see what competing or alternative or parallel facilities there are—and they couldn't have done that.

They couldn't have done that because your parliamentary assistant announced the grant. I mean John Rhodes is your assistant and he lives in the Soo. He announces the grant and the Minister of Industry and Tourism confirms and you put an onus on the band to come to you to seek the money.

I don't put that onus on the band. I say that it is an onus on your ministry and Industry and Tourism and Community and Social Services, systematically to seek out every reserve through the province, meet with them regularly and ask what do they want to do and how much will it cost and then the government pays it.

But for you to suggest that somehow they haven't gone through all the bureaucratic channels, when obviously your own parliamentary assistant knew about it, and obviously the Minister of Industry and Tourism knew about it seems to me to force upon the Indian band in the Garden River reserve, what you would force upon no other entrepreneur in the province.

All the other entrepreneurs who come for development loans get brochures until they are saturated. As a matter of fact, the chairman, good man that he is, admitted that they hadn't come through him either.

There is just something funny about the whole situation. I really suggest to you that what has happened is that the Ojibway park has been allowed to go by the boards by the federal government and by the provincial ministries who might have been concerned. Because when the chips are down we never extend ourselves fully for the Indian community.

That's just a natural reflex at this point which my colleague from Thunder Bay put rather well in the estimates of the Ministry of Community and Social Services when he

drew certain comparisons between government spending—was it on horses—

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: And government spending on Indian needs.

Mr. Martel: Spent more for the horses than was spent on Indians by Community and Social Services last year.

Mr. Lewis: So while I recognize that much is done, when you spend more on horses than you do on Indian bands it is not as impressive as it might be. Now, I want to come to you about—I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to—can I interject?

Mr. Lewis: Of course, you're the chairman.

Mr. Chairman: This Garden River Indian band, of course, is in my riding. I am very familiar with the area, with the Ojibway park, and with what this government has done for the Indians in the Garden River area thus far. Now, we have a new Indian chief there and I am sure that we will look after the Garden River Indians as well as we have looked after them previously. We have seen that they got trucks. They have a truck now and they are getting some equipment so they will be able to do things for themselves. This is what we have been hoping, that we can equip them so they will be able to establish their park. They have a very good potential there and I am sure—

Mr. Lewis: Is it a good park, as they claim?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, it is, and it has good potential—

Mr. Lewis: Do you think they deserve another 100 to 150 sites, in their terms? That's what they want.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I am sure that this government will—

Mr. Lewis: Never mind this government. Can I ask you, as the member for the area, to begin to process a claim under the Parks Assistance Act to get the money they need? It only amounts to \$38,000?

Mr. Chairman: I am sure that we will do our best to look after the Indians at the Garden River reserve, as we have at the Michipicoten reserve and many others in the area.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you did your best to look after Kampgrounds of America. You found \$75,800 for them. If it is possible for you to find \$38,000 for the Garden River reserve, I think it would be much appreciated. The inconsistency is blatant to the Indian band.

Mr. Chairman: I want to assure the Indians of Garden River that I am going to be doing my best to look after them.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I will be meeting with them on Monday afternoon and I will convey your best wishes.

Now, let me turn back—

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): This is the member who thought he had won in Wawa, as well.

Mr. Lewis: Glengarry tomorrow, Algoma on Monday, Tuesday the world. Mr. Chairman, can I go back to Killarney? I want to step away—and my colleague will talk about hardwood stands in Killarney in a moment. But I want to get away from the neat diversion which the minister has been undertaking concerning the rights of the Whitefish River reserve to have its own economic development at the rate of \$6,500 a year for a 25-year lease on 100 acres of land, courtesy of Canada Cement. Boy, if that is all it's worth—well, I just find it impossible to believe.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Don't talk to me about that. I suggest you talk to the federal government.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I understand. I have to talk to the federal government. I know. It is always the federal government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Don't throw these red herrings around in here.

Mr. Lewis: All right, all right. Then let me point something out to you.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Don't throw fancy facts and figures at me—

Mr. Lewis: You have an Act—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Your great words of wisdom.

Mr. Lewis: You have an Act called the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I just happen to have it handy.

Mr. Lewis: Okay, so do I. So we are both set. As I pointed out to you it indicates

that you have the right to formulate a land-use plan for the development of public lands.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Public lands. That is a little point you forgot in your early discussion.

Mr. Lewis: I said earlier, and I say it now again, that that strikes me as a glaring hole in the Act. If you are going to set up a recreational area, you don't confine yourself to land-use for only the public lands. I point out to you that you don't confine yourself to land-use just to public lands elsewhere in the province. You have got land-use planning legislation now in Ontario which applies to all kinds of private holdings. You have no qualms about the parkway belt west. You have no qualms about intruding on private rights all over Ontario when you begin to apply the basic land-use legislation. So don't tell me that you haven't got at your disposal the right to begin to impose some kind of coherence on private lands as well as public lands because clearly you do. You have more than that. You also have pits and quarries legislation which you are now able to apply right across the province, if memory serves me that that is your intention.

Leaving out entirely the Whitefish River reserve for a moment, I am asking you how is it possible to combine a park like Killarney with a massive quarrying operation not very distant from it and right within the recreational reserve area as defined by the statute, plus a major port, with all that that will mean? I'll come to the reserve in the negotiation with the federal government in a moment, since you are so interested in protecting Indian people, as you said, in order to justify it. Leaving that aside, I think it is important that you face what you are doing. What you are doing is allowing the invasion of a fine recreational reserve, set out by statute, by a major quarrying operation, Canada Cement, and by a port and by a causeway. It seems to me that you are inviting the eventual destruction of the park because you don't do that kind of thing in the near vicinity of a park.

You conceded to my colleague from Thunder Bay when we talked about Quetico that you have to talk about planning on the periphery of the park. When you introduced the material on Algonquin, we talked about planning on the periphery of Algonquin. The reason you wanted a secondary park system rather than a quarrying operation is that a secondary park system is consonant with Algonquin Park rather than destructive of Algonquin Park. When we talk about parks in this province and the protection of them,

you don't have, within a matter of miles, a major quarrying operation. You particularly don't have it, ironically, in the middle of a recreational reserve.

Why do you call it a recreational reserve? Why do you manage to pass an Act? You pass an Act because you have some pride in what you are creating by way of a recreational area in the province. Then you allow a major company to come in and wreak devastation within that recreational reserve. Well, that seems to me to be wrong. Then you say to me: "Aha! But you, the NDP, are intruding on the rights of the Indian band in the area to negotiate a private contract, however unfavourable, with Canada Cement Lafarge."

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You just can't have the best of the both worlds.

Mr. Lewis: Let me tell you something. There are a number of alternatives which, if you were serious, you could provide for the Whitefish band. You could provide recreational supports. You could provide environmental supports. You could provide some service industry related to the park which was, in fact, beneficial to the band. What's the band talking about? The band hopes to have eight jobs. For eight jobs and \$6,500 a year for 25 years, do you think it's worth putting a quarrying operation of a major size beside a primitive park? I can't accept that. I really don't think that it makes any sense.

The Indian band may have been driven to this extreme, however, reluctantly, because of the quest for economic security. A government which is serious about Indian policy and serious about the preservation of the recreational reserve area goes to the band and says, "Look, we've got a park almost adjacent to you and you've got some excellent land. So we are going to establish a pattern of employment with the band, through servicing of the park, working out access routes to the park, and maybe a number of matters which have to do with recreational provisions for the park." You don't provide eight jobs. You provide 80 jobs and you give them a sense of long-term economic stability.

Instead, by refusing to provide that kind of economic support or, more importantly, by refusing to initiate it or innovate it, you force the band into the position of accepting from Canada Cement a contract which I very much question. However, they entered into it—you are quite right—for a purpose which is indisputably destructive of a recreational reserve.

After all, you have just brought in land-use legislation for the Niagara Escarpment. Except for the dissenting report from within your own ministry, it was the unanimous feeling of the Clasky group that there shouldn't be quarrying on the face of the escarpment. There shouldn't be the 12 or 13 quarries which have been operating all this time. If you don't have quarries on the escarpment why do you have quarries on a recreational reserve? It's just not defensible. It may be defensible in the eyes of your ministry because your ministry would have accepted those 12 or 13 quarries on the escarpment. Much to my amazement you would have accepted that.

That's the old conflict of interest for the Ministry of Natural Resources. On the one hand you're asked to protect the environment and on the other hand you're asked to destroy the environment. And in the choice, you opt for the statistics which you can produce from the mining industry, the quarrying industry, and the pulp and paper industry. It's always difficult for you. I can see that it's difficult. That's why parks should be under environment and not under the Ministry of Natural Resources.

I want to move on to Inverhuron, but I know the minister is going to want to reply.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, before we move on I think this is worth some comment. There are some corrections to the facts. The Indian band entered into an agreement of its own free will and volition—

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —with the sanction, of course, of the federal government which was to assist the band's economic ends. And that was the band's decision. It was the band's decision to make. Because we establish a recreational reserve area it does not mean that the entire world stops, that the beautiful area of northeastern Ontario should remain lily white. There are compatible operations that can go on. I think we have to respect what the Indian people want and the direction in which they want to go.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on. The Indian people did not want a cement plant quarrying operation. They were faced with an opportunity to lease some land. If you had offered them a variety of jobs—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Why did you not tell them that?

Mr. Lewis: You really mean that quarrying is a compatible use with a recreational reserve? You found it not to be.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The world doesn't stop because a recreational reserve has been established. Do you want the whole of northern Ontario—

Mr. Lewis: Then why isn't the quarrying compatible with the Niagara Escarpment, which is a recreational reserve?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There are certain things that will go on, certainly they will go on and we're not interfering with the Indian lands.

Mr. Lewis: If you want to do something for the Indian community and the recreational reserve then you offer them jobs which are consonant with the reserve and which will be important. What they're getting out of this deal is eight jobs, plus \$6,500 a year for 25 years. If you're serious about that band then you offer them serious jobs involved in recreation or in service supports or in access routes or whatever it is. But you don't force them into the extreme of accepting a major quarrying operation in a recreational reserve, just because your policy is so bankrupt that you can't cope with it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, it's the twisting of words on all occasions, forcing Indians to go in one direction, a matter of miles from the primitive park—

Mr. Lewis: How many miles?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —adjacent to the area.

Mr. Lewis: How many miles.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: All these insinuations that we're disrupting the whole—

Mr. Lewis: They're not insinuations. They're quite direct accusations. I'm not insinuating anything.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This air of a question mark to every statement.

Mr. Lewis: How many miles is it from the park?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Seven or eight miles.

Mr. Lewis: Seven or eight miles from the park. You're telling me that Canada Cement Lafarge having a major quarry in operation seven or eight miles from a primitive park is consonant with a recreational reserve, or the park? I say to you that if that's your definition of sustaining park life, then no wonder we're in trouble in a number of parks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: God, what do you want to do with northern Ontario? Tie it up totally?

Mr. Lewis: Come on. We would love to be of some assistance to northern Ontario, but not this way.

Mr. Martel: Are you aware that there is a group of lawyers now seriously questioning what is going on by Canada Cement and the devastation to the waterways in that particular area? And none of them happens to be with the NDP interestingly enough. But it's just devastating. Have you looked at it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We don't look at lawyers and people who have a political affiliation.

Mr. Martel: No, no. Have your people looked into what is going on in that area?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Martel: You haven't. I would suggest, with the greatest of respect, Mr. Chairman, that the minister should send people in to see the devastation, produced by this company, that is going on there right now. I suggest you do.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Mr. Minister, it would be very interesting to know how many square miles we're talking about in this park compared to the 100 acres we're talking about in the quarry.

Mr. Lewis: We have that somewhere.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: About 90 square miles in the park itself.

Mr. Maeck: So we're very worried about 100 acres?

Mr. Lewis: Very, yes.

Mr. Maeck: Is that what we're talking about?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's seven miles away and will have no impact on the park itself.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I just don't agree with you.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If we listened to every difference of opinion we would be here all night. We would never get through.

Mr. Lewis: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Indian bands themselves have decided this. We haven't had any input into their decision to establish quarries on the Indian lands.

Mr. Lewis: Then, that's what's wrong. You offer no alternatives and you have no input.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They won't accept that, so—

Mr. Martel: The minister was in the Killarney Park area with us recently and he knows that lakes and rivers in that area cannot stand anything because there's simply no aquatic life in that area. We flew into a lake—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What has that got to do with a quarry, the lake?

Mr. Lewis: The pollution will go downwind; it will go into the park.

Mr. Martel: You know it as well as I do. You're in there neutralizing; the Ministry of the Environment is now trying to neutralize it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What has that got to do with the quarry on the Indian reserve?

Mr. Martel: I'm saying that the cement company is doing great damage—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm sure the cement company will adhere to all the environmental requirements.

Mr. Martel: That isn't what my lawyer friends tell me.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Are they setting up a plant taking the mining ore and then shipping it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't know what the Indians have done since that.

Mr. Martel: I would suggest that you haven't sent anyone in and that you do so. Just send some of your staff in. I ask the ministry if he's willing to do that.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, many of the quarries which the Clasky commission have found incompatible with the escarpment, are less than 100 acres. Some are very tiny scars across the escarpment face. They just don't see that that's compatible with a recreational reserve. You may think it's compatible, and you may put it in the context of the Indian wishes; that would have been an impressive argument had you offered an alternative. You offered no alternative for the Indian band; they accepted Canada Cement Lafarge. Everybody gets the worst of all worlds.

All right, let me come to Inverhuron. I just want to raise a faint gasp, the last protest, about Inverhuron. I think again that it

has to be placed in the context of your ministry's attitude to parks, generally.

The idea of building the heavy water plant was a questionable one in view of the park at the time. The member for Huron (Mr. Riddell) probably knows a great deal more of it than I do, but I really question whether or not what you're doing with Inverhuron Park makes sense, and I question the degree to which the planning was involved, and I've read carefully through the letters sent by D. G. Hurst of the Atomic Energy Control Board.

I note that he felt that Inverhuron Park and the heavy water plant already met the various regulations and guidelines which the Atomic Energy Control Board had set down; that they did not intend to apply them retroactively; that there's a suggestion it might have been possible to mesh the two with the safeguards you have involved without losing that excellent park. I don't know.

It bothers me profoundly, that for the sake of a heavy water plant, we're losing such a popular and important provincial park. And I'm not at all persuaded, as many others aren't at all persuaded, that the choice of the park to the north is even an adequate substitute, though larger. I think it's only an additional mile of shoreline, although it's approximately three times the size. But much of the land does not lend itself to the beauty or the accessibility of Inverhuron Park, which has already had tremendous public usage.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): It's located on swampy, mosquito-infested land, that's what it is.

Mr. Lewis: What is? The new one?

Mr. Riddell: The new one.

Mr. Lewis: The new one is on swampy, mosquito-infested land? I have heard that the new park has many deficiencies, but what bothers me about all of this is that Ontario Hydro is determining the park policy, not the Ministry of Natural Resources, and that Hydro is dictating to natural resources.

You tried to make it out as though the Atomic Energy Control Board was dictating the choice, but you retreated from that position when you were discovered. And it turned out that the people who were really playing games were Ontario Hydro. When one looks at Ontario Hydro's behaviour in the location of its new building; when you see what the commissioners were unable to do in the negotiation of a contract; when you attend some of the Solandt hearings into various Hydro

activities you begin to lose confidence in the judgement of Hydro. I appreciate that Hydro has bullied its way through and you have capitulated to it, allegedly in terms of public safety, although one will never know, and I suppose we have to accept it.

But I put it in the context, Mr. Chairman, of the low priority which creating and saving parks has assumed in the Province of Ontario.

Let me pull it together: You are going to continue logging in Algonquin Park; you can't bring yourself to buy the 337 acres to create Lemoine Point provincial park in Kingston township; you haven't been able to bring yourself to add to Ojibway Park; you are allowing a major quarrying operation to go in adjacent to Killarney Park and in the middle of the Georgian Bay recreational reserve; and you have allowed Hydro to dictate the end of Inverhuron Park.

It just seems to me that in overall park policy there is a real abdication of will on the part of the government; that where park lands are concerned you are willing to see all kinds of other things more important and parkland less important.

I make the point many of us have made before, that this ministry is just the wrong place for provincial parks and for conservation authorities; that this ministry has necessarily other priorities.

Its other priorities are mining, the pulp and paper industry, and aggregate and gravel pits and quarries.

This ministry is concerned with statistical formulation. You want to be able to show how many millions of dollars worth of "X" or "Y" you have done. You can't ask this kind of ministry—whose job it is to extract—you can't ask this kind of ministry equally to preserve. And so in the balance of values in this ministry provincial parks are at the bottom and extraction is at the top.

That is really what is happening in the process of looking at all these individual park matters which have emerged just over the last several months. And that is a basis of contention. I think if these parks were in the Ministry of the Environment, although it too has a particular knack of faulting on the public interest—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What a warped mind.

Mr. Lewis: Well, what is warped about considering that parks are an environmental matter? Why is that warped? Are parks not an environmental matter? Does the minister really disagree with that?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly I do.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I am naive enough to think that the Ministry of the Environment is a perfect place to preserve provincial parks. I am perverse enough to believe that it is difficult for provincial parks to be compatible with the extraction of minerals, wood and aggregate. I think that is a distinct incompatibility. I think that your ministry is torn apart by a persistent conflict of interest which is impossible for you to reconcile.

In fact, it is not your fault. It is the anomaly of being asked to conserve a natural resource while at the same time you are being asked to sound your trumpet about what you are taking out of the ground and how much you are producing by way of aggregate.

As a result, all these incidents are now coming to the fore in a proliferation, because you can't really decide on your priorities. And that is why I have introduced these three or four examples. And that's why after you have entertained a spasm of anger I concede the floor to somebody else.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel—if the minister doesn't have—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think there is anything worthwhile commenting on, Mr. Chairman. There is nothing worthwhile in those comments.

Mr. Lewis: There never is.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I want to talk about Killarney for a few moments. I'm not sure just where it's at in Killarney. The leader of the party has mentioned Canada Cement. I want to ask about Rodgerson Lumber and the fact that the last hardwood stand adjacent to the park—in fact the last hardwood stand in northern Ontario I am told—is going to be cut over by Rodgerson.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I wonder if that would be under resource products, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Martel: Well, you can tie it in in either place.

Mr. Haggerty: Tie it in.

Mr. Martel: Maybe we could discuss it there because I want to pursue the matter of Rodgerson and if it has honoured the commitment it has made to this ministry for five consecutive years.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That would be the place to do it then.

Mr. Martel: All right; I want to discuss a park with the minister.

Mr. Haggerty: He is just disgusted, though.

Mr. Martel: The original gentleman I broached this matter with is none other than the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle)—who has just wandered in the door—when he was the Minister of Lands and Forests—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think we should formally welcome the former minister.

Mr. Martel: He will need some support.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You did a great job and I hope that I can live up to it.

Mr. Martel: I approached the then minister with respect to the development of a park in the Sudbury region, namely Wanapitei. The minister was kind enough at that time to have work done to assess the viability of this area.

One has to take into consideration that the area I am speaking about—particularly the part of the riding I'm from—has about 30,000 people and not one decent park for day use. And for five long years I have continued to write, phone, correspond, communicate, call it what you want, with subsequent ministers in Natural Resources and the former Lands and Forests to see if we could get Wanapitei developed to serve the communities of Hammer, with almost 20,000 people, Garson with 7,000 or 8,000 people, Falconbridge with almost 3,000, and Capreol with about 4,500. This was to see if we could get a park where-in workers—and the vast majority of them are miners—could take their families on a Sunday afternoon or a Saturday afternoon in summer after they come off shift. And it would be within easy driving distance for them to take their families for an outing.

For five years I have got the same story: a lack of funds, a lack of funds, a lack of funds. I am getting a little tired of hearing a lack of funds for five consecutive years to develop a park which would serve a minimum of 30,000 persons in the immediate area. If one included the city of Sudbury, we are talking about another 90,000 to 100,000 people. They must now travel to Windy Lake Park, which I guess is 35 miles at least; or to Grundy Lake, which is 50 miles one way.

It is absolutely impossible to get this ministry to commit money to the purchase and the development of that park—the only place that has sandy beaches in the Sudbury area.

A lot of people in southern Ontario think that because we have a lot of lakes and rivers in the north that it's very easy to find a beach on which people may enjoy themselves. And that just isn't the case, as the minister is aware. Many of the lakes, particularly in the Sudbury area, were scraped out some thousands of years ago during the glacial age and there are very limited beach areas.

For five years, Mr. Minister, we have got the same run-around. Now, when do you buy the remainder of the land that's necessary? I understand there is a chunk worth about \$25,000. I understand it was considered too high and you haven't purchased even that yet.

I understand you are spending some \$19,000 or so this year to start to bring a road in indirectly. We are going to come into it from the back for at least 20 miles because it is cheaper to come in through the old pulp and paper roads or roads that were used for lumbering purposes in the past.

I want to know when you are going to make a substantial commitment to developing that park.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond to the member for Sudbury. I share his enthusiasm for Wanapitei Lake because I was up there not too long ago with my colleague, the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Auld), to assist him in a—

Mr. Martel: Neutralizing.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —re-neutralizing programme, for four or five lakes; and to fly over Wanapitei I would have to admit, and I am sure the member for Sudbury East agrees with me, that it is one of the beauty spots in the Sudbury area. We have a park reserve, as I'm sure he is aware, in the Wanapitei lake area. We have a problem with access in that particular area.

Mr. Martel: That's the problem.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think he is aware of the problem of the water fluctuations on Wanapitei. That causes some concern. But this past year we've placed our emphasis and our priority on the park at Halfway Lake.

Mr. Martel: Yes, 70 people.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You were very pleased about that.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: And of course we have a park at Fairbanks; we have a park at Wendy Lake; and as we develop Halfway Lake park it will take the pressure off Wendy Lake and give us more space there. I would say to him that we are also looking at the Burwash area. I recently heard when I was up there for a policy meeting, very ably put on by the PC party of this province—

Mr. Stokes: What are you neutralizing against up there?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will get to that later. It was very well attended, the public response was tremendous.

Mr. Stokes: There weren't too many Tories that went. There aren't too many left. A lot of New Democrats, though.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I was just absolutely amazed. In fact, if I was the member from that area I'd be very concerned.

Mr. Martel: Let's get to the gut issue.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are very interested in the Burwash area. I intimated at that time that we were considering seriously looking at an area that the—

Mr. Stokes: Ever consider spending a little time up there?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —the Ministry of Correctional Services was leasing to us. It is only 22 miles from Sudbury and it would lend itself ideally to recreation in the Sudbury area. We are going to proceed with this as quickly as we can—as quickly as funds become available. But I can assure you that Wanapitei Lake park development is something that we want to proceed with. As funds become available and as it comes up on our priority list, then it will be developed.

Mr. Stokes: That is why I ask you what are you neutralizing against? If it is against the fallout there you could rehabilitate those areas by laying a fee or a levy against the polluters in the area to rehabilitate.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I wish the member for Thunder Bay had been with us on that date because the member for Sudbury East and Sudbury, I'm sure, as I did, received a tremendous insight into the problem of the Sudbury area.

The biologists and the scientists who were working on the programme admitted that it was not totally directed to the fallout. The geology and the history of that particular area

was something that had to be dealt with—not totally the fallout. I think he'll agree with me that they said that. I was quite interested because they pointed out to us the different pH factors in the lakes and the reasons for it. The depth of the lakes and the type of water quality—

Mr. Martel: But that is a far different admission they made then—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —and how some lakes are productive, and right beside there was a lake that was not productive.

Mr. Martel: That is a far different admission from the one made by a Dr. Clark. He denied categorically that there might even be the remotest possibility that some of it was from fallout. I can well recall the arguments over in the Macdonald block when we used to—remember we used to have a committee? I think we helped to destroy it because it was so useless. It used to meet three days every year and hear all the briefs from the tourist outfitters and so on who were under the assumption we would then discuss these as a committee. Dr. Clark used to categorically deny there was any possibility that it could be from fallout. Both the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources have come a long way to indicate that there could be some danger.

But I don't want to get diverted, Mr. Minister, I want to know how much—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm sure you were impressed with the efforts of that—

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. It has taken five years of pounding people around here. When I get up to speak about mining—in fact your colleague, Mr. Parrott, wrote an article for his newspaper, Newmarket or someplace, Woodstock—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A great member.

Mr. Martel: —and indicated he knows my Inco speeches by heart. It has taken five years to get you people to move at all and I'm appreciative of the fact you are now moving to neutralize it. I suspect, though, if I were in government I would expect the industry to pay part of the bill for neutralization of the lakes. You people haven't come that far yet. You will. It is a matter of time. Two more years and you will say to them, "Well, now, gentlemen, you have contributed greatly to this. I think you should bear part of the costs of neutralization."

But I want to get back to Halfway Lake. That is about 60 miles at least from Sudbury, isn't it, on 144, that goat trail to Timmins?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Are you saying we shouldn't have spent money there?

Mr. Martel: I am saying you should have built a highway, not a goat trail. That was tokenism at its worst.

Mr. Foulds: That is goat and not goad, eh?

Mr. Martel: You can't even change a flat tire without keeping your car on the travelled portion of the highway.

Mr. Riddell: You can't pass a truck unless you pull off to the side of the road.

Mr. Martel: It is tokenism at its worst. That's about 60 miles from Sudbury.

Mr. Foulds: That's the wrong vote.

Mr. Martel: It's about 60 miles from Sudbury anyway. And Windy Lake is—

Mr. Stokes: That's the road that Gaston Demers used to have a dedication ceremony for every time they put a culvert in.

Mr. Martel: That's how he used to get his picture in the paper.

Mr. Germa: It is still littered with red ribbons.

Mr. Martel: That is how he got the name "ribbon-cutter," in the Sudbury area.

Mr. Chairman: Are you all finished, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: No, I'm not finished with this. I want to pursue it. Because I want to find out how much has been spent in the last five years in parks, and where that money has been spent? I want to point out that the minister was really drawing a few red her-rings when he talked about Halfway Lake. In fact, he is talking about 60, maybe 70 miles from Sudbury.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Fifty-five miles to be exact.

Mr. Martel: Fifty-five miles—I wasn't very far out, was I?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: That's 110 miles to take your family for an outing on a Sunday afternoon you know.

Mr. Chairman: You could do it every day, Elie.

Mr. Martel: Right. When, in fact, about 12 miles from the city of Sudbury, about six to eight miles from the municipality of Valley East, about six miles from Garson, there is Lake Wanapitei. After five years of pestering this government you still have not found the funds even to purchase the remaining bit of land I believe you needed from some gentleman who was doing a little prospecting. Have you even bought that land from him yet? There was one prospector—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We bought some land. I am not too sure if we bought that particular land or not.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Is he a friend of yours?

Mr. Martel: No. With friends like that, I don't need an enemy. But you really haven't committed anything to it. That's what bothers me after five years of platitudes. Funding. Now where has the funding gone in the last five years? How much has gone into north-eastern Ontario? As a proportion of the amount of money spent in the same five years in the province, what percentage would you say went to northeastern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: About 30 per cent of our park moneys go to northern Ontario.

Mr. Martel: Northern Ontario? Four-fifths of the land mass—

Mr. Stokes: That's in operations, not in capital allowance.

Mr. Martel: That represents four-fifths of the province in area and you are spending—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's not four-fifths of the people.

Mr. Martel: No, but they are coming north for a variety of reasons. I'm saying, Mr. Minister, there are 150,000 people in the immediate Sudbury area, most of whom do not have a place to go to on a weekend. And if there is great concern here—I hear all the noise about the necessity to have Algonquin Park for the people of Toronto and I don't dispute that for a moment—you might give some recognition and some priority to the 150,000 people, many of whom work underground in the toughest and most miserable jobs going—you might give some consideration to providing recreational facilities for them and their families.

They do after all, Mr. Minister, in your same bailiwick, account for a large portion of the funds that your ministry gets from mining by the sweat of their brows. And you don't even put any emphasis on at least providing recreational facilities for them. Again, it's a case of where are your priorities? It seems to me that this government's priority is southern Ontario with window dressing for the north. We well recall, Mr. Minister, in 1969 when Robarts and his happy band of cabinet ministers came to Sudbury. And they were there. There was a lot of window dressing, but nothing changed. Now they have got Bill Davis and his gang of cutthroats touring the north and all kinds of—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: I just threw that in. Okay. Would you change that last statement to his merry band.

Mr. Lewis: —of cutthroats. Which is as complimentary as Elie has been in any of these estimates.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Even I wouldn't say that about you, really, as much as I like you—

Mr. Martel: They were in Sudbury two weeks ago and they were in North Bay last weekend and they were in Timmins prior to that and—

Mr. Chairman: Can we get back to the vote, Mr. Martel?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: And what, in fact, has changed since Robarts' days and Davis' days?

What have you done for northern Ontario besides window dressing?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It hasn't moved at all. The same thing.

Mr. Martel: It hasn't moved, you're right.

Mr. Foulds: That's because you haven't moved.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Twenty seats are still there.

Mr. Martel: No, when you came in there were only seven. I recall campaigning against you when you were the greatest NDP Conservative in the Kenora area.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There is a comparison that I do appreciate.

Mr. Martel: You out-New-Democrated the New Democrat, for God's sake, you were so opposed to the government.

Mr. Chairman: Let's get back to the vote.

Mr. Martel: But you fell in line very quickly when you got here and got a cabinet post. Do you remember studded tires before you got—

An hon. member: What about recreation areas? I don't think—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I noticed you dropped the campaign early. You couldn't stand it. You knew you were isolated.

An hon. member: I don't think the campaign has anything to do with the recreation areas.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You knew you were defeated so you left early.

Mr. Martel: How much money are you going to spend this year on Wanapitei? If not this year, because it is committed, next year, in dollars and cents?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I can't divulge what we are going to spend next year because we are dealing with that particular budget at the present time but I don't see anything—

Mr. Martel: Is Wanapitei going to be in it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't see anything in this year's expenditure—

Mr. Martel: This year—no, you don't.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —which we are dealing with right now.

Mr. Martel: What about next year, then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's something I'll take into consideration—

Mr. Martel: —I've been told that for five years.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —and in view of your plea tonight, I will give it very serious recognition.

Mr. Martel: I've been told that for five years and we still haven't made any headway.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What else can I say?

Mr. Stokes: Martel wins again.

Mr. Martel: There's a commitment that there will be some there next year? You

might even put a wharf in, or a dock or something? Something?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In view of your interest and—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —the needs of the particular area, I can assure you that we will give this top priority.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Did you hear me? Did you hear me?

Mr. Martel: No, there was too much noise from over there.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will give this matter of development of the Wanapitei—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —park reserve area every consideration.

An hon. member: I heard that.

Mr. Martel: Does that mean it has moved up the scale?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We may even give it top priority.

Mr. Martel: It'll get close to the top?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Chairman. Carried. **Mr. Riddell.**

Mr. Martel: He defused me.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It took him off guard.

Mr. Riddell: At this particular stage of my political career, Mr. Minister, I have no reason to doubt your ability in adequately handling the affairs of the Ministry of Natural Resources, but I do question your rationale on such matters as proposing motorcycle parks in major tourist and summer resort areas. I fail to understand your logic in ever suggesting—

An hon. member: Speak to your colleague here.

Mr. Riddell: —that a motorcycle park be established in such areas as Grand Bend, which you well know is one of the heaviest populated resort areas in Ontario. When I read such statements by you as:

“Vandalism and rowdiness in provincial parks should be stopped; I intend to take

whatever steps are necessary to ensure the protection and enjoyment of the general public,” Bernier told the Legislature. The Ontario government is seriously considering giving provincial park attendants training in self-defence and crowd control because of widespread vandalism and rowdiness in public recreation areas. Leo Bernier, who as Minister of Natural Resources is responsible for provincial parks, said that in many areas the source of the problem is motorcycle gangs. Mr. Bernier, minister in charge of Ontario provincial parks, is disturbed by the violence, vandalism and behaviour of gangs, especially motorcycle gangs in the provincial parks. Special areas could be set aside for the motorcyclists but not in close proximity to the public or campers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Riddell: I am alarmed at your decision-making facilities, Mr. Minister, if you think that a motorcycle park established in the vicinity of a summer resort area is going to solve the problems of vandalism and rowdiness. I am wondering if you are still toying with the idea of using public land for motorcycle parks and, if so, are you prepared to abandon the idea of locating such parks in close proximity to the public?

My last question is what would be wrong with establishing such a park in the Kenora district which you endeavour to serve to the best of your ability and to the satisfaction of your constituents?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Thank you, very much. Let me welcome the member's input into these estimates. We appreciate his concern and his interest, being closely connected to the Grand Bend area. I'm sure that's the area to which he refers. I would say to him that at no time did we say that we would set up a motorcycle park adjacent to a heavily used or recreational area. I said we would examine an area that we could develop for motorcycle trails. I also said to the motorcyclists themselves that at no time would we cater to the motorcycle gangs. This is not our intention at all. I did say that we felt very strongly that there was a certain amount of recreational value for a certain segment of society that gains recreational experience in riding motorcycles and possibly there was an area that we could develop for motorcycle trails.

Mr. Foulds: Excuse me, Mr. Minister, I have an ideal location for you—the extension of the Spadina Expressway.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That may well be.

Mr. Foulds: An urban park for motorcyclists.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: While there are some gangs and gang-like operations which I don't condone at all and which we'll not tolerate within our provincial parks, there are many law-abiding and sincere people who use motorcycles as a form of recreation. It was felt that if trails were developed, it may be part of our trails programme that we could develop a trail system for motorcyclists to use.

Mr. Stokes: But you won't call them provincial parks?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we would not call them provincial parks, definitely not. Careful consideration will be given to the aesthetics, and the environmental impacts, so to speak, will be carefully assessed. We realize the noise they make and that damage to the environment is there from trails. This will be carefully assessed before we ever move into that. We're not going to move that fast. We've had input from motorcyclists themselves. They agree with the feeling that I have, that a trail system is what we need along those lines.

Mr. Riddell: Although there was an article in the paper—

Mr. Haggerty: That suggested parks?

Mr. Riddell: No, they are not in agreement with setting up special parks for motorcyclists.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I agree with you 100 per cent on no parks.

Mr. Riddell: You are saying that you were misquoted in a speech you made in Sarnia, because after that speech was printed in the paper, or part of it—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think I've ever made a speech on motorcycle parks.

Mr. Riddell: It was certainly brought to my attention by people in the Grand Bend area that you made such a proposal. That's the reason I confronted you with it in the House.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't recall making a speech on parks for motorcycles, really. We've had some discussions with them.

Mr. Riddell: Then you must have been misquoted.

Mr. Foulds: Sublimating regret.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I know personally of a very strong feeling to establish a provincial park for one segment of society, but I don't think we should go in that direction, be they nudists, or be they what you would call—

An hon. member: Watch that!

An hon. member: You'll regret not having accepted that invitation.

Mr. Foulds: By the way, who was that official and is he in the room today?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I want to ask the minister if this is where he wants to discuss how much land has now been made available for lease purposes? Would it be under recreational areas?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: What was that question? I see a little message here.

Mr. Foulds: He is busy reading a note from the Nudist Society of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. They want me to judge next year's contest.

Mr. Martel: Is this where you want to discuss, or have you discussed, the availability of sites for leasing purposes?

An hon. member: For cottages?

Mr. Martel: For cottages.

Mr. Chairman: Does that come under this vote, recreational areas?

Mr. Martel: Well, it's about recreational areas and I would hope it would. Maybe I haven't got enough information, but when the select committee met we had some of your staff with us. I am a little concerned about the availability of sites—I realize it takes planning, but it seems to me that in some areas there aren't sufficient sites coming onto the market, and this is falsely driving up the lease price of land.

The other point I want to discuss for a few moments is the way in which land is eventually acquired through the lease, whether by auction or by tender—is that the other way?

Mr. J. W. Keenan (Executive Director, Division of Parks): First-come, first-served.

Mr. Martel: First-come, first-served. Well, I want to know how much land is being released. For example, in the Sudbury area I am told only about 100 lots have been released in the last year or year and a half. Are you accelerating the amount of land being made available? I realize there is a paucity of staff in northern Ontario, and my colleagues and I, who sit on various advisory committees, have met with ministry people, and we recognize the effort that is being made to plan it properly for all the purposes. But unless it is accelerated a little, you are going to drive the prices up to the point where many people cannot afford to make even a competitive bid.

I am told, for example, that some land in the Parry Sound area is now going at \$400 a year on a lease-purchase basis. Well, when you start reaching that price per year for a lease, there are a lot of working people who are going to be excluded from even attempting to lease a piece of land, whether it is on a first-come, first-served basis, putting in a bid through the auction system or pulling names out of a hat. Whatever you want to call it, you are going to exclude great masses because you are not getting enough land on the market quickly enough to meet the need.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right. I share your concern, and it is something that we have to deal with in northwestern Ontario, because the pressures are mounting and our planning process has to be accelerated.

I don't adhere to the idea of releasing Crown land without proper development. You have suggested to me that we are throttling the leasing of Crown land to help the speculators. This is not true. We want to have proper planning.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not suggesting that at all, because we have sat in on some of the meetings in Sudbury, and I think they are doing a first-rate job of trying to get the type of—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I share your concern about accelerating the planning process, but we have to have the proper plans so that we can release these lands to meet the increasing demand. My direction to my staff is going to be that we have to accelerate the planning.

Mr. Martel: Because it is driving the prices up.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is driving the prices up; and it is doing the same thing in north-

western Ontario. In 1972—I haven't got the page right here—about 284 parcels were leased, and in 1973 we had 398, for a total of 682 in the last two years; and I would have to say to you that the demand far exceeds that.

Mr. Martel: I want to assure the minister I am not at all suggesting that there is any speculation.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Our biggest problem, and I am sure the member for Thunder Bay is aware of this, is the health requirements as in the case of septic tanks where they want 5 ft of topsoil and, I believe, 1,500 sq ft—

Mr. Stokes: It's 15,000.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, 15,000 sq ft. It creates a real hardship, and my own personal feeling is there are many people in northern Ontario who would be satisfied with a pit privy operation. They don't want to go to a lot of expense in developing a septic tank system and going to a major development, so to speak. Perhaps we can work out something with Environment and with Health to go ahead on this basis and with certain controls, because we have the controls now on leased parcels of land. Our ministry will be doing the assessment for the provincial land tax, and we will do the investigation on a three-year rotation basis. We will be going back to those leased properties every three years; this will give us control. It is not like selling a piece of land and giving an individual a title in perpetuity; the control remains with the Crown. If they don't live up to the agreement of that lease—and we can write any controls or conditions in a lease, and they have to live up to them. If they don't, then the lease is cancelled. I think this may be a route we should be examining very closely to allow under certain conditions—and we don't think it should be on bald rock—that there should be a relaxation of summer cottage development. Those of us who live in northern Ontario live there for a purpose. We are close to mother nature and we enjoy living up there. We should be entitled, as I suppose other people should be, to enjoy the good things of northern Ontario, and this is the way to do it, really.

Mr. Martel: One of the problems, of course, is—and this is why the chairman and I met with the Treasurer (Mr. White)—that the application of the health unit regulations aren't consistent across the north.

One health unit will allow 6,000 sq ft and my area demands 15,000 sq ft. There's great difficulty in my own area. Across the border from my riding is the member for Nipissing (Mr. R. S. Smith), and the health unit in his riding has a different set of regulations. You try and convince somebody on this side of the street that he needs 15,000, when over on the other side they are, in fact, getting away with 6,000. This sort of discrepancy is one of the reasons we met with the Treasurer; to try to set some constant application right across the north—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: At this point I think he indicated to you that we have a pilot project going on in the Muskoka area?

Mr. Martel: He indicated that we're going to have the whole matter studied with the unorganized townships, because we just can't sit on it any longer. The pressures are mounting, and not just for recreational purposes.

The other thing I wanted to talk about briefly is the system of allocating in this plan. As I understand it, there are two alternatives. You can do it by bid which I think tends to drive it up, because a professional person or someone like that is, in fact, in a position to bid a lot higher than someone who is not in a professional category and doesn't have the same income.

I would urge the ministry to consider having all of it by draw. In other words, the ministry should set what it wants to get from that land in terms of a lease per year, so it doesn't incur any expenses, and meets the expenses of the department, and so on. Then it should put it on a lottery basis, or something like this, rather than on a first-come, first-served basis, or on a tender or bid basis, which, in fact, is really eliminating 50 to 60 per cent of the people from even starting to bid.

You might have the odd electrician; you might have the odd skilled tradesman whose salary is considerably higher, but you have a lot of people in the north who aren't in the high-paying jobs and who, in fact, are going to be excluded from even getting a shot at a piece of land.

I would ask that you get rid of the one system and do it all by lottery. You people establish what you want a year for it, and then everybody throws his name in the hat; those who are drawn out are successful. And they can only bid on one—let's say, one—

Mr. Haggerty: Same as they do in the Home Ownership Made Easy plan.

Mr. Martel: I just don't think the present system helps.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think I've indicated—now that we're going to lease summer cottage lots—with the first right of refusal to Canadians; they have the right, of course, in the first year, to accept a summer cottage lot and bid against themselves.

I indicated to the member for Rainy River (Mr. Reid) that we would move ahead with a trial programme of a lottery system. We'd like to try it. We're going to see how it operates. There are legal implications now and, as we pointed out, the Ontario Housing Corp. has been trying a lottery system. I don't see why we shouldn't move along the same way and see how it works.

Mr. Martel: The ministry may not want to divulge what the cabinet's thinking is on it, but, as you know, the select committee on land in Ontario has recommended that no recreational land be even leased to others than Canadians and landed immigrants. Is the ministry looking at that at all?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we're studying the report. It will be thoroughly gone over within our own ministry and, of course, it will go to the resources development policy field. It will be dealt with there and eventually government will make a decision on it.

Mr. Martel: That would end your problem of having to worry about what the Americans—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have certain feelings along those lines.

Mr. Martel: So do we, Mr. Minister, when you look at the fact that immediately to the south of us in the eastern states, there is a population of 100 million. The pressures are ever going to mount, and that is one of the basic considerations—that mass population with higher salaries, more disposable income than Canadians by and large. We have seen it in recent years; once that big urge to buy a piece of cottage land really sets in, and there is nothing else to buy in the United States, the pressures on Ontario are going to be tremendous. They really are. We are not talking about a few hundred people that you might find along the border. We are talking about 100 million. I think this ministry should take a very active role in considering that land report.

Mr. Stokes: As a matter of fact, Mr. Minister, you were asked a question about this

at the conference in Thunder Bay over the weekend. I caught a little bit of a newscast when you were quoted as having said in answer to a question from somebody in the audience that you were actively looking at the possibilities of sale of cottage lots—and that you may take off the moratorium on it within a year.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. In certain areas of northwestern Ontario, our planning will be far enough advanced that we can relax our moratorium in that particular area because—

Mr. Martel: Don't do it until the government decides what the policy on land is going to be.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It may well be that might slow it up. We were being accused at that particular time of holding down leases and development of summer cottages and recreational land by the speculators. I would point out that the planning process has been going on now for a number of years and much of it for certain areas is coming to completion.

Mr. Stokes: Where are you talking about? Above the 51st parallel?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, in my own area of Lake of the Woods.

Mr. Stokes: You had better have some consultations with people within your own ministry who are directly involved in planning. My friend behind me will bear me out—and if Phil Remington was in the room he would, too—as a result of a survey that you took in the Thunder Bay area about the demand for cottage lots over the next 20 years we were told that in order to satisfy the need even in the city of Thunder Bay, let alone the 100 million that my colleague talks about and all of the hundreds of thousands of people in southern Ontario who aspire to a little piece of land of their own, that you are going to have to go as far away as Graham.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Stokes: So don't make promises you can't keep.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As an example of what happened in the Kenora area, and I am familiar with it, we had something like 200-odd lots that were surveyed and ready to go for sale. Then Health and Environment imposed their restrictions. Now those have been completely withdrawn because they did not

have the top earth—the proper soil and the right depth.

Mr. Haggerty: But you could go to larger size lots.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Larger size lots? Now we have to look at the holding tank, possibly bringing in certain types of fill. This has created problems for us.

Mr. Haggerty: But the point that they mentioned here was that you weren't opening the door for Americans to come in to obtain these lots?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh no. Canadians have the first right of refusal under the present rules and regulations.

Mr. Haggerty: How do they know this? How do you go about it? Then you will have—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think Mr. Ringham may be able to talk about one area in Thunder Bay which we put up for summer cottage sale and there was very little Canadian interest. It went for a whole year. But the prime areas, of course, have all been taken up by Canadians.

Mr. L. Ringham (Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Ontario): There were some small subdivisions put up, Mr. Minister, along the Spruce River road, but they were quite small because of the terrain. This is one of the difficulties in laying out these subdivisions on the preCambrian Shield. You can't get big expansive areas of shoreline with sufficient soil depth in that area. It is a physical feature.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Martel: Could I finish this first? Is the ministry considering not laying out these subdivisions right on the water or close to the waterfront but, in fact, 300 or 400 ft back?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we are. In some areas, we are looking at what they call a cluster development—

Mr. Martel: Yes?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —where there would be only one access to the lake, one dock, one boathouse. Then at the end of that particular road, there would be a cluster, a large circle—a circular road—on which we would develop summer cottages which would have access, visible access, to the lake—on the side of a hill or something like this to get them back

far enough and still retain the aesthetic view of the lake.

Mr. Martel: Well, also you save—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —to get back where the soil is.

Mr. Martel: It also provides frontage for people who don't own a cottage but still enjoy some of those waterfronts for swimming purposes and for a picnic and so on.

You know, we really get it. Every time you speak about even Wanapitei I get terrible letters suggesting that no one should be allowed on Wanapitei except camp owners.

And they really go berserk almost, some of these camp owners. That's their lake.

I got one letter recently saying, I must be sick. I told her I had been called worse than sick and crazy in my life.

Mr. Foulds: But never been called a cut-throat!

Mr. Martel: She said this is our lake. She also said the city of Sudbury has just had the audacity to start to use our lake for its drinking water. I wrote back and told her I thought the lake belonged to the Crown and not her. But people who have camps on lakes think the rest of the people have no right to that lake, to the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have had many experiences myself with that same comment. It is my lake and no way—

Mr. Martel: I think we can overcome that if we move the camp back 200 or 300 ft so that the waterfront and the use of it belongs to everyone. It's not their lake.

Mr. Foulds: Well, Mr. Chairman, I hate to disturb you from your diversion there.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Foulds, you have the floor.

Mr. Foulds: Please carry on.

Mr. Chairman: Direct your questions through me to the minister.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, I'm sure they'll be right through you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: If we get your attention, first, Lorne.

Mr. Foulds: I am fascinated by the comment the minister made a few minutes ago with regard to septic tanks versus the privy.

Is, in fact, your ministry conducting any studies of the ecological effect that an overload of septic tanks may have on a lake? And have they come to any conclusions about whether or not the septic tank, in ecological terms, may be more damaging than the old-fashioned privy because the old-fashioned privy at least has natural organic matter which—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Ministry of the Environment is very actively engaged—

Mr. Foulds: The Ministry of the Environment—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —in my particular area, they are. All this past summer, they have been visiting many of the summer cottage developments with their little dye kits and putting it in the flush toilets and going out to see where the dye is and how it's flowing. They are doing some very intensive studies in my particular area. I know that as a personal experience.

Mr. Foulds: In the Kenora area?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In the Kenora area, yes.

Mr. Foulds: That's the Ministry of the Environment?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Ministry of the Environment, yes.

Mr. Foulds: Are they keeping you informed of the progress of those—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think the local staff is involved there. The local department of my ministry is involved there.

Mr. Foulds: Well, it does seem to me that at some point—even though it is a very earthy matter—there is a triangle of concern between your ministry, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health. Some kind of policy decision will need to be made because if, in fact, the septic tank system is more damaging in terms of the benefits gained and so on, perhaps a reversal of that policy may be necessary.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Our subdivisions must have the approval of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They must be checked.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, I understand.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Percolation tests are taken. As you know, in many instances the

soil is not that heavy to support a pit privy operation—

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —provided it remains a pit privy. This is the whole problem, to maintain it on a perpetuity basis.

Mr. Foulds: How is that a problem?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Foulds: How is that a problem?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: An individual develops a summer cottage and the first thing he wants is a little more comfort and he puts in a little pump down at the lake. Pretty soon he's got a little pressure tank in his cabin and, well, we'll go a step further, we'll put in a flush toilet and there starts the whole problem all over again.

Mr. Foulds: Whereas in the leasing arrangements, of course, you don't have that problem?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We have control.

Mr. Foulds: Fine. I'd like to move on to an entirely different topic, if I may. I understand your ministry is engaged in a recreational study for marina sites along the north shore of Lake Superior.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: Does that come under this vote?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. We can discuss it here. We have discussed it at some length with the member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Foulds: I just want to find out quickly what stage the study is at and what commitments, if any, you've made in terms of land acquisition.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This particular study is under TEIGA; they are supplying the funds.

Mr. Foulds: TEIGA? Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are doing the study; it is under our ministry. Perhaps my staff would know just how far down the road it is; it was commissioned about two or three months ago.

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Maybe Mr. Keenan could comment on the technical aspects.

Mr. Keenan: I could comment very briefly on that, sir. The initial stages of the study have involved a physical inventory of the potential sites along the north shore of Lake Superior and the identification of user needs in the area. Basically this kind of raw information is now being fed or very shortly will be fed into the planning process in terms of selecting potential sites for development. Through the course of the winter there will be public discussion carried on in connection with this study, which will finish on March 31. It is under contract to Hedline Menzies; they are doing the work for the ministry.

Mr. Foulds: I am curious about this. What is your exact meaning when you say it is under TEIGA? Is TEIGA supplying the funds for the study?

Mr. Keenan: TEIGA is supplying the funds as part of the regional development programme.

Mr. Foulds: And if it is under contract to a private consultant, how is your ministry involved?

Mr. Keenan: We are administering the study; the north-central region is administering the study. We established the terms of reference for the study in consultation with other ministries. We are actually supervising the consultant in his work, and the consultant will report to the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mr. Foulds: Right. What are those terms of reference?

Mr. Keenan: I don't have a copy of the terms of reference here. We can certainly provide them.

Mr. Foulds: When you are surveying the sites, is there a purpose you have in mind other than the vague term that it is "a marina recreational area"?

Mr. Stokes: Recreational potential.

Mr. Keenan: Yes. Basically they are looking at the recreational potential of the north shore of Lake Superior for both public and private development.

Mr. Foulds: Public and private?

Mr. Keenan: For instance, private marina development. The whole project has its genesis in the interest of establishing better boating opportunities in that north shore area.

Mr. Foulds: I must say I find this a little strange. I don't quite know how to put it

together. The study originates, as I understand it, out of some of the recommendations of Design for Development. Correct?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Right.

Mr. Foulds: And I have the uneasy feeling, correct me if I'm wrong, that there is a kind of preconceived purpose to the study. Are the consultants empowered to come up with recommendations? It bothers me, frankly, that you are looking at public and private development; that is, that presumably some of the shoreline would be recommended for private development.

Doesn't this get you into, in a minor way, the classic dichotomy that the leader of the New Democratic Party was talking about earlier in terms of exploitation of resources vs conservation of resources? How do you resolve that dilemma in this particular individual study?

Mr. Keenan: I think I could comment, sir, that in this as in other studies the ministry is interested in the enhancement of opportunities for both private and public development.

In other words, in any recreational area there is a combination of public and private investment that creates the tourism and recreation infra-structure for that area—and this would apply to the north shore. The study isn't completed so I don't know what the recommendations are going to be but presumably there will be opportunity for both public and private investment in that area.

Mr. Foulds: How much of the north shore is still Crown land?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Our study is taking in a tremendous area. It takes the whole shore from Pigeon River to Sault Ste. Marie. I think I should point out—you weren't here earlier—but we were discussing it with the member for Thunder Bay. The study itself is moving ahead along with a federal government study on harbours for small craft.

Mr. Foulds: Small craft shelter, yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's a national study.

Mr. Foulds: I understand that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Then you are aware, of course, of the urban development at Port Arthur?

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, they're going along. We had a meeting with the mayor and we

had all those groups in attendance. At that time I indicated to them that it's quite likely that somewhere down the line they will likely be coming to the provincial government for some form of financial assistance. I indicated at that time that I thought—particularly in the immediate area of Thunder Bay—that the conservation authority should be the catalyst. Really, it should be the co-ordinating group because it is the authority that can come to the government and obtain grants on a 50-50 basis or whatever it is. This is the same as with the Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Authority and as we're doing with the harbour situation. Certainly, this could apply in Thunder Bay. I felt that if we had four or five different studies going in different directions one or two years from now it would just delay us further. We would want to co-ordinate them all.

Mr. Foulds: Right.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I indicated this time that the conservation authority should be the catalyst and it should set up its own terms of reference to bring the various studies together which are being prepared now.

Mr. Foulds: Actually, you bring up the situation with regard to urban renewal in Thunder Bay—the Port Arthur ward particularly. That gets to the nub of one of the questions and one of the reasons I'm a bit uneasy about the easy acceptance your ministry seems to have with regard to private development. As I understand it, for example, if that section in Port Arthur is turned over to private development, there will be no shoreline within the city of Thunder Bay that would be provided for public access to Lake Superior. If you are serious, and I take it that you are, that would be an area where the Lakehead Conservation Authority could directly get involved and develop parkland—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Marinas.

Mr. Foulds: I think that would really be first-rate. I would hope that—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That would be our thrust in that direction so that there is a public body involved.

Mr. Foulds: Right; good.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This was the whole idea behind it, of course. There are certain areas of the Thunder Bay harbour that are under the control of the harbour commission, which creates another problem and another level of—

Mr. Foulds: Another level of negotiations. I appreciate that. I understand that.

Mr. Stokes: However, in areas where the shoreline is under your jurisdiction, you can always set aside a percentage as you do for any other—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, sure.

Mr. Stokes: —for public access.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. Good shoreline, not too many cliffs.

Mr. Foulds: The concern that I'm expressing is a concern that I think everyone from northwestern Ontario shares. We have suddenly realized over the last three or four years that there's a hell of a lot less recreational land available than we thought. And that a lot of it is in private hands; that the public is not getting the access—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Access is a big question. There's lots of it there. It may be a little more difficult to get at.

Mr. Foulds: There isn't lots of it on Lake Superior unless you can contradict me with statistics in terms of the amount along the north shore.

Mr. Stokes: Because of the ruggedness, he is quite right. There is a lot of it where it is impossible to gain access.

Mr. Foulds: I would hope that the ministry—

Mr. Stokes: Except by boat.

Mr. Foulds: I think the discussion is sort of rambling a little bit. I have one further point I would like to follow up, Mr. Chairman. The minister indicated that there would be public meetings with regard to the marina study—at what point? Sometime between March 31, presumably—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: After we've had an opportunity to assess it and review it within our own ministry.

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'm told there's going to be public participation and involvement all the way through the process.

Mr. Foulds: Have there been any public meetings so far?

An hon. member: Not yet.

Mr. Foulds: What methods are you taking to advertise, to ensure that—

Mr. Stokes: Malcolm Martini hasn't told him yet.

Mr. Chairman: We'll send them all a personal letter.

Mr. Foulds: Will it be advertised through the district foresters' advisory committee, or what?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I might mention that Harold Wargon is the director of the consulting firm, not Malcolm Martini.

Mr. Foulds: You haven't answered my question. I want to know how you are advertising the meetings. What mechanism are you going to use?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I really don't know.

Mr. Foulds: Are you going to use the district foresters' advisory committee?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think it should be general. I think it should be wide open.

Mr. Foulds: Wide open.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, I would favour something a little more open.

Mr. Foulds: And you would have a series of meetings, not just in Thunder Bay but in Marathon, Paris Bay and right around the lake, hopefully?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We'll get involved right around the whole area.

Mr. Foulds: All right, Mr. Chairman, I'll let it rest there.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I understand that the regulations on leasing make properties available for one year before they can be leased to non-Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, Canadians have first right of refusal.

Mr. Laughren: I understand that. What restrictions are there on Canadians subleasing, in either a formal or an informal way, to non-Canadians?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, the lease is a contractual agreement with the Crown and it's not transferable; it must revert back to the Crown.

Mr. Laughren: I've had constituents complain that while a lease remains in the name of an Ontario resident occupancy is not by an Ontario resident. While there's no formal arrangement, I'm sure, it's still taking effect and being done surreptitiously. Non-Canadians are effectively leasing the land.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I wasn't aware that this was going on. I don't know how you would control it. If the Canadian or Ontario resident has the lease right to that particular summer cottage development; if he wants to let his friends from the US use it; whether he charges them or not; this is an arrangement between the individual and the visitor to the province.

Mr. Laughren: But is there any way—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: How do you delve into the rights of an individual that far?

Mr. Laughren: Right. But are there any restrictions on occupancy?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Laughren: Is there any stipulation that whoever leases it has to occupy it?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Laughren: So there's a loophole there, I suspect.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I suppose there's a loophole in any clause, if you want to go to that extreme. But you, as an individual—if you have relatives and friends from the US—there's a limit how far you can go, really. You may have relatives of your own from the US to whom you want to rent your summer cottage for a month. If a monetary arrangement is made between the two parties, the government shouldn't intervene. We hold you responsible for that particular lease, and you must live up to its conditions. The foreigner is not held responsible for it. I don't see how you'd go that far.

Mr. Laughren: No. I'm not suggesting that there should be anything done in a legislative way, unless it becomes rather blatant.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It's a point that hasn't been brought to my attention, it's the first time. Is it going on in your particular area?

Mr. Laughren: I personally haven't seen it, but I've been told that on one lake for example, where seven lots have been leased just in the last year, that all have US cars parked on their grounds around cottages all

summer long. It appears that they're being sublet in one way or another to non-Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is pretty restrictive, when you can only have one lease in your name. You can't have two lots; only one lot per individual. We monitor it very closely so that we try to control it the best we can.

Mr. Chairman: We will adjourn until after the vote. We have one more speaker. Is your question very long, or is it going to be short? Maybe we can get this vote through.

Mr. Haggerty: A long one.

Mr. Chairman: Okay, then we will adjourn until after the vote.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: My answer will be long, too.

The committee adjourned for a division vote in the House at 9:52 o'clock p.m.; and resumed at 10:15 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I want to elicit, if I may, an apology from a member of the Legislature who came storming into this meeting a few minutes ago, just before we reconvened, and called a member of the party to which I belong a lying s.o.b. for statements that he made in connection with Ojibway park on the Garden River reserve.

Now, there is a proper way and a proper time to refute anything that is said either in committee or in the Legislature. I don't think that the parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Natural Resources should come storming into a meeting such as this and make those kinds of accusations about things that went on in this committee of which he is not knowledgeable.

He hasn't had an opportunity to read Hansard and when he gets a chance to read Hansard he can refute or argue the allegations in any way which he sees fit. But I don't think that you, as chairman, should condone that kind of action by any member of the Legislature.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, I must remind you that this committee was not in session when these statements were made, so I don't feel that I should rule on that type of thing. If it was said during the sitting of this committee, when it's in session, then I would feel differently. But I think that your complaints should be directed to someone other than the chairman of this committee, because this committee was not in session when the alleged statements were made.

Mr. Stokes: If that's your ruling, Mr. Chairman, I'll—

Mr. Chairman: I do not feel I should rule on it.

Mr. Stokes: If that's your ruling, I'll abide by it. But I just don't think that it's becoming of any member of this House to come in to a gathering such as this where there are civil servants present and call a member of the House names that shouldn't be appropriately used in any gathering.

Mr. J. R. Rhodes (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member for Thunder Bay is referring to the remarks that I might have made. At no time, in any of the remarks that I made, did I refer to the hon. member for Scarborough West as an s.o.b., because I do not consider him as such. But if the hon. member for Thunder Bay wishes to apply that particular terminology to his leader, that's his prerogative.

I never used that terminology and I would not use that terminology, even if I disagreed vehemently with his opinions. I would not ever use the terminology as used by the member for Thunder Bay. I resent most emphatically the impression that I have used that terminology. And I challenge the member for Thunder Bay to say that I did.

I respect the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party for the individual that he is and I would not use that terminology at any time—whether he be accurate or inaccurate in the remarks that he might make. But I cannot speak for the member for Thunder Bay. The interpretation of my remarks to the leader of the New Democratic Party is his—not mine.

Mr. Chairman: I have made my decision on this matter and I don't think this is a matter that should be discussed at this particular committee. It did not happen, as I said, while the committee was in session and I therefore suggest that we go on with the vote.

Mr. Haggerty has the floor and was speaking on recreational areas, item 2 in vote 2103.

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was just wondering if the minister has control of the proposed park areas around the Toronto areas, particularly the parkway belt. Does this come under your authority?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is TEIGA which is developing the TCR plan, but certainly we have an input.

Mr. Haggerty: You do?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: They are the catalyst.

Mr. Haggerty: You have an input in the Niagara Escarpment. Now, do you have one for the parkway around the Toronto area?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The Toronto-centred region plan.

Mr. Haggerty: The parkway belt west takes in German Mills Creek, East Don River, Humber River, Etobicoke Creek, Credit River, Meadowvale, Centennial Park Extension and Credit River. Does this all come under your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: That's in the parkway belt itself. TEIGA would be assembling the land.

Mr. Haggerty: It would be; but there is a cost-sharing principle—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, it has the bulk of the funds in its ministry, but we do provide the expertise when it comes to recreational lands.

Mr. Haggerty: I was just wondering where it is going to dig up the \$147 million? Where is this coming from?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: This is something that you will have to take up with the Treasurer really. It's under his ministry, not within our vote at all.

Mr. Haggerty: It's not—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No.

Mr. Haggerty: You have no—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Not at all.

Mr. Haggerty: You are not participating at all in the financing of this at all then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There are no moneys for that in here—at all.

Mr. Haggerty: I was just wondering where it picked up the \$147 million. When you look at the other parts of your branch—you are only spending about \$20 million over a period of 10 years—or something like that.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: On land acquisition?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No, we spent much more than that. We spent \$11 million last year alone on 27,000 acres.

Mr. Haggerty: On the land acquisition for the Niagara Escarpment, are you participating in that programme of purchasing land?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, we are. Our own ministry has been buying some land up there, and of course assisting the conservation authorities on a grant basis. We are paying grants as high as 75 per cent for Niagara Escarpment recreational land purchases.

Mr. Haggerty: This money that is appropriated for land acquisition, where does it come from? I don't see it in your estimates.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: From the consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. Haggerty: You are talking \$3 billion—the estimates of the total cost of land acquisition on the Niagara Escarpment. Is it in your estimates this year?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The bulk of that, of course, would be in TEIGA's estimates.

Mr. Haggerty: I am talking about the Niagara Escarpment purchases.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We spent about \$3.5 million last year.

Mr. Haggerty: Three and a half million? What do you propose spending this year, then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It would be about the same. I would say that the Niagara Escarpment Commission now would have a greater involvement—the new commission that we have established.

Mr. Haggerty: The new commission?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We will work very closely.

Mr. Haggerty: You figure on \$3.5 million there? I was concerned about this news release by Ontario Hydro where the chairman says he wants to bring in a new policy programme. It says that for a dollar a year you can lease the land back from Ontario Hydro. I was concerned about this with respect to two particular park developments in southern Ontario—particularly one around Toronto here. What is it going to be? Multiple-use park? Transportation? Overhead utilities?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: A service corridor.

Mr. Haggerty: Service corridor?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Recreational land.

Mr. Haggerty: What type of a park are you going to have then?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is not a park per se, as you know—

Mr. Haggerty: They call it a parkway belt.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —a parkway belt can be a multiple-use area—underneath the high tension lines, it can be developed for recreational—

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose this is one of the ways of hiding these transmission lines from Nanticoke. Run them through and say it is a parkway belt.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I don't think any decision has been made with regards to that.

Mr. Haggerty: But you can almost read between the lines. This is what the—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, but wait a minute. In some areas the width of that parkway will be quite considerable. It may well be used for environmental purposes. There might be certain economies that would make it the place for some things to go. I am not saying they are going to go there. It may be that highways will go through there too.

Mr. Haggerty: They will be paying their share, will they?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Oh yes; very much so.

Mr. Haggerty: It would be very interesting to see what type of a parkway this will be, eh? I think the people around Toronto think that it is going to be a park, not—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: No. I think it is going to be a greenbelt area. This is where there is no highrise development, no housing development.

Mr. Haggerty: I am sure if you put a highway through there—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: There would be a number of ways of staggering—

Mr. Haggerty: —towers and that. There is no place for a home to be built.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: —curtailing development. It would be a green belt around the city.

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose the pipeline from Sarnia would be next through there—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Golf courses. I can see golf courses. I can see park areas.

Mr. Haggerty: You mean that somebody will have a golf course where there is high—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are not looking at a little narrow strip, you know. You are looking at, in some cases, a very substantial strip of land. In some areas it is quite narrow I will admit, but in others there will be ample room to retain it as farm land or recreational land. It is going to be on a multiple-use basis. There will be no major developments occurring in those areas.

Mr. Haggerty: You are thinking in particular of highrise apartments?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes, and similar developments—this type of thing. That will be it right there. Multiple use; it is clearly defined.

Mr. Haggerty: And all these utilities, such as Bell Telephone, gas companies, gas lines, oil lines and that—they will all be paying their share through there?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If they are placed in there.

Mr. Haggerty: I imagine that is the place—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: In many instances they won't be placed in there. They may be following different routes, following the recommendations of the various boards that are established, the environmental hearing boards, the commissions that are set up to establish these various routes where there will be tremendous public input. It may well be that their decision is such that they won't go in the parkway area.

Mr. Haggerty: There has been a committee—the Solandt committee?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Solandt. The one that the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough) refers to in the House.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, this is right. He has made a study of this.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Then there is the Howlett commission, and this consults and studies. It is part of the Solandt commission. Very, very broad and a lot of public input.

Mr. Haggerty: There will be public input eh?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Yes. We are holding hearings now.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We are holding hearings now in the Macdonald Block, right now.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, that's all that I have to say on that.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 2 carry?

Mr. Germa: Can I say something on item 2, Mr. Chairman? I'd like to jump back into Wanapitei Lake for a moment. I missed my opportunity when you were talking about Wanapitei—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: To make a speech.

Mr. Germa: I'd like to support the plea of the member for Sudbury East. I know he has been bugging for this for five years, and I know it would be a distinct advantage to the city of Sudbury, which I happen to represent. But recently a new fly has come into the ointment, and I just wonder if part of your hesitancy is related to the fact that Ontario Hydro is showing an interest in Wanapitei Lake as a site for a nuclear generating plant. And after hearing what happened in Inverhuron, I just wonder how this is going to affect your plans. Are you, in fact, aware of Hydro's interest in Wanapitei as a cooling pond for a nuclear generating plant?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am certainly not an expert in nuclear energy—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Since when?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I am just a casual observer. Having flown over that area recently, I don't think Wanapitei Lake would be large enough to be a cooling basin for such a development. I haven't heard—I don't know if my staff has—of a nuclear generating station going in there. That is my immediate reaction.

Mr. Germa: Well, just two hours ago I was contacted by a person from Hydro who was asking the three elected members from that area what their reaction would be if they considered Wanapitei Lake as a nuclear site.

Mr. Haggerty: Hydro are going to take all the recreational facilities away from the government, aren't they? They seem to be cutting into everything.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Well, we have no contact with Hydro on this particular matter. We can check it out. You must be one of the privileged few.

Mr. Germa: I think you probably should check it out, because this might conflict with your plans.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Certainly in any development we do contact other ministries and make sure there are compatible interests.

Mr. Germa: Well, I would alert you to the prospect that there are five proposals for supplying power to northern Ontario, including the Onakawana lignite scheme and a nuclear plant at Wanapitei or on Manitoulin Island. It's a broad picture, but at least Wanapitei Lake was mentioned as a possible site for a cooling pond for Ontario Hydro.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: We'll certainly contact Hydro.

Mr. Germa: I think you should have some input there to protect your interests, if you are serious about this park at Wanapitei, which I take for granted you are.

Another point I'd like to mention is a point that was already raised by the member for Sudbury East, and that is the disposition of cottage lots by the bid system. I have had correspondence with you—I am sure you must recall it—and you did say that your ministry was considering another way of disposing of these lots.

I would like to make the point and substantiate the argument that the present system is a rationing system. When anything gets in short supply, we start to ration, either by legislation or by price; and this is precisely what's happening now.

You were kind enough to send me a sample of 33 lots which were disposed of in the Sudbury area at Agnew Lake and Gough Lake and another river. And out of the 33 sites that were disposed of—and this is the point I particularly make—even though Sudbury is a mining town, only three of the 33 sites that were disposed of happened to go to miners. Now miners are a low-paid group, and they are priced out of the market—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: How many were bidding on it?

Mr. Germa: The point is, Mr. Chairman, these people know that they are being outbid. I have had complaints from people who have been bidding for as long as five years, and each and every time they bid they are out-priced by somebody else.

I see that you put a reserve annual rental on these; and when I compare that with the bid prices, I notice, for example, when you had a reserve annual rental of \$100, a gen-

eral contractor bid \$210. Now the average miner just doesn't bid like that; he has no way of knowing what kind of bids he has to put in.

I would recommend that either you go to a lottery system or you go on a first-come, first-served basis. Certainly if a man has been trying to find a campsite for five years and has been consistently outbid, then I think he should have the choice of first refusal.

An hon. member: It's 10:30.

Mr. Chairman: The House is still in session.

An hon. member: It's 10:30.

Mr. Chairman: The bells haven't rung.

Mr. B. Newman: The bells don't ring at 10:30.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, pardon me.

An hon. member: Where have you been, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I'm half-asleep here.

An hon. member: At 9 they ring.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, it is 10:30. We'll adjourn until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This committee will sit from 3 to 6.

Mr. Haggerty: Three o'clock?

Mr. Stokes: Tomorrow's Wednesday, isn't it?

Mr. Haggerty: Tomorrow's Wednesday.

An hon. member: Two o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: There must have been arrangements made with the government House leader (Mr. Winkler)—

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If you want to sit tomorrow, I'd be willing to sit tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Haggerty: Not at 3 o'clock. Why not sit at 2?

Mr. B. Newman: We sat at 10 o'clock last week.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Say 2 if you wish. Do you want to sit from 2 till 6?

Mr. B. Newman: We sat at 10 last week.

Mr. Stokes: From 2 till 6.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I'd be agreeable to that, very much so.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, Mr. Chairman, the committee that was in here last week sat from 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): That is last week; that is not this week.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have cabinet. I have some important matters to discuss.

Mr. Haggerty: At 2 o'clock.

Mr. Stokes: At 2 instead of 3 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever the committee says, from 2 to 6 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Stokes: Is it going to conflict with your meeting, Mr. Rhodes? You have got a

meeting at 9:30 tomorrow morning on the naming of a township.

Mr. Rhodes: No conflict.

Mr. Chairman: Did you have something, Mr. Spence?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): No. I just was in favour of that motion, too.

Mr. Chairman: All right, then, this committee will adjourn. Did you have some more questions on this?

Mr. Germa: Yes, I did, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: All right then, we will adjourn until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock, p.m.

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